THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
A Brief Account of its Origins and Aims
April 1956

The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

-From "A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council" (1951)

Southern Regional Council
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Atlanta, Georgia

SRC AND THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have a history of 35 years of constructive activity.

In the troubled days following World War I, race conflict and the lawlessness of terror organizations reached such proportions that the need for new techniques of restoring harmony could not be ignored. To meet this need, interracial committees were formed in cities and towns throughout the South. It was found that by bringing together influential members of both races grievances could be aired, mutual problems discussed, and a meeting of minds effected. This method had such beneficial results that interracial committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. Their influence became Southwide through the formation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a central organization with headquarters in Atlanta.

The Commission was founded in 1919 by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Among them were Dr. M. Ashby Jones, prominent Baptist minister, Mr. John J. Eagan, businessman and philanthropist, Dr. Plato Durham, dean of the Emory University Theology School, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, the Commission's director. Its work in behalf of sound race relations was acclaimed by the South's leading newspapers, religious leaders, and by many public officials.

The Commission helped organize, extend, and guide the work of State and local interracial committees. It assisted them in making their influence felt by newspapers, civil authorities, churches, school officials, police administrators, and health officers. It gave much attention to factual analysis of the problem of lynching and other forms of

interracial violence. Its auxiliary, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, did much to educate public opinion in the causes and possible remedies for such violence.

From these early activities, the Commission built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset through the years. The traditional barrier between the races was broken down to allow an interchange of ideas and mutual trust. The notion of cooperative action by people of good will, both white and Negro, took root and has continued to grow. In its twenty-five years of operation, the Commission made the meeting of white and Negro citizens for the discussion of common problems an accepted practice almost everywhere in the South. It marshalled thousands of Southern church people in opposition to lynching and other injustices, brought new light to bear on race relations, issued two million copies of pamphlets and leaflets, and symbolized the faith of the Southern white people and Negro people in the processes of mutual agreement and cooperation.

TRANSITION TO SRC

In 1939 the leaders of the Commission began to explore the possibility of expanding the activities of the organization to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. In October, 1940, the Commission instructed its executive committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on Southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the Commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South."

Meanwhile the efforts of other progressive Southerners were leading them to a similar purpose. The first movement in that direction

took place when a group of Southern Negro leaders met in Durham, North Carolina, on October 20, 1942, to set forth "just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation," and to enlist the aid of interested white Southerners. The result of this historic conference was a comprehensive statement covering the following areas: Political and Civil Rights, Industry and Labor, Service Occupations, Education, Agriculture, Military Service, and Social Welfare and Health. Many social thinkers regarded the Durham statement as the most hopeful pronouncement on race relations that had come out of the South in the last 75 years.

In April, 1943, a group of Southern white leaders met in Atlanta to consider the statement of the Durham conference. These white leaders found the statement "so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum," and so demonstrative of good will, that they gladly pledged their cooperation. "The need," they concluded, "is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

SRC ORGANIZED

Representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences met in Richmond in June, 1943, to work out further details. The Durham statement was adopted as a general guide to action, and a continuing committee was appointed to devise practical means of approach. The organizing meeting of the Council was held in response to a "call" issued by some of the South's finest leadership, including:

C. H. Gillman, Georgia Director, C.I.O.
George L. Googe, Southern Director, A.F.L.
M. Ashby Jones, Baptist minister
Ryland Knight, Baptist minister
Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta
Bishop Arthur J. Moore, The Methodist Church
Ralph McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution
Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian minister
Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta
Dean S. Paden, President, King Hardware Company
J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Bishop John Moore Walker, The Protestant Episcopal Church
Goodrich C. White, President Emory University

Following the deliberations of this group and a subsequent conference with Southern Negro leaders, the SRC was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Ralph McGill, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. At the charter meeting, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met and formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council. A strong and democratic Council had been established "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

Since this auspicious beginning, the Council's membership has included distinguished Southerners, white and Negro, in all walks of life. Dr. Odum was the first president of the organization. He was succeeded by Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., a prominent Catholic layman and co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South. Mr. Williams served as president for six years -- from 1945 until 1951. He was succeeded by Mr. Marion A. Wright, widely known as a South Carolina attorney active in civic and educational affairs, now living in Linville Falls, N. C.

## HOW SRC WORKS

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners representing the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. They make the policies and review all activities at an annual meeting. They elect an Executive Committee which meets at least every three months to give closer direction to the organization. And full reports of all activities are sent to the members quarterly. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. Some of the organizations are: the Julius Rosenwald Fund, General Education Board, The Fund for the Republic, Division of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Catholic Committee of the South, Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Ashby Jones Memorial Fund, Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S., the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Marshall Field Foundation, the Doris Duke Foundation, various trade unions and some business firms. Individuals support the Council through contributions, legacies, and payment of membership dues.

## WHAT SRC DOES

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: (1) Clearing-house and coordinating work with numerous agencies working on Southern problems; (2) research and survey to determine the facts and the state of public opinion as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational activities through a monthly bulletin, the New South, and

through pamphlets, press, radio, television, conferences, and personal contacts; (4) consultative services to private and official agencies; (5) promotion of specific programs of action through the Council staff and affiliated State organizations.

Following are some of the areas with which the SRC's educational program has been concerned:

* Employment of Negro policemen in Southern communities.

* Newspaper handling of racial news.

* Community self-surveys, in which local people of both races study their problems as a basis for achieving local solutions.

* Conferences of leading white and Negro Southerners with common concerns and a common desire to further democratic practices in their areas of interest -- religion, health, housing, education, etc.

* Voluntary decisions to open professional associations, private colleges, public libraries, and the like to all qualified persons without respect to race.

* The right to vote without racial discrimination or intimidation.

* Impartial enforcement of the law and administration of justice in the South.

* Orderly compliance at the community level with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court holding public school segregation unconstitutional.

CHURCH SUPPORT

Church people have always been the moving force in the Southern interracial movement. This is as true today as it was 35 years ago. All of the major religious groups represented in the South have taken

their stand in favor of the principle embodied in the Supreme Court's segregation ruling. The court ruling was endorsed by the Southern Baptist Convention, many of the Southern conferences of The Methodist Church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Southern), the Province of Sewanee (Southeastern) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Catholic Bishops of the South, the various Jewish religious and fraternal groups, and virtually all of the other denominations found in the South. It is only natural that many religious Southerners should seek to put the principles of their faith into everyday practice.

The Southern Regional Council and the affiliated state groups have enjoyed both financial and moral support from religious bodies representing the three major faiths.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Council, received the 1953 Annual Award of the Catholic Committee of the South "for his significant contribution to the welfare of the South."

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

With the aid of a grant from the Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council is assisting interracial organizations in 12 Southern states - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Each of these organizations has its own membership, officers, and staff. In each case, people of the state involved make their own decisions as to policy and program. Affiliation with the Southern Regional Council is voluntary, and the purpose of the short-term financial aid from SRC is to help the state groups become strong, self-sustaining human relations agencies.

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BY-LAWS

of the

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

## ARTICLE I. NAME, AREA, AND PURPOSES

Section 1. Name. The name of this organization shall be the Southern Regional Council, Incorporated. The terms "Council" or "Corporation" used hereafter in these by-laws shall mean the "Southern Regional Council, Inc."

Section 2. Area. For the purposes of this corporation the Southern Region shall be defined as embracing the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. All members of the corporation shall be residents of this area. This area may be increased or reduced at any annual meeting of the members as hereinafter defined.

Section 3. Purposes. The purposes of the Southern Regional Council are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council and to cooperate with affiliated State organizations in the Southern Region for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. The Council shall not engage in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation nor engage in any form of political activities.

## ARTICLE II. MEMBERS

Section 1. Members.

A. The members of the corporation shall be as follows:

1. Not more than 50 or less than 40 persons, hereafter called members, elected by the annual meeting at which these by-laws are adopted.

2. Two persons, hereafter called ex-officio members, from each affiliated State organization. These two persons from each affiliated State organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization.

3. The president, the vice presidents, the treasurer and counsel, shall also be ex-officio members.

B. A member, as distinct from an ex-officio member, shall hold office for four years (except as provided in Section 1-C of this Article) and until his successor shall have been duly chosen and qualified and until he shall have resigned or shall have been removed in the manner provided by Section 8 in this Article. No such member shall serve more than two consecutive full terms of four years each (or,

[redacted]

in accordance with Section 1-C of this Article, one short term and one full four-year term, consecutively). Chairmen of affiliated State organizations shall hold ex-officio membership in the corporation as long as they are chairmen of affiliated State organizations, and ex-officio members elected by their affiliated State organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms or portions thereof.

C. The members elected at the meeting at which these by-laws are adopted shall be divided by lot in such a way that the terms of one-half shall expire at the time of the annual meeting in 1955, and the remainder at the annual meeting in 1957.

D. Successors to members (as distinct from ex-officio members) shall, upon expiration of terms or death, resignation, or removal, be elected by all members of the corporation, including ex-officio members, at the next meeting, following occurence of such vacancy, provided that in such elections the executive director and the assistant directors shall not be entitled to vote.

Section 2. Notice of Meetings and Membership Rights.

A. Notice of the place, day, and hour of every regular and special meeting shall be given to each member and ex-officio member not less than ten (10) days before the meeting, by delivering the same to him personally, or sending the same to him by telegraph or telephone or by leaving the same at his last known post office address, according to the records of the corporation. It shall not be requisite to the validity of any meeting of the Council that notice thereof shall have been received by any member and ex-officio member who is present thereat or, if absent, waives notice thereof in writing filed with the records of the meeting either before or after the holding thereof. No notice of any adjourned meeting of the Council need be given.

B. The rights of any member in the corporation shall not be assignable or transferable, except in the case of proxies, as provided in Section 4 of this Article and his rights shall cease with death, resignation, or termination of membership for any cause.

Section 3. Voting. Each member or ex-officio member shall have one vote and, except in cases in which it is by the charter or by these by-laws otherwise provided, a majority of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect and to pass any measure. Voting by mail may be conducted on such questions and in such manner as may be provided by the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Proxies. Any member or ex-officio member entitled to vote at any meeting of members may vote either in person or by proxy. All proxies shall be given to members of this body only, and each one shall designate the name of the member who shall act as proxy. Every proxy shall be in writing, subscribed by the member, or his duly authorized attorney, and dated, but need not be sealed, witnessed, or acknowledged. Proxies shall be delivered to the secretary of the corporation before such meeting or to the inspectors at the meeting.

Section 5. Annual Meetings. The corporation shall hold annually a meeting for the election of officers and for the transaction of general business at its principal office in Atlanta at ten o'clock a.m. on the second Wednesday in November in

each year, if not a legal holiday, or at such other place and such other time within sixty days as may be designated by the Executive Committee, provided notice of such meeting, including day, hour, and place, shall be given each member of the Council in writing at least thirty days in advance. Such annual meetings shall be general meetings; that is to say, open for the transaction of any business within the powers of the corporation without special notice of such business, unless otherwise provided in these by-laws.

Section 6. Special Meetings. At any time in the interval between annual meetings, special meetings may be called by the president or any ten (10) members or ex-officio members.

Section 7. Quorum. Fifteen members and/or ex-officio members of the Council shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at every meeting of the members; but if at any meeting there be less than a quorum present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time, but not for a period of over fifteen (15) days at any one time, without notice other than by announcement at the meeting until a quorum shall attend. At any such adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall be present, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified.

Section 8. Removal. At any meeting called with that purpose stated in the call, any member may, by a majority of the votes cast, be removed from office for cause, and another be appointed in the place of the person so removed to serve for the remainder of his term. Permanent change of residence or citizenship to a point beyond the area, as defined in or pursuant to Article I, Section 2, will automatically terminate the membership of one so changing residence or citizenship.

## ARTICLE III. FELLOWS

The Council may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Council may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Council, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Council. Fellows need not be members of the corporation.

## ARTICLE IV. AFFILIATES

Organized groups or agencies whose aims and methods are closely akin to the aims and methods of the Southern Regional Council may, at the discretion of the Council, become affiliates of the Council, upon such conditions as the corporation may prescribe. The by-laws of such organized groups or agencies shall be approved by the Council or the Executive Committee of the Council in advance of affiliation. Alterations in the by-laws of such affiliated organizations shall become valid only after written approval of the proposed altered language by or on behalf of the

Southern Regional Council. The Council shall prescribe a uniform accounting and auditing system for all affiliated organizations and shall require adherence to such system by all affiliated organizations. Affiliated organizations may disaffiliate. The Council may require disaffiliation for breach of the by-laws of an affiliated organization, or in the event that (after a hearing by the Council) the Council deems the aims and methods of such organization to be no longer closely akin to those of the Southern Regional Council. In the event of disaffiliation, any property of the affiliate purchased with the proceeds of Council aid to such affiliate shall be at the disposition of the Council.

ARTICLE V. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Executive Committee. The Council shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than nine (9) members in addition to the president and vice-presidents, treasurer and counsel. The Executive Committee shall serve during the pleasure of the Council and may be discharged and the Committee abolished at any time by the Council. Unless one of the members shall have been designated as chairman by the Council, the Executive Committee shall elect a chairman from its own number. During the intervals between the meetings of the Council the Executive Committee shall possess and may exercise all of the powers of the corporation, conferred by these by-laws or the charter of the corporation, in all cases in which specific directions shall not have been given by the Council. The Executive Committee shall keep full and fair accounts of its transactions. All action by the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Council at its meeting next succeeding such action, and shall be subject to revision and alterations by the Council; provided that no rights of third persons shall be affected by any such revision or alteration. Vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Council or the Executive Committee itself during the interim between Council meetings. All vacancies shall be filled from among members of the Council.

Section 2. Meetings of Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall fix its own rules of procedure, and shall meet as provided by such rules or by resolution of the Council, and it shall also meet at the call of the chairman or of any three members of the Committee. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of not less than five (5) members of the Committee. If necessary, members of the Executive Committee may by written notice appoint a proxy from among the members of the Council to attend and vote on behalf of such members.

Section 3. National Advisory Committee. The Council may establish a National Advisory Committee, composed of persons who reside outside the area of the Southern Regional Council and who are sympathetic with the aims and policies of the Council, whose purpose shall be to advise the Council on matters pertaining to its work.

Section 4. Nominating Committee. There shall be a Nominating Committee of not less than five (5) members. Three members shall be elected by the Council from its membership at its annual meeting, and one of these shall be an "ex-officio" member of the Council from an affiliated State organization. Two members shall be appointed by the joint action of the President and the Executive Committee. The Nominating Committee shall meet not less than thirty (30) days before the annual meeting for the purpose of nominating: (1) members of the Council, (2) officers of the Council, (3) members of the Executive Committee and (4) three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee.

Section 5. Other Committees. The Council may by resolution provide for such other standing or special committees as it deems desirable and may discontinue the

same at pleasure. Each such committee shall have such powers and perform such duties, not inconsistent with these by-laws, as may be assigned to it by the Council. If provision be made for any such committee, the members thereof shall be appointed by the Council. Vacancies in such committees shall be filled by the Council or by such committee or officer as the Council may authorize to fill such vacancies.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS

Section 1. Executive Officers. The executive officers of the corporation shall be a president; one or more vice-presidents, not to exceed four; an executive director; assistant directors; a secretary; and a treasurer. The president, vice-presidents, and treasurer shall be chosen from among the members of the corporation. The executive director, assistant directors, and secretary shall not be members of the corporation. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person, in which case the secretary-treasurer shall not be a member of the corporation. The president and vice-presidents shall be elected annually by the Council. The executive director and assistant directors, secretary-treasurer, and counsel shall be subject to confirmation annually by the Council, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Officers shall hold office until the corresponding meeting in the next year, and until their successors shall have been fully chosen and qualified, or until they shall have resigned or shall have been removed, in the manner provided in Article II, Section 8. Any vacancy in any of the above offices shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Council, at any regular or special meeting.

Section 2. President. The president of the corporation shall serve as chairman of the Council. He shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Council, and he shall perform such other duties as, from time to time, may be assigned to him by the Council.

Section 3. First Vice-President. At the request of the president, or in his absence or disability, the first vice-president shall perform all the duties of the president; and when so acting shall have the powers of the president; and shall perform such other duties as, from time to time, may be assigned to him by the Council.

Section 4. Additional Vice-Presidents. Each additional vice-president, if any, shall perform the duties of the office in order of his rank and shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Council.

Section 5. Executive Director. The executive director shall be charged with the execution of the program and policies of the Council as defined by the Council, and shall be responsible directly to the Council. He shall have general charge and supervision of the employed personnel of the Council, he may sign and execute, in the name of the corporation, all authorized deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments, except in cases in which the signing and execution thereof shall have been expressly delegated to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and he shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the Executive Committee or by the Council.

Section 6. Assistant Directors. The assistant directors shall work in cooperation with the executive director in the administration of the program and policies of the Council. In the absence or disability of the executive director, one of the assistant directors will be designated by the executive director, or by the executive committee, to perform, temporarily, the duties of executive director.

Section 7. Secretary. The secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee, in books provided for the purpose; he shall see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws, or as required by law; he shall be custodian of the records and of the corporate seal or seals of the corporation; he shall see that the corporate seal is affixed to all documents, the execution of which, on behalf of the corporation, under its seal, is duly authorized, and when so affixed may attest the same; and, in general, he shall perform all duties incident to the office of a secretary of a corporation, and such other duties as, from time to time, may be assigned to him by the Council or by the by-laws.

Section 8. Treasurer. The treasurer shall have charge of and be responsible for all funds, securities, receipts and disbursements of the corporation, and shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in the name of the corporation, all monies or other valuable effects in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as shall, from time to time, be selected by the Council; he shall render to the president and to the Council annually, and at other times whenever requested, an account of the financial condition of the corporation; and, in general, shall perform all duties incident to the office of a treasurer of a corporation, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Council.

Section 8A. Secretary-Treasurer. All or some of the duties contained in Sections 7 and 8 may be assigned to one person. This person will be designated Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 9. Controller. The office of controller may be created by the Council, and the duties and authority of such officer shall be fixed by the Council.

Section 10. Counsel. The duties and authority of the counsel shall be fixed by the Council, and he shall be a member of the Council, by virtue of his office.

[Adopted by the Membership Meeting of May 14, 1953, subject to implementation by the Executive Committee; made effective by the Executive Committee on April 6, 1954.]

Note: Includes all revisions through November 14, 1956.

The following are the general functions of the Southern Regional Council and a list of specific criteria for state programs, each briefly discussed:

PROGRAM FUNCTIONS AS DEFINED IN THE STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To create in each state a representative body of white and Negro citizens to consider in full democracy the necessary steps toward genuine integration.

2. To serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race.

3. To strive to create an atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discrimination based upon race will no longer persist.

4. To stimulate local interest to work for local solutions in full democracy, in order that legislative and judicial rulings may be translated into justice in everyday life.

5. To seek practical solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements.

6. To encourage effective functioning of enlightened citizens through the civic life of their communities, rather than becoming a mass pressure organization.

7. To further its objectives through fact-finding, conference and persuasion, and through consultation with public agencies and officials.

8. To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots and hate organizations.

9. To present the facts about the region and their implications.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM PROPOSALS
OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH SRC

I. Is the program proposed compatible with SRC's policy and aims?

See the preceding list of SRC functions as defined in the statement of policy and aims, December 1951. A leaflet reprinting the entire policy statement is enclosed.

II. Who made the plan?

See Item 1 in the list of functions. Your proposed program should reflect the combined thinking and approval of representative members of the state Board, including both races and the various religious and organizational interests represented.

III. Is the program oriented to the main challenge facing the state at this time - i.e., adjustment to the Supreme Court decision?

While it is expected that the state organizations will be broadly interested in the human relations problems and opportunities of their states, the challenge of the decision should be recognized as the focal point of action in this field. Obviously this will mean different things in different states. In some of the more advanced states, it may mean working with educational authorities, parent-teacher groups, and others on the mechanics and details of school integration as an accepted goal. In other more uncertain states, it will be necessary to aim program activities at building more acceptance for the idea of integration. In the deep South states, the work of persuasion must start on an even more elementary level and interest may have to be sought for such intermediate objectives as preserving the public school system, combatting intimidation and economic pressure on Negro and liberal white spokesmen, emphasizing church pronouncements and the importance of abiding by the law despite personal preference. However, these varying approaches all have in common the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court's decision must be an ultimate goal of our operation.

IV. How practical is the program in terms of the organization's staff and resources?

There are clearly strict limits on what one professional staff person -- or even two -- can do by way of personal contact and the influencing of opinion. The central office's concept of staff function, in the light of these limitations, should be applicable to the state organizations as well. Generally, it recognizes that we are not aiming to influence directly people in the mass. Rather, we are trying to stimulate and assist key local people. Every community has its present or potential "spark plugs" whose racial views are enlightened. They may be ministers, church women, public officials, businessmen, civic and labor leaders, newspapermen -- in short, anyone who plays an influential role in the life of the community. These are the people with whom we work. Staff time should be spent mainly in planning with and activating such key people, through personal contact, SRC materials, and correspondence. (See Item 4 in the list of functions.)

The importance of bi-racial professional staff is evident in this definition of the job to be done. We can hardly hope to persuade perceptive lo-

cal people of our good faith unless we exemplify in our own organization the principles we are advocating. Nor, in this divided society, can we bring people of the two races together unless the insights of both races are reflected both at the policy and at the staff levels. Contrary to some assumptions about human relations activity, a Negro staff member may often approach white leadership more effectively than a white staff member; and a bi-racial professional staff will increase, rather than lessen, respect for our organizations and belief in our sincerity.

The ways in which bi-racial staff can be attained -- through additional fund-raising for salaries, through employment of consultants, etc. -- have been and will be dealt with elsewhere. But this should be an ever-present consideration in program planning.

V. To what extent does the program involve lay community leadership?

In view of our limited staff, much of the program load must be shared by Board members and other individuals related to the state organizations. Every such person should be an active influence in his or her community, working closely with state staff, and involving other local people in the program of the state organization.

Members of the state organization's policy group should also participate in statewide program. The most effective way to accomplish this is for the Board to establish its own subgroups which will be concerned with particular phases of the organization's activity, including fund-raising. Without such lay participation, at both the community and the state level, the staff will find it virtually impossible to implement an effective program.

VI. Does the program aim at developing processes which in themselves lead to the elimination of racial distinctions?

Every state and every community has its own particular character and circumstances to which program must be adapted; it is for that reason that we have put emphasis on the large degree of self-determination that must be exercised by each state organization in shaping its structure and program. Given that fact, however, it can probably be said that every effective community-action program will have as its effect a process in which white and Negro citizens of comparable achievements and interests are communicating and planning together as equals. The success, then, of a state program can be evaluated in terms of its effectiveness in encouraging and assisting this process in the public and institutional life of a state. Such local planning and discussion today clearly should center on the overriding question of adjustment to the Supreme Court's decision -- gathering the facts about the local school system and reaching agreement on practical steps to be taken.

The formation of new local interracial groups is sometimes an appropriate way to achieve this, but it is by no means the only way or the best way. It is often more fruitful to explore the opportunities for sound process within existing bodies and community activities. Examples.

A. Bonafide Negro representation on school boards and other official bodies.

B. Negro participation at the policy level in such agencies as community chests and councils, YMCA's and YWCA's, hospital boards, professional

associations, and other quasi-public agencies.

C. Bi-racial participation -- preferably through integrated membership, but when necessary through liaison committees -- in such private organizations as PTA's, teachers associations, councils of church women, ministerial associations, and the like.

D. The self-survey method, in which community leaders join together across the lines of race, religion, and interest groups to gather the facts about common problems and plan remedies. This technique is amply discussed in SRC literature and should be familiar to all state personnel.

Where full participation is not thought to be immediately possible, interim steps, such as Negro advisory committees or advisory interracial groups, may be temporarily useful but great care should be taken to insure that they do not become permanent "escape hatches" for those in authority. There is no substitute for full and unqualified participation by all segments of the community.

There are many ways in which the state organization can promote the growth of democratic process. Obvious examples are: conference with community leadership or persons with access to community leadership; informing individuals and the public generally of good precedents in other communities in the state or in the South; offering technical assistance in the form of materials and consultation (for example, the self-survey).

VII. Does the program tend to strengthen the representativeness of the state organization?

This refers to the fact that careful attention should be given to involving persons who are representative of as many religious, professional, and civic interests as possible.

VIII. Does the program seek to make maximum use of SRC materials?

There is a variety of ways in which the materials of SRC and related agencies can be useful in increasing the outreach and effectiveness of the state program.

A. To disseminate through the press and other public media information that will stimulate constructive action.

B. To promote understanding of the services and methods of the organization itself.

C. To assist local people in adapting to their community techniques that have worked elsewhere.

Thus the use of materials should be regarded not as incidental, but as integral to, the program.

IX. Does the program create a basis for self support?

The broad objective of SRC's work with affiliated state groups is the formation, within a comparatively short time, of effective, independent, self-

supporting human relations services in each Southern state. The period of subsidy is short. If the goal is to be achieved, the state organization must not only raise the required supplementing funds for today, but quickly establish itself as an indispensible service to forward-looking individuals and agencies throughout the state. And this can only be accomplished by good programming that gets results. In this sense fund-raising cannot be viewed as a thing apart from program; they must be planned together.

GSM/as/rnf
12/14/54

FBR

Tentative Outline and Job Description

Southern Regional Council
Assistant Director for Program in the States

Subjects: Program Analysis---Evaluation Criteria---Staff Training---Conference Planning---Coordination of Professional Services---Preliminary Steps.

Program Analysis---In selected states the directors and staff would be offered the opportunity of sitting down for a full day with regional staff persons and outside consultants for the purpose of analyzing the program of the state council and suggesting plans for improvement.

Evaluation Criteria---Tentative standards for judging the effectiveness of state programs would be established on the basis of the data collected by the regional office last summer. These criteria would be revised later in the light of the experiences with the state boards.

Staff Training---It would seem advisable to hold a two-day institute for state staff personnel as soon as possible (early in 1956 at the latest). The outside consultants would have a considerable role to play in these training sessions.

Conference Planning---The Assistant Director for Program in cooperation with other staff persons and the consultants would suggest and plan for regional or sub-regional conferences of labor, educational, religious and other groups. Conceivably, underwriters might be sought for many of these projects and SRC would be relieved of much of the financial burden.

Coordination of Professional Services---The services of a half-dozen consultants would be solicited with the understanding that they would be used in at least one-third of the various meetings and would be paid on a per diem basis. Later, SRC might be in a position to plan and staff workshops and institutes for local communities on a fee basis (the fee covering merely the cost of the outside consultants).

Preliminary Steps---

1-Select the people who will be asked to serve as consultants.
2-Send each of them a letter outlining the plan of operation.
3-Call a meeting at which these plans will be put into final shape.
4-Solicit the cooperation of state boards and staff for the purpose of arranging a schedule of meetings.

NOTE---It is to be expected that the program devised will be articulated with the field sojourn of Miss Irene Osborne wherever possible and brought into close coordination with the present activities within the states under the supervision of Mrs. Tilly and Mr. Routh. They would of course be in attendance at all the planning sessions.

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4 or 5 copies

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
INFORMATION SERVICE

PROPOSED BUDGET:

| | |
|---|---|
| Social Scientist | $6500.00 |
| Clerical Assistants | 6000.00 |
| Materials, books, periodicals | 500.00 |
| Travel and communications | 2000.00 |
| Annual Total | $15000.00 |
| Three year Total | $45000.00 |

SUMMARY:

This proposal will provide three distinct services to the Southern area:

1) It will meet the current pressing need for an information service which will gather, correlate, interpret, and disseminate a running account of events taking place in the South.

2) It will provide for the interpretation of research findings in the field of social relations which is important to the peaceful transition from a segregated system to an unsegregated one.

3) It will establish a permanent file of information at a Southern University which will be of inestimable value to scholars, action agencies, and newspaper people.

Information among the areas to be covered by such a service would be: the administration of justice, police practices, housing, health, education, employment opportunities, labor union practices, governmental participation, and the attitudes and practices of church groups and other voluntary organizations on matters of race.

7BR

# THE SOUTH OF PROMISE

A Report On The Work Of
The Southern Regional Council

"In the Deep South one organization stands out as likely to wield the most influence in shaping the region's attitude toward integration....the Southern Regional Council...."
The Associated Press in the Charlotte (N.C.) News

"The Council has been working with marked success. Its activities today need national status and attention to make them visible and audible above the dust and noise."
Christian Science Monitor

"(The Council) has come to be the most dependable and reliable interracial body operating in the South."
Atlanta Daily World

"A spokesman for the area's best traditions of tolerance, humanity, dignity, and freedom."
Asheville (N.C.) Times

"The South's foremost interracial organization."
New York Times

"The Council (has) earned a reputation for sound, constructive research and publication of factual materials."
Atlanta Constitution

It is the strident voices from the South, heralding defiance of the law of the land, that have captured the headlines throughout the country. The evasive maneuverings of some Southern legislatures have aroused echoes of "interposition" from pre-Civil War days. Economic and social reprisals, practiced by pro-segregation groups, have temporarily frightened some into confusion and inaction.

But there are other voices and other forces in the South -- voices of hope and forces of progress toward integration.

Many of these voices and much of this constructive force find expression in the Southern Regional Council and its affiliated state Councils on Human Relations. Through this movement, white and Negro Southerners, with the aid of experienced professional staff, work for a more democratic society.

This summary report is prepared for the friends and supporters of the Southern Regional Council so that they may know how their investments of interest, energy, and funds have been used. In this crucial period of change in the South, the effectiveness of the Southern Regional Council will depend on the continued allegiance and support of all those who accept responsibility for building a more democratic society.

## MUSTERING THE STATES

A roll call of the Southern states -- from Virginia to Texas, from Florida to Kentucky -- would find an SRC-affiliated Council on Human Relations in each state. Here is a living demonstration of the South of the future, for integrated Boards of Directors make policy, plan program and supervise the work of the professional staff. The Council aids the state organizations with counsel, materials, and the advisory services of a professional field staff.

In Arkansas, Kentucky, and Texas, the affiliates have had a direct part in bringing about desegregation. There, and also in Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, it has been possible to work directly with either state or local school authorities.

Efforts in the hard-core states of the Deep South are of a more elemental nature. Affiliates in these states are working to further communication and joint planning by whites and Negroes and to help secure the basic rights of freedom of speech, assembly, and association in the face of pro-segregation intolerance.

This region-wide movement provides, almost uniquely, opportunity for Southerners of both races to shape together the communities in which they live.

STRENGTHENING FORCES OF PROGRESS

SRC has assembled a panel of specialists from various fields to serve as consultants to private and public leadership in Southern communities. The skills and insights of these consultants have been available to SRC's state affiliates and have greatly assisted them in planning sound organizational and program activities. Requests for aid are now coming in from other agencies and from community leadership. Assistance is tailor-made to fit need. If a community needs the advice of a superintendent who has experienced school integration, a specialist in law enforcement problems, or the like, SRC seeks to supply a qualified consultant.

FINDING THE FACTS

The research department of the Council provides substantial underpinning for all Council activities. A professional staff member is charged with the responsibility of maintaining reference files based on newspaper clippings, first-hand reports, and other materials that document current developments in Southern race relations. In the course of a year, the Council services some hundreds of mail requests for information, as well as requests made in person by a variety of visitors to the Council's offices. Among the Council's efforts in this field is a fact-finding program.

One of the recent surveys uncovered more than 1,100 instances of integration that took place in the South during the two-year period immediately following the Supreme Court decision. These findings, published in Integration North and South, have been widely distributed throughout the nation and in many foreign countries.

Other projects under the fact-finding program include (1) a survey of Negro suffrage, documenting problems and progress in the exercise of this basic right, (2) a three-month field study of the pro-segregation groups, their history and trends, (3) the trend in Southern industrialization and its relation to the racial picture, and (4) a study of labor and race relations. The findings of some of these special projects have already been treated in newspaper stories, magazine articles, and books. Others will be made available in the near future.

INTERPRETING THE SOUTH TO THE WORLD

The South is not isolated. An incident in south Georgia becomes front-page news in New Delhi, Munich, and Dakar. A steady flow of foreign visitors -- newsmen, government officials, students, and other opinion-makers -- come to the South for a first-hand view of our racial problems. Many of these observers, especially those travelling under State Department and private fellowships or exchange programs, look to the Southern Regional Council for balanced and accurate information. This is a vital role for the Council since it provides, almost uniquely, the example and insights of white and Negro Southerners working together

in a spirit of equality. We are able to demonstrate convincingly to emissaries from other lands that, however severe our racial problems, there are Southerners working to solve them. During 1956, at the rate of six to ten a month, the Council was host to visitors from 21 countries. 1957, thus far, promises even greater opportunity to interpret the constructive South to the world.

INTERPRETING THE SOUTH TO THE NATION

Factual and interpretive material from the Southern Regional Council finds its way into national news media in ever-growing quantity. Through personal interviews, news releases, and publications, the Council has become the information center for national news representatives who are interpreting the story of the South to millions of Americans. Recent examples of publications and organizations whose representatives have sought the assistance of the Council are The Saturday Evening Post, the Christian Science Monitor, the Associated Press, Life, U. S. News and World Report, New Statesman and Nation, Time, Look, Newsweek, Collier's, The Reporter, St. Louis Post Dispatch, NBC television news, Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now," and the Canadian Broadcasting Company. Publications of the Council and articles by Council staff members find their way to national organizations. "What's Happening in School Integration," a Public Affairs Pamphlet written by two members of the Council's staff, is receiving national distribution.

INTERPRETING THE SOUTH TO THE SOUTH.

Through the monthly publication, New South, and special pamphlets, the Council disseminates information to Southern opinion-makers, business, educational, religious, and civic leaders, and the interested public. The Council also services Southern news representatives and from time-to-time prepares special reports for program use. A recent Council release reporting for the first time the peaceful integration of buses in 21 Southern cities received wide and favorable attention in the South and elsewhere. Commented the Washington Star: ". . . The report of the Southern Regional Council . . . is more important, actually, than the accounts of friction in other communities. For this is the way in which effective desegregation will come to the South."

CLEARINGHOUSE AND COORDINATION

Since the Council has a full-time concern with Southern race relations, extensive information files, and a seasoned professional staff, it has been able to assist and advise many other agencies -- national, regional, and local. The Council is called upon with increasing frequency for information and advice to religious, labor, civic, and professional organizations carrying on programs in the South. Closely related to this function is that of supplying knowledgeable speakers and resource people for conferences, workshops, and meetings of many kinds. On October 24,

the Council sponsored a meeting of representatives from religious and human relations agencies with staffed programs in the field of race relations. Agreement was reached on several strategic communities where local efforts of the various agencies might be concentrated. In January, a follow-up meeting was held with 24 organizations represented. The group asked the Council to serve as convener of further conferences and as a clearinghouse for joint field activities.

In addition, the Council has a close working relationship with such groups as the YMCA and YWCA, the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian social action agencies, the Catholic Committee of the South, the American Friends Service Committee, the various Jewish agencies, and others.

WOMEN'S WORK

Under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Tilly of the Council's staff, this effort has brought together Southern church women of the several faiths and denominations for the sharing of ideas and convictions and joint planning in the field of race relations. Such meetings have been held on both region-wide and state-wide bases and have confirmed our belief that the women of the South -- most particularly the church women -- continue to play a unique part in giving vitality to the conscience of the region. On October 30-31 more than 100 leaders in church women's work over the region convened in Atlanta. The object was to arm this key leadership with resolution and specific ideas that they may translate into action in their states and communities. Follow-up state-wide meetings are scheduled to carry these plans to the local level.

WORK WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Throughout its history the Council has worked closely with organized labor. Union officials have served on its Executive Committee and on the boards of state affiliates. Pamphlets and special reference materials have been used by local unions, staff representatives, regional offices, and in special education programs. Many union-sponsored conferences have drawn on the Southern Regional Council staff for speakers and instructors.

Recently the Council has broadened its services to the labor movement through the addition of a labor consultant. The new position has been filled by a native Southerner with many years' experience as a workers' education specialist. The Council works with unions to provide speakers, resource persons, and materials on race relations problems as they affect the trade union movement. The Council has an active interest in the positive measures taken by unions in the interest of better race relations, more democratic organizations, and increased job opportunities for all the people of the South.

BUSINESSMEN AND INDUSTRIALISTS

The Southern region is rapidly industrializing; King Cotton has abdicated. New industries and the growth of cities make new demands on Southern practices in race relations. To meet these demands, full use of the manpower pool, with equal inclusion of Negro workers, is required. SRC has surveyed the rate and type of industrial development, county by county, in the Southern states in the post-war decade. Businessmen and industrialists serve on the Board of the Council and its state affiliates. Through this participation and through its information program, the Council seeks to mobilize the positive influence of Southern economic leaders.

LOOKING AHEAD

In the months to come, the Council hopes not only to increase the efforts briefly described here, but to extend its activities into new areas of need and opportunity. The real enemies are discouragement and inaction. However severe the difficulties, the ultimate solution is secure so long as decent people pool their concern and resources in common effort.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
(WAlnut 7963)

The Southern Regional Council was formed in 1944 as a direct successor to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The incorporators were Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church, Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, and Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University. The Council grew out of a tradition of quiet and sober work in the field of race relations, in which church people had played a major part since World War I. It has always been wholly non-political in its approach.

In essence, the Council's approach rests on the belief that every Southern state and most Southern communities have people of both races who can work together as equals. Through their efforts, we believe the South can adjust to the legal changes now required and ultimately achieve a society in which racial distinctions will be eliminated from public life. We see our role as that of encouraging and assisting with information and professional services the people who feel this way. We see little point in denouncing those who feel otherwise, but believe that in time many of them will come to share our views. We believe that it is a mistake to underestimate the resistance to changes in the racial pattern or the problems that such changes may bring. On the other hand, in our experience, the positive resources of the South are the ones that are most commonly underestimated.

The Southern Regional Council is not the successor -- de facto, or otherwise -- of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The SCHW was organized in 1938 and survived until about 1949; the SRC was organized in 1944. As one might expect from this timing, and from their

differing approaches to the problems of the South, the two organizations were widely regarded as rival agencies. That some members of the SRC's staff and board at one time participated in the Southern Conference is true. At its inception, the Conference attracted the cream of the South's liberal leadership; it was after these persons had become disillusioned and withdrew from the Conference that it acquired its dubious reputation.

The organizing meeting of the Southern Regional Council was held in response to a call issued by the following persons:

C. H. Gillman, Georgia Director, C.I.O.
George L. George, Southern Director, A.F.L
M. Ashby Jones, Baptist minister
Ryland Knight, Baptist minister
Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta
Bishop Arthur J. Moore, The Methodist Church
Ralph McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution
Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian minister
Rt. Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Catholic Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta
Dean S. Paden, President, King Hardware Company
J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Bishop John Moore Walker, The Protestant Episcopal Church
Goodrich C. White, President, Emory University

Dr. Raymond Wheeler's Summary Statement to Senator Clark's Anti-Poverty Sub-Committee July 11, 1967.

file
Dr. Testimony
in Wash. DC
Senate Committee

I am distressed and concerned that Senators Stennis and Eastland interpret my remarks this morning as libelous to the state of Mississippi.

I was born and reared and educated in the South. I love the region as much as they do. I reported what I saw because it is intolerable to me that this situation should exist in the region I love. I saw those children and their parents, and I told you what I saw and the message of despair and helplessness which they communicated to me.

For the past twenty years I have worked in the South, my birthplace and my home. During that time I have come to know in depth the white and the Negro -- their problems, their sorrows, their joys.

Throughout these years, my heart has wept for the South as I have watched the southern black man and white man walk their separate ways distrusting each other, separated by false and ridiculous barriers -- doomed to a way of life tragically less than they desire -- when by working together they could achieve a society finer and more successful than any which exists in this country today.

And through all of that dreadful pageant of ignorance and suspicion and mutual distrust, the most distressing figures of all has been the southern political leader who has exploited all of our human weaknesses for his own personal and selfish gain -- refusing to grant us the dignity and the capability

of responding to noble and courageous leadership -- when all of us had nothing to lose but the misery and desolation which surrounds our lives.

The time has come when this must cease for we are concerned with little children whose one chance for a healthy and productive existence into which they were born -- is at stake.

I invite Senator Eastland and Senator Stennis to come with me into the vast farm lands of the Delta and I will show you the children of whom we have spoken. I will show you their bright eyes and innocent faces, their shriveled arms and swollen bellies, their sickness and pain and the fear and misery of their parents.

Their story must be believed -- not only for their sakes -- but for the sake of all America.

Return to R M Wheeler
1902 Brunswick Ave
Charlotte NC

My name is Raymond M. Wheeler. I am a resident of Charlotte, North Carolina where I am engaged in the private practice of medicine. Between May 27th and May 31st, 1967 I participated in a field survey of health and living conditions of a group of Negro children enrolled in a pre-school program sponsored by the Friends of the Children of Mississippi. I would at this time like to make a statement summarizing the conditions which I saw in Humphreys and LeFlore Counties.

Each doctor was taken separately into the homes of a number of young children who attended the FCM centers. We saw the children, talked with their parents and gained a mass of information from which emerged a pattern that seemed to fit every community we visited.

The homes were tiny, usually two or three rooms, in poor repair, located in narrow alleys, and surrounded by accumulated filth and debris. Most houses had running water, but few had inside toilets. Many were without screens or adequate ventilation. The land allocated to each dwelling was so limited that the houses were oppresively close, allowing for virtually no play area for the children and certainly no room for a garden through which a family might supplement its diet.

At one house the landlords reportedly had forbidden the tenants to have a garden, although in this particular case, there was obviously ample space for one. This -- from all reports -- is common practice by landlords in the towns as well as on the plantations, though why this should be so in view of the well-known need for food seemed inexplicable on any ground other than outright spite.

Driving through the Delta one could see the tenant houses, grouped closely around barns and equipment sheds, crops planted almost up to doorsteps, leaving the tenants no room for garden, pig pen, cow or chicken coop.

The homes visited were usually occupied by mothers, worn and tired and looking much older than their actual ages. Their children would range in number from four to ten. Most often there was no father. Although neat, the houses were pitifully bare. The children were often poorly clothed and always barefooted, in spite of a soil infested with broken glass and rusty tin.

When questions were asked about diet the answers were always the same: a little rice or biscuit for breakfast, dried beans or peas with occasional salt pork for lunch -- if lunch could be afforded - and for supper

more rice or bread with occasional servings of molasses or peanut butter. Only one of the families I visited ever had milk at all and this was reserved for "the sickliest" ones.

One mother summed up the question of diet in a single, poignant sentence: "These children go to bed hungry and get up hungry and don't ever know nothing else in between." The physical appearance of the children made her comment easily believable. Running noses and legs covered with indolent sores were the rule -- evidence of lowered resistance to disease due to malnutrition and poor hygiene. Thin arms, sunken eyes, lethargic behavior, and swollen bellies were everywhere to be seen. Even cursory examinations of tongues, eyes, and nailbeds disclosed unmistakable evidence of anemia and vitamin deficiencies. An orthopedic surgeon in Jackson and a Negro physician in Yazoo City told me that almost without exception these children required pre-operative blood transfusions before any surgery could be performed.

Iron, vitamins, medicines were simply unobtainable, for there was no money to purchase them. In almost every household, serious illnesses of one or more children had occurred in the recent year. Yet mothers told me that they

rarely even sought medical services due to their inability to pay doctor's fees. I was told of the outright refusal of some hospitals to provide care for some youngsters due to the known poverty of their parents. One mother, however, with an incredibly small income told me of her struggles to make her weekly payments on a hospital bill for her child. Another said that she only went to the doctor herself or took her child when she was absolutely convinced that not to go would mean death.

At county health departments, we were repeatedly told, Negroes are not only segregated but subjected to personal indignities and discouraged from using the facilities. I saw a little girl who had a nasty, partially healed laceration of her hand. She had been taken to the health department for a tetanus booster. The child was given the necessary injection, but the nurse -- I was informed to my dismay -- not only failed to dress the cut, but refused even to look at it.

The health centers apparently do perform a few services such as tuberculin testing and innoculations for those whose parents know about such things and are able to transport

their children to the centers. However, county medical authorities, I was told, have formally and in writing refused to participate in organized immunization programs for children attending the FCM centers. Parents were told that they must accompany their children to the centers in order to be instructed in possible reaction to the shots.

Occasionally, it seemed, charity clinics are provided for ailing children but exams are brief; no follow-ups are scheduled and, most important of all, no medicine is provided for people who have no means to purchase it.

Hospital facilities for Negro poor in rural Mississippi are nearly non-existent. As one man told me, "If you are not protected through an employer with hospital insurance and if you don't have the $50.00 down-payment, your only choice is to go home and die."

The administration of medical care is still on a strictly segregated basis in most of the state. Negro doctors are not permitted membership in local medical societies. In communities where all-Negro hospitals exist, such as in Yazoo City, white doctors refuse to serve on its staff. Thus the one Negro doctor in town is forced to provide all of the hospital care for Negroes,

including obstetrics and surgery. Complicated cases, beyond his experience, must be sent forty or fifty miles to Jackson, regardless of how grave the condition of the patient.

County sponsored programs in preventative medicine, health education, basic sanitation were unknown to the people whom I interviewed. No program of birth control is available to the poor, although every mother with whom I talked expressed a desire for help in limiting her family. A few who did know about "the pill" had not been able to afford it. Almost all of the mothers said they have had their babies at home, sometimes unattended, sometimes with the help of a midwife.

Over and over the urgent need for food was emphasized, so that any medical needs must be subordinated to seeing that the children are adequately fed. The very accomplishment of this would provide the single most important measure for maintaining good health.

Yet from a purely medical point of view, certain needs did seem most urgent and most possible of accomplishment with available facilities. These, as I saw them, would include:

(a) Physical examinations of each child to include blood count, urinalysis, stool examination, tuberculin

tests.

(b) Follow-up treatment and/or referral as indicated.

(c) A vitamin supplement for each child. This would need not be given daily since most daily vitamin preparations contain far more than minimal daily requirements.

(d) Immunization program. This could be done by a public health nurse under the supervision of a county medical director.

(e) Birth control information and medication. This program could be organized and conducted by the county health counselor under the supervision of the medical director and would not require his personal attention.

(f) A fund must be made available to buy medicines for those who cannot afford them.

(g) The above program, in my estimation, would cost a minimum of $50.00 per child per year.

(h) The above recommendations do not make provision for hospitalization of the children. Title 19 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 may offer the ultimate solution of this problem, but much depends on

what each state is willing to do. A much wider definition of the term "Crippled Children" would offer hospital and physician's care to a larger number of children. Apparently now in Mississippi the Crippled Children's Fund will provide ~~only~~ primarily for neurosurgical, plastic and orthopedic surgical needs of children. The state board ~~of health~~ could broaden that definition but has refused to do so. This problem, unfortunately, seems almost insoluble given the apparent absence of Charity Hospitalization Funds and the state of public indifference to the health of the poor.

To summarize briefly, the medical needs of the people I talked with encompass the entire range of medical knowledge, from nutrition, sanitation and health education to the more technical and highly skilled services for medical needs, birth control and hospitalization. They are without them all and they desperately need them all.

Their financial resources, however, are so meager as to make it beyond rational comprehension as to how they were able simply to exist, to say nothing of being able to pay expensive medical bills. A few examples, I think, illustrate the point.

One young mother of five children worked a 55-hour week for weekly wages of $15.00. Her job was as a domestic for a locally prosperous family. Out of her weekly income she paid $8.50 a week for rent and bought food and clothing for herself and her children with the rest.

Another mother said she managed to earn $25.00 a week, by holding three jobs.

Sources of public assistance are totally inadequate to provide even for survival. Dependent children receive payments amounting to approximately 25% of what the state of Mississippi estimates is necessary for minimal subsistence. Aid to dependent children in fact has actually decreased since June of 1964 from $13.30 to $11.35 in June 1965 and to the current amount of $9.25 in 1966.

Programs for the provision of food supplies by the welfare departments and the United States Department of Agriculture need to be reformed on the highest level of authority. Under present arrangements a family may use its welfare checks to purchase food stamps, but if it does, it has no money left for rent, medical care or clothing. If it subsists on surplus commodities, it is faced with attempting to survive on the most inadequate

of diet, both in quality and amount. Commodities -- and there is only one issue available each month regardless of the condition in which commodities are received -- normally consist of flour, dried beans, dried milk, and occasionally a little peanut butter or a can of processed meat. Food stamp programs and surplus commodity programs are not allowed to operate simultaneously in any county. Given a free choice in the matter most welfare recipients, however, prefer the commodities program since they at least are able to retain some of their welfare payments for other necessities.

Time after time we were told stories of dehumanizing treatment or refusal of aid by county welfare departments. There seemed to be no pattern or standards by which one could determine whether he could receive welfare help. There did seem to be a pattern of active discouragement by the welfare department of anyone applying for aid. Personal indignities, unexplained cuts in the size of checks, lack of welfare aid for hospitalization or medical care were frequent complaints.

One such report is burned indelibly in my memory. A 49-year-old woman told me that she herself had been the

mother of 14 children, all but one of whom had died in infancy. Her husband was also dead. A year ago, she related, her husband's newphew abandoned his three small children, ages three, four and five, leaving them with her. She resolved to give them a home.

"Doctor," she told me, "ever since I took these children on, my life has been hell." Then the story poured out.

She earns, she said, $5.00 a week working two days as a domestic. The welfare department supplies a maximum check of approximately $27.00 per month aid to dependent children. Her rent is $8.00 a week.

Each month as she goes to the welfare department for her check she is questioned extensively about her sex life. At regular intervals she is awakened around 2:00 A.M. by white men who represent themselves as working for the welfare department. They demand to be admitted to her house and then they proceed to search the place for an alleged male occupant. On other nights, she said, she can hear them prowling around her home, listening at her windows evidently for sounds to indicate the presence of a man in the room with her. Her check may be delayed for days or arbitrarily cut while, according to her case worker, "we make an

Pictures

investigation." Her neighbords have been encouraged to report her activities by the simple expedient of a threat to their own welfare checks if they do not.

The pre-school centers, dotted about both the rural and urban areas of six Mississippi counties, offer an immediate and painful distillation of all the despair and aspirations, the dignity and the pathos of the parents and children connected with FCM. We visited a large number of the centers, some in churches, others in plain little wooden, barracks-like buildings and one in an American Legion hut. The impact was the same wherever we went.

The centers were crowded, oppresively hot, and filled with lovely little children between the ages of three and five. All children were scrubbed and dressed in their best clothes and all wore shoes. Mostly they were shy with strangers, but when unaware of observation, were smiling and obviously enjoying themselves. Some seemed healthy and sturdy; others weak and apathetic. Coughs and dripping noses were common and on several occasions acutely ill children were brought up to us by the teachers who had no place to turn for medical help. There were a significant number with congenital defects such as harelips and cleft

palates; a few were mentally retarded or exihibited evidence of brain or spinal cord damage. All of these should have qualified for special schools or institutional care or for corrective medical care.

The teachers were usually mothers with children in the centers. Their devotion to the children and the pride in their work was unmistakable. Time after time we talked with a woman, uneducated, the mother usually of six to ten children, with no previous work experience except as a field hand or a domestic. Amazingly she would be articulate, poised and competent in her role as teacher. Through their love and concern for their children, these mothers had acquired the very sense of self-respect, dignity, and independence which they so much desire to nurture in their charges.

Repeatedly we asked what changes the teachers had observed in the children after they had been in the centers for a few days. The answers were usually the same. The children, previously shy, withdrawn or apathetic, became cheerful, outgoing, and active. They had learned to share, to participate cooperatively in group activity and to communicate with each other and their teachers. For the

first time many of the children experienced a relationship with someone who cared and to whom they could turn when troubled.

One teacher told me with pride of how she had handled a youngster who had come to the school defiant, combative, overly aggressive and generally unable to adjust to his group. Instead of punishment, she had given him simple tasks not assigned to the others and, as he performed them, she rewarded him with praise and affection.

The centers themselveswere distressingly bare. There was never enough equipment. The few toys available were made by the teachers. Crayons, books, paper and musical instruments were all too scarce.

But most distressing of all was the lack of food. On the day of our visit, not a single center had been able to supply a full meal to its hungry children. Most had scraped together a few bites -- a cookie, Kool-aid, but some had nothing at all. "The most difficult part of this program," a teacher at one of the centers told me, "is when a child licks his plate clean and says, 'I want some more,' and you look in the pot and there ain't no more."

Frequently throughout the Mississippi Delta we heard charges of an unwritten but generally accepted policy on the part of those who control the state to eliminate the Negro Mississippian either by driving him out of the state or starving him to death. At first, the charge seemed to me beyond belief. And yet reviewing now all that we saw and heard it becomes more and more credible. Mississippi, it seems to me, is for its poor - and particularly its Negro poor - a kind of prison in which live a great group of uneducated, semi-starving people from whom all but token public support has been withdrawn. They are completely isolated from the outside world. They have nowhere to turn for material aid or moral support. Their story needs to be told not merely for their sakes -- but for the sake of all America.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICES

*75 Mt. Auburn Street*
*Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138*

July 11, 1967

Statement to United States Senate
Sub-committee on Manpower and Employment
by
Robert Coles

I have been working with rural families in the South and in Appalachia for nearly 10 years -- since 1958, when I lived in Mississippi and started my medical and psychiatric studies. I have worked with sharecropper families, migrant farm families and the families of the mountain people of North Carolina, Kentucky and West Virginia.

I wish to emphasize how national their problems turn out to be. When a sick, chronically malnourished child leaves a plantation or Appalachian hollow for Chicago or Detroit, rural poverty becomes urban poverty. The internal migration this country has recently seen has been enormous -- had the same dislocated people come from outside, we would no doubt have all kinds of emergency aid made available to them now and also help the areas in which they settled.)

I would like to speak here briefly about the psychological aspects of my work -- the psychological observations I have made. Some of them are already on record in my book Children of Crisis: A Study of Courage and Fear. In volume Two of Children of Crisis, entitled Migrants, Sharecroppers and Mountaineers (now in preparation) I am describing in detail what it means for a child (and his or her parents)



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to be sick more or less all the time and hungry more or less regularly. That children can "adjust" to such a state of affairs goes without saying. They become tired, petulant, suspicious and finally apathetic. One can talk with them and play with them and observe their behavior and ask them to draw or paint pictures and from all that learn how the aches and sores of the body become for the child of four or five more than a concrete physical fact of life, but -- in the child's mind-- a reflection of his worth, a judgement upon him and his family by the outside world. They ask themselves and others why -- what they have done to keep them from the food they want, or what they have done to deserve the pain they continue to feel. When the rest of us miss a meal or two, or experience a stomach ache or an injury we are moved to do something about it -- and succeed in evading the irritability and annoyance and anger we may quite naturally feel. Consider what it means for a child to grow up without doctors for his complaints, without the dependable and balanced diet we take for granted.

In my experience with families in the Delta -- some of whom I've known and observed for many years -- their kind of life can produce a chronic state of mind, a form of withdrawn, sullen behavior that the word "apathetic" only begins to describe. I have seen some of the families I know in the South go North and carry with them that state of mind; they get more food more welfare money, and in the public hospitals of Northern cities certain minimal medical services -- but as one tape-records their



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expressed feelings and attitudes month after month, as I am now doing in a Northern ghetto, one sees how persistantly sickness and hunger in children live on in adults -- who doubt any offer, mis-trust any goodness or favorable turn of events as temporary and ultimately unreliable. I fear that we have among us hundreds of thousands of people who have literally grown up to be and learned to be tired, fearful, anxious, suspicious, and (as a physical fact of life) on a very basic, inflexible and tragic sense, unbelieving.

I will conclude with three very brief, clinical examples.



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July 11, 1967

# Children in Mississippi

## Statement to the United States Senate

## Sub-committee on Manpower and Employment

by


Joseph Brenner, M.D. - Medical Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Robert Coles, M.D. - Harvard University Health Services
Alan Mermann, M.D. - Department of Pediatrics, Yale University Medical School and private practice, Guilford, Conn.
Milton J.E. Senn, M.D. - Sterling Professor of Pediatrics Yale University
Cyril Walwyn, M.D. - Medical Adviser to Friends of the Children of Mississippi; private practice, Yazoo City, Mississippi
Raymond Wheeler, M.D. - Private practice, Charlotte, North Carolina


We are physicians who have had a continuing interest in the medical problems of rural American children in the South and in Appalachia. One of us works every day in Mississippi with impoverished children.[1] One of us has worked throughout the South with both Negro and white children, and specifically spent two years observing migrant and sharecropper children and treating them as a physician associated with a mobile public health clinic.[2] Two of us have recently been doing a medical study in Appalachia.[3] One of us -- a pediatrician -- has observed southern children at close hand, and another of us -- also a pediatrician -- spent several weeks last summer in Lowndes County, Alabama, living in a Negro community and observing its

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1. Cyril Walwyn, M.D. in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

2. Robert Coles, M.D. (see "Lives of Migrant Farmers," American Journal of Psychiatry, September 1965).

3. Robert Coles, M.D. and Joseph Brenner, M.D. (see "Report on Appalachia," presented at Annual Meeting of American Ortho-psychiatric Association, April 1967, Washington, D. C. In press).

4. Milton J.E. Senn in field trips to the South.

pediatric problems.[5] And, one of us practices medicine in North Carolina and is the chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council.[6]

In addition, four of us recently made a team-study of conditions in rural Mississippi, concentrating on the health of the children there. What we saw there we have seen in other areas of the South and in Appalachia, too. The issue at hand is the medical (and social and psychological) fate of literally penniless rural families who are often enough removed from any of the services that even the poor in America can usually take for granted: that is, these families are denied medical care, adequate sanitation, welfare or relief payments of any kind, unemployment compensation, protection of the minimum wage law, coverage under social security, and even recourse to the various food programs administered by the federal and local governments. In sum, by the many thousands, they live outside of every legal, medical, and social advance our nation has made in this century.

## What Children Need to Grow

We are here primarily concerned with children -- though obviously it is parents who have to teach children what the world has in store for them. Before reporting our recent observations in Mississippi we want to emphasize the barest needs of infants and children, if they are to survive and grow. Even before birth or at the moment of birth a child may be decisively and permanently hurt by the poor health of the mother, or the absence of good medical and surgical care. Again and again children are born injured,

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5. See the paper "Report on Medical Conditions in Lowndes County, Alabama," by Alan Mermann, M.D.

6. Raymond Wheeler, M.D., in Charlotte, North Carolina.



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deformed, or retarded because their mothers could not obtain the doctor, the hospital care, they needed.

From birth on children need food, and food that has vitamins and minerals and an adequate balance of protein, carbohydrates, and fats. They also need from time to time a variety of medical services -- vaccines, drugs, diagnostic evaluation, corrective surgery. While all these facts are (or should be) obvious, we have to say them once again -- because in various counties of Mississippi we saw families who could not take food for granted, let alone any medical care. We shall now briefly state what such a state of affairs does to children.

## Mississippi's Hungry and Sick Children

In Delta counties (such as Humphreys and Leflore) recently visited by us and elsewhere in the state (such as Clarke, Wayne, Neshoba, and Greene counties also visited by us) we saw children whose nutritional and medical condition we can only describe as shocking -- even to a group of physicians whose work involves daily confrontation with disease and suffering. In child after child we saw: evidence of vitamin and mineral deficiencies; serious, untreated skin infections and ulcerations; eye and ear diseases, also unattended bone diseases secondary to poor food intake; the prevalence of bacterial and parasitic disease, as well as severe anemia, with resulting loss of energy and ability to live a normally active life; diseases of the heart and the lungs -- requiring surgery -- which have gone undiagnosed and untreated; epileptic and other neurological disorders; severe kidney ailments, that in other children would warrant immediate hospitalization; and finally, in boys and girls in every county we visited, obvious evidence of severe malnutrition, with injury to the body's tissues -- its muscles, bones, and skin as well as an associated psychological state of fatigue, listlessness, and exhaustion.

We saw children afflicted with chronic diarrhea, chronic sores, chronic leg and arm (untreated) injuries and deformities. We saw homes without running water, without electricity, without screens, in which children drink contaminated water and live with germ-bearing mosquitoes and flies everywhere around. We saw homes with children who are lucky to eat one meal a day -- and that one inadequate so far as vitamins, minerals, or protein is concerned. We saw children who don't get to drink milk, don't get to eat fruit, green vegetables, or meat. They live on starches -- grits, bread, Kool-Aid. Their parents may be declared ineligible for commodities, ineligible for the food stamp program, even though they have literally nothing. We saw children fed communally -- that is by neighbors who give scraps of food to children whose own parents have nothing to give them. Not only are these children receiving no food from the government, they are also getting no medical attention whatsoever. They are out of sight and ignored. They are living under such primitive conditions that we found it hard to believe we were examining American children of the twentieth century.

In sum, we saw children who are hungry and who are sick -- children for whom hunger is a daily fact of life and sickness, in many forms, an inevitability. We do not want to quibble over words, but "malnutrition" is not quite what we found; the boys and girls we saw were hungry -- weak, in pain, sick; their lives are being shortened; they are, in fact, visibly and predictably losing their health, their energy, their spirits. They are suffering from hunger and disease and directly or indirectly they are dying from these -- which is exactly what "starvation" means.

## Specific Medical Observations

We have the following specific medical observations to report. They were made -- be it remembered -- on children who are not in hospitals and not



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declared "sick" by any doctor. They are, in fact, children who are getting absolutely no medical care. In almost every child we saw in the above six counties during our visits in the May 27-30 period, we observed clinical evidence on one or another parasitic disease. Most children we saw had some kind of skin disease: dryness and shrinkage of skin; severe sores; rashes; boils, abcesses, and furuncles; impetigo; rat-bites. We saw children in a state of negative nitrogen balance; that is, a marked inadequacy of diet has led the body to consume its own protein tissue. What we saw clinically -- the result of this condition of chronic hunger and malnutrition -- was as follows: wasting of muscles; enlarged hearts; edematous legs and in some cases the presence of abdominal edema (so-called "swollen" or "bloated" belly); spontaneous bleeding of the mouth or nose or evidence of internal hemorrhage; fractures unrelated to injury or accident and therefore quite possibly the result of osteoporosis, a weakening of the bone structure; fatigue, exhaustion, and weakness.

These children would need blood transfusions before any corrective surgery could be done -- and we found in child after child the need for surgery: hernias; poorly healed fractures; rheumatic and congenital heart disease with attendant murmurs, difficult breathing, and chest pain; evidence of gastro-intestinal bleeding, or partial obstruction; [illegible] suppurating, ear infections; congenital or developmental eye diseases in bad need of correction.

The teeth of many children were in awful repair -- taken up by cavities and poorly developed. Their gums showed how severely anemic these children are; and the gums were sometimes infected and foul smelling.

Many of these children were suffering from degenerative joint diseases. Injuries had not been treated when they occurred. Bleeding had occurred,



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with infections. Now, at seven or eight, their knee joints or elbow joints might show the "range of action" that one finds in a man of seventy, suffering from crippling arthritis.

In child after child we tested for peripheral neuritis -- and found it, secondary to untreated injuries, infections, and food deficiencies. These children could not feel normally -- feel pressure or heat or cold or applied pain the way the normal person does. What they do feel is the sensory pain that goes with disease: pricking, burning, flashes of sharp pain, or "a deep pain," as one child put it.

The children were plagued with colds and fevers -- in a Mississippi late May -- and with sore throats. They had enlarged glands throughout the body, secondary to the several infections they chronically suffer. Some of them revealed jaundice in their eyes, showing that liver damage was possible, or hemolysis secondary to bacterial invasion.

What particularly saddened and appalled us were the developmental anomalies and diseases that we know once were easily correctable, but now are hopelessly consolidated: bones, eyes, vital organs that should long ago have been evaluated and treated are now beyond medical assistance, if it were available. In some cases we saw children clearly stunted, smaller than their age would indicate, and drowsy or irritable.

In sum, children living under unsanitary conditions, without proper food, and with a limited intake of improper food, without access to doctors or dentists, under crowded conditions, in flimsy shacks, pay the price in a plethora of symptoms, diseases, aches, and pains. No wonder that in Mississippi (whose Negroes comprise 42% of the state's population) the infant mortality rate among Negroes is over twice that of whites; and while the white infant mortality rate is dropping, the rate for Negroes is rising.

## Recommendations

What are we to say? The communities we saw desperately need more and better food, and a beginning of medical care. Right now the government pours millions into a welfare program, a food program and a public health service that are not reaching these people. We met families who have no money coming in. The father is declared "able-bodied" and so they are ineligible for welfare. The family does not have the money necessary to buy food stamps; they certainly have no money for doctors or hospitals -- and they are not offered any care by the county or the state. Welfare and food programs (including the commodity food program) are in the hands of people who use them selectively, politically, and with obvious racial considerations in mind. What is a human need, a human right, becomes a favor or a refusal, and if the person is "lucky," that is given some commodities and a welfare check, her children still don't get the range of food they need, or the medical attention.

We therefore feel that the food stamp program should be changed so that the rural poor can obtain food stamps free. The food distribution activities of the states should be closely regulated and supervised -- and if necessary taken over by the federal government or people within the particular (poor and aggrieved) communities. The government should change its system of welfare support, so that its funds directly reach those who need them, without political or racial bias, and reach them in an amount adequate to their minimum needs for food, clothing, and medical care.

Medical facilities and programs supported by the federal government should be required to serve these people, and emergency medical treatment provided them. The government should provide vitamin pills for such poor children, and other drugs such as antibiotics. Local doctors can be called upon -- and paid by money provided by the government to these families. If necessary new medical institutions and training centers can be created and

supported. (There is now exactly one Negro medical student in Mississippi's only medical school, and hundreds of Negro nurses are needed -- and are not being trained.) The U. S. Public Health Service could place in the face of this crisis one or two doctors and nurses in each county, to work with the rural poor. Emergency dental services also are needed.

It is unbelievable to us that a nation as rich as ours, with all its technological and scientific resources, has to permit thousands and thousands of children to go hungry, go sick, and die grim and premature deaths.

The specific minimum medical needs of the children might be approached along the following lines:

1. Physical examination of each child to include blood count, urinalysis, stool examination, tuberculin test.

2. Follow-up treatment and/or referral as indicated.

3. A vitamin supplement for each child. This need not be given daily as most daily vitamin preparations contain far more than minimal daily requirements. This requires no medical personnel to administer.

4. Immunization program - could be done by nurse under supervision of medical director.

5. Birth control information and medication. This program could be organized and conducted by the health counselor under supervision of medical director and would not require his personal attention.

6. A fund must be available to buy medicine for those who cannot afford them.

7. And, finally, the children need food, and the kind of food that will enable their bones to grow, their blood to function as it should, their vital organs to remain healthy and their minds to stay alert.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

July 17, 1967

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Council

FROM: Paul Anthony, Executive Director

As you probably know, the several doctors who issued the report on "HUNGRY CHILDREN" were invited to testify before Senator Clark's subcommittee last week.

Following a morning of testimony by the doctors, Senators Eastland and Stennis and several doctors from Mississippi appeared. The two Senators were particularly harsh with Raymond Wheeler's testimony. Late in the afternoon Senator Clark invited Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Coles to make any further comment. Enclosed is the full text of Dr. Wheeler's remarks. I thought you would be interested in seeing this.

PA/km

Enc.

A Statement made by Dr. Raymond Wheeler on July 11, 1967 before the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty, chaired by Senator Joseph S. Clark

I am distressed and concerned that Senators Stennis and Eastland interpret my remarks this morning as libelous to the state of Mississippi.

I was born and reared and educated in the South. I love the region as much as they do. I reported what I saw because it is intolerable to me that this situation should exist in the region I love. I saw those children and their parents, and I told you what I saw and the message of despair and helplessness which they communicated to me.

For the past twenty years I have worked in the South, my birthplace and my home. During that time I have come to know in depth the white and the Negro -- their problems, their sorrows, their joys.

Throughout these years, my heart has wept for the South as I have watched the southern black man and white man walk their separate ways distrusting each other, separated by false and ridiculous barriers -- doomed to a way of life tragically less than they desire -- when by working together they could achieve a society finer and more successful than any which exists in this country today.

And through all of that dreadful pageant of ignorance and suspicion and mutual distrust, the most distressing figures of all has been the southern political leader who has exploited all of our human weaknesses for his own personal and selfish gain -- refusing to grant us the dignity and the capability of responding to noble and courageous leadership -- when all of us had nothing to lose but the misery and desolation which surrounds our lives.

The time has come when this must cease for we are concerned with little children whose one chance for a healthy and productive existence into which they were born -- is at stake.

I invite Senator Eastland and Senator Stennis to come with me into the vast farm lands of the Delta and I will show you the children of whom we have spoken. I will show you their bright eyes and innocent faces, their shriveled arms and swollen bellies, their sickness and pain and the fear and misery of their parents.

Their story must be believed -- not only for their sakes -- but for the sake of all America.

STATEMENT OF ALAN C. MERMANN, M.D. PREPARED FOR

THE U.S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, MANPOWER AND POVERTY

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and Senators:

My name is Alan C. Mermann; I practice medicine in Guilford, Connecticut where I have been a pediatrician for thirteen years; I am an assistant professor of pediatrics at the Yale University Medical School.

At the end of May 1967 I went to Mississippi as a private citizen at the request of the Field Foundation, a philanthropic organization which has a continuing concern for the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM) and the Friends of the Children of Mississippi (FCM), two Head Start Programs in that State. I was one of five physicians who went to Mississippi for the Field Foundation: three from New England, one from North Carolina and one from Mississippi. My understanding of our purpose was that we should consult with the FCM staff concerning the possibilities for establishing some type of health program suited to the needs of the rural Southern Negro child and devising ways in which a broad-based health education program for the rural poor might be organized. I visited twelve FCM centers in four counties, Wayne, Greene, Clarke and Neshoba. I was asked into homes and talked with teachers, parents and ministers about the needs of their children. I observed the children in school and at home; saw their food, heard their songs and recitations, watched them play, saw their beds. The parents are concerned about health and medical care for their children and wish to provide these services for them if possible, but there are other primary concerns for the people with whom I spoke, put most clearly by one mother who said, "There's no food and there's no jobs." While I do not wish to discuss poverty, hunger and deprivation as social ills of our times, it is crucial to keep the existence of these social ills in mind since, in large measure, they produce the pathologic conditions I shall describe for you.

The reason for my presence in the group which went to Mississippi was my participation in a health survey in Lowndes County, Alabama in July 1966 which had acquainted me with some of the basic health problems of the Negro in the rural South. There are many similarities between Alabama and Mississippi, and in a profile of the two states, conditions in Mississippi are generally worse. Reportedly the poorest state in the Union, Mississippi has an infant mortality rate higher for non-whites than Alabama reports and less income per family. See charts appended to this report. My own observations would confirm the similarity of the two states; the homes of the poor are the same, the diet is nearly identical, the sanitary and public sanitation facilities are marked by their absence. Therefore, it seemed reasonable to project my experience from last Summer into my observations this Spring.

In July of 1966 I went to Alabama as a volunteer physician for the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR). I was assigned to work with TICEP, the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program which was operating social, educational and health projects in twelve rural Alabama counties. A health survey had been proposed for Lowndes County to determine its health needs and stimulate a desire for better health services. The plan was to survey the students and their families at the five TICEP centers in Lowndes. According to the 1960 U.S. Census, 15,500 people live in the county, of whom 81% are Negro. While the median income for white families is $4400 per year, that of the Negro is $935. Of the 3,768 housing units in the county, 3,000 have no sewage disposal, 2,700 have no piped water supply and 1,053 are considered dilapidated. Only 0.4% of white babies are delivered by midwives in Alabama; 31.9% of Negro babies are so delivered, and these have an infant mortality rate of 9%, three and one-half times the national average. There is no hospital in the county, and only one drug store.

There is a dismal truth in the observation that the Southern Negro has burial insurance but no health insurance. This fatalistic acceptance of the realities of life, death, health and sickness is a superficial symptom of an underlying destructive sociomedical disease. A comparison of health practices in the rural South and the suburban North immediately underscores the harsh fact that adequate medical care is a luxury purchased with hard cash.

The TICEP survey involved only Negroes, and 709 children and 110 adults were interviewed, tested and examined by a team consisting of six nurses, one medical student, a social worker, several veterinary students and the physician. Prior to the examination, the other team members had recorded blood pressure, height and weight, dip stick test results for sugar and albumin in the urine, hemoglobin values and Snellen vision test results. While the examinations were briefer than would be performed in a pediatrician's office, it must be remembered that the purposes of the survey were 1) to get an over-all impression of the health of the county, 2) talk with as many people as possible, 3) give a reasonable examination to as many school children as possible (approximately 90% of whom gave a history of never having visited a doctor), and 4) to find defects which could be followed up, referred and treated at a later date.

Medical Findings in Children

A. Skin
   1. almost universal presence of current or healed infection secondary to insect bites or injury.
   2. alarmingly high incidence of healed burns of every part of body
   3. healed lacerations not surgically repaired.
B. Eyes
   1. Only one child of 709 had glasses, i.e., 0.6%
   2. vision testing showed acuity less than 20/30 in 25 % of children.
C. Teeth
   1. elementary grade children with minimal caries.
   2. obvious caries appearing in increasing percentage with age; only evidence of dental care was extraction.
D. Congenital deformities
   1. incidence about the same as private practice.
   2. Complete lack of therapy for defects (dislocated hip, crossed eyes, heart abnormalities, etc.)

E. Laboratory findings
   1. 80% of children had hemoglobin values of 9.4 gms. or less. An expected average would be 13.0 gms.
   2. 8% of the children had albumin in the urine, about twice the rate in my office.

In summary, the Negro children seemed to be in good health, superficially. However, when they were examined and several simple laboratory testes done, it became apparent that there were major health problems: abnormalities found in routine examination did not seem to be in greater numbers than would be expected, except that they were untreated; visual problems were almost routinely ignored; dental caries were widespread and untreated; skin infection and secondary lymph gland enlargement were universal; albumin in the urine was frequent and anemia, often profound, occurred in four out of five children.

Medical Findings in Adults

Lengthy health questionaires were completed by the adults, so that we were able to get some impression about health attitudes. Briefly, we found the following:

A. General information about well adult care is minimal. One woman out of 70 had heard of self-examination of the breast and none had any knowledge of the importance of irregular vaginal bleeding.
B. Most adults who had had surgery did not know why or what had been done, except for hernia repair.
C. Many adults stated that they had received transfusions of blood before surgery because they had "low blood," or anemia.
D. Adults had little information on illnesses for which they had been treated and referred to symptoms rather than to disease entities.
E. Medicines which they had received were mysteries to them as far as expected results, duration of treatment, or what the medicine was.
F. Adults lacked insight into factors responsible for poor health.

The findings on examination of the adults were, in part, an extension of what had been seen in the children. Albumin was present in 15% of the adult urine specimens, 40% of the adults had visual acuity less than 20/30 in both eyes, dental caries were nearly universal and hypertension was present in many young and middle-aged people. The presence of obesity was remarkable and usually associated with poor muscle tone. This combination

of findings is probably dietary in origin. A high-fat, high-carbohydrate, but low-protein diet produces the deceptive finding of corpulence without muscle.

The description of obstetrical care given by many of the women was confirmed in the alarming numbers of patients with vaginal tears, prolapse and discharge and cervical erosions. The women questioned had almost no knowledge of methods available for limiting family size, although all seemed interested in this type of information. Eighty percent of the women had hemoglobin values of 9.4 gms.

My findings in Alabama can, I am sure, be extended to many other parts of rural American where millions of families live on the fringes of health and medical care. Essentially outside the money economy, medical services are sought only in dire emergency. Concepts of well child care, community sanitary facilities, public water supply, milk pasteurization, family planning, nutrition, dental care and prophylaxis, insect vectors of disease, proper soil use for growing food and all the other basic health concerns are essentially missing in Lowndes County, and, I would hazard to guess, in much of rural America from the Northwest Kingdom of Vermont to the Rio Grande, and from Appalachia to Indian reservations. I have documented here some of the findings, medically, which can be expected in an area where there are poor people with inadequate food and inadequate medical care. I have not included other data about rural American health because I did not collect it myself. It is well known, however, that parasitic infestation is widespread in the South, that deficiency diseases such as rickets are still to be seen, that contaminated water and food produce endemic typhoid and salmonella infections throughout the South, and that there are many hungry children in our land.

From my limited experiences in Alabama and in Mississippi, I would have a few suggestions to offer for improving health conditions there:

1. Food: immediate changes are needed in present food distribution programs to insure freedom from hunger. These people are desperately poor and in need of food. I do not feel that surplus commodities should be the basic part of the food supplement program. I am not at all sure that the Department of Agriculture should supervise the program because I feel there might be a conflict of interest between producer support and consumer assistance.

2. Health education: I was impressed by the eagerness of the people in Lowndes and in Mississippi for information about health care, nutrition, family planning and sanitation. Using a highly organized social pattern based on church and small community, health information could be disseminated to people who not only need the information, but know that they need it. This type of thrust in health education would not be costly and could overcome generations of neglect.

3. Tabulation of existing services: the poor need assistance in finding out what services are already available and in using these services. Pressures can be applied to insure equal and adequate services in health for all when the extent to which existing services are inadequate is known.

4. Health centers: the concept of local or regional health centers is a very exciting one when conceived of as a project sponsored by local people to meet their needs as seen by themselves. Health insurance could be worked into a project such as this.

5. Medical school support: with some encouragement, sponsorship of various health centers could be undertaken by some of America's great medical schools. Such sponsorship, with its inevitable dialogue would be a wholesome change in academic medicine, and might lead to more social awareness among physicians.

These are but a few of the many possibilities which have been part of my thinking for this past year. While it is tempting to think about programs which will do something for someone in need of some service, I would caution against any activity by any branch of government which attempted to provide services not specifically sought by the people. My experience in the South has convinced me that the poorly educated, impoverished Negro is quite capable of defining his own goals, organizing his own programs and being a responsible citizen if offered the opportunity and the means. Americans are capable of self-government and must be given the opportunity to realize it.

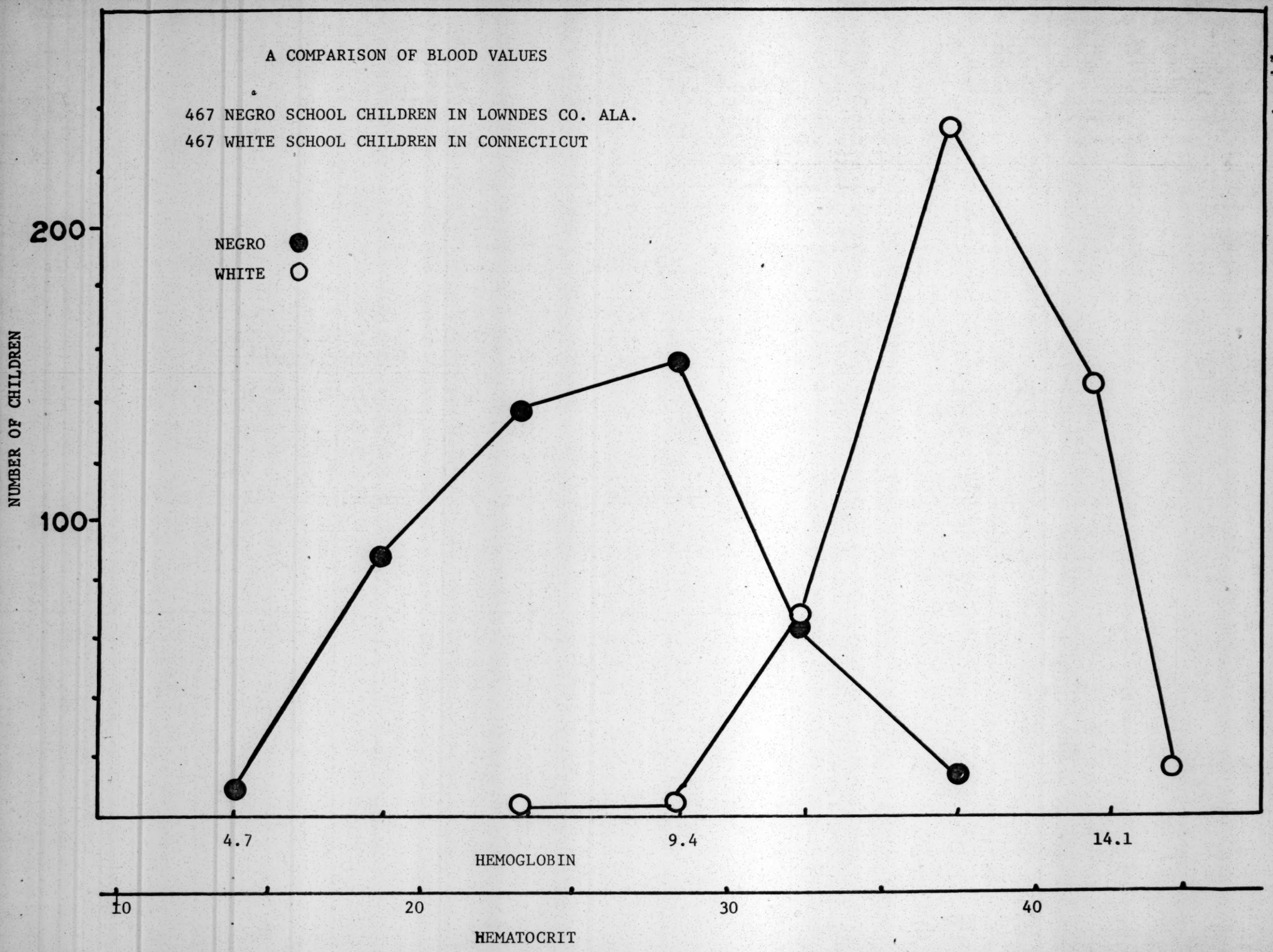
A COMPARISON OF BLOOD VALUES
467 NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN LOWNDES CO. ALA.
467 WHITE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CONNECTICUT
NEGRO
WHITE
200
100
NUMBER OF CHILDREN
4.7
9.4
14.1
HEMOGLOBIN
10
20
30
40
HEMATOCRIT

CHART 1: Selected Comparative Ststistics for Several States and the USA[1]

| Area | Death rate per 1000 1965 | Median Family income 1959 | Public expense per pupil daily att. 1966 | Persons 25 yrs and over: median yrs school completed 1960 | % sound housing units with plumbing 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USA | 9.4 | $5660 | $532 | 10.6 | 74.0 |
| Conn | 9.0 | 6887 | 637 | 11.0 | 84.7 |
| Ala | 9.3 | 3937 | 355 | 9.1 | 53.5 |
| Miss | 9.6 | 2884 | 317 | 8.9 | 44.5 |

CHART 2: Infant Mortality Rate 1963; deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births[2]

| Area | White | Non-white |
|---|---|---|
| USA | 22.2 | 41.5 |
| Conn | 21.0 | 41.0 |
| Ala | 24.5 | 45.3 |
| Miss | 22.9 | 57.6 |

CHART 3: Neonatal Mortality Rate 1963; deaths under one month per 1000 live births.[2]

| Area | White | Non-white |
|---|---|---|
| USA | 16.7 | 26.1 |
| Conn | 16.0 | 30.9 |
| Ala | 18.4 | 26.2 |
| Miss | 17.6 | 32.0 |

1. Statistical Abstract of U.S., 1966

2. U.S. Census 1963

STATEMENT BY JOSEPH BRENNER, M.D.

First, I will give you a very few statistics that are dramatic and revealing by themselves. I will try to relate these figures to health observations that are on public record, and to the findings of this group of doctors and to my own experiences in this country (where I have lived for the past 15 years), and then to compare some of the problems of nutrition and disease with those that have confronted me in my work in other countries.

In 1964, Mississippi had the highest infantile mortality in the United States -- 59% higher than for the country as a whole. In 1965 the death rate of Negro children in the first year of life was more than double that of white children.

Over the years, countries that have known steady economic growth and have enjoyed the benefits of continued medical advances and available [illegible] of services can show a steady decline in the death rate and in [illegible] incidence of disease in infants and children.

In Mississippi we find that while the trend of infantile mortality for whites steadily declined and then leveled off, for Negro children there has been a steady increase in death rate over the last 20 years.

There are many other states where the decline in the Negro death rate is not as encouraging as the decline in that of the whites, but in no state other than Mississippi is the infantile mortality of the Negro child steadily rising.*

*U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics Report Series 20, No.1

When we look more closely at the statistics we learn that during the first year of life the death rate for Negro infants steadily increases while that of white infants declines. The Negro death rate between the age of one month and one year actually climbs to five times that of the white.

For the United States as a whole the Negro death rate in this period is less than 3 times that of the white, and leaving aside the South Central and Southeastern states it is little more than twice the figure for whites.

To summarize, in Mississippi the differential between the death rates of Negro and white infants in this age span is approximately twice that in the large majority of states.

The main causes of the deaths of these children are infections of the lungs, causing pneumonia, and gastro-enteritis that can be caused by a variety of bacteria and parasites. Here we see pronounced differences between white and Negro. In 1965 deaths from gastro-enteritis in Negro children were approximately 19 times those of whites and deaths from pneumonia approximately 8 times as great.

What is it that makes these Negro children so fatally vulnerable to diseases that ordinarily are no longer considered killers in the United States? The answer lies not only in the facts of chronic exposure to parasitic, bacterial and viral infections, the facts of poor and often absent medical and nursing care. These children are

vulnerable because their bodily resistance is so low. They do not have the ability to cope with infections in the ways that healthy children have. And the main cause of their lack of resistance is malnutrition. The food that is available to them lacks the vital components that are necessary to build healthy bodies that can develop resistance against disease.

During the first few months of his life, an infant has a slowly diminishing immunity to disease that has been acquired from the mother before birth. By the time he is weaned he must start replacing these immune substances by those that his own body produces. To do this he needs healthy body tissues and adequate nutrition to build them. This is especially vital between the time of weaning when a few months old and about two years of age.

Recent studies have shown that an adequate intake of animal protein is absolutely vital during this period. (At this point, a summary of a paper now in press, written by Dr. John E. Gordon, Professor Emeritus of Nutrition, Harvard University, will be presented.) This shows a direct correlation between low protein in the diet and the death rate between the ages of one and two years in 32 countries.)

Reference will then be made to my own observations while working with poor rural people in Africa and the Middle East.

Finally follows a statement as to the probable relation between early malnutrition and impairment of brain development with long term consequences of learning and behavioral difficulties.

TESTIMONY FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON POVERTY
Milton J. E. Senn, M.D.

I went to Mississippi in October 1966 and in January 1967 to observe children in the prekindergarten schools in several counties. My observations focussed on physical conditions, educational programs, nutrition and health of the children.

I saw several hundred children and talked to them, their teachers and parents, as well as to other adults including a prominent white physician and several white political and labor leaders.

Before visiting Mississippi and since then, for two years I have been a physician responsible for health supervision of 42 prekindergarten children in a day care center in the New Haven Negro ghetto, consultant to several other prekindergarten schools in the Head Start Program, and a teacher of Head Start teachers in the South (Virginia and South Carolina and in the North). As a consequence of these activities, I have been able to make comparisons between what I observed in the South with what I have seen in the North. My conclusions are as follows:

In the South, I was shocked by the crowded conditions under which the children were attempting to "go to school". Many of the centers had enrollments of 120 and more young children, but were limited for play activities to one large room or two or three small ones. Despite high enrollment, it was customary for me to see only 50% of the children present. They were said to be absent because of illness of the children, of other members of the household, or because it was impossible for a parent to bring them.

In New Haven, absenteeism because of illness is not so extreme, rarely being more than 10%. The children in New Haven also have more room in which to play and learn.

In Mississippi, I was struck by the number of children showing purulent discharge from the nose and with skin infections. This was not at a time of an epidemic of respiratory disease I was told, but represents persistent conditions. Children in New Haven have the customary seasonal colds and occasional skin lesions, but relatively few of them are chronic conditions.

Children in Mississippi appeared uniformly thin; I did not weigh them but I would judge that more than 50% are less than the 3 percentile in weight.

On checking their diets in the schools, I found that the snacks were limited to what the parents brought in, food often shared by the families; milk was rarely found in the schools. The same is true of food proteins such as milk, fish, eggs and meat. In one school I saw some apples. Most of them had bread. The parents did not complain, but when questioned often admitted that their children were hungry and that there was not enough food.

When questioned about medical care, the women in the schools said that most of the children had never seen a physician, that they had been delivered by midwives. Some of the women described how their 10 and more children had been born without benefit of a physician, and that they had never had any post-partum examinations. Uniformly, the children lacked immunization against the common communicable diseases in contrast to New Haven where almost 100% of the children have not only been immunized once but have

had complete series of prophylaxis against every disease for which there is such prevention. There were no well child conferences for most of the children, and none attended regularly the sessions conducted by a public health nurse. The adults in Mississippi admitted that hospitalization services for Negroes were in short supply. In contrast to New Haven, every child can be seen in the Emergency Room of a hospital on any day that he appears there, and hospitalization is always available when warranted.

Asked about services which they felt were needed in Mississippi, parents and teachers listed the following:

1. Medical care of every kind.
2. Health education.
3. More and better food.
4. Prenatal classes for pregnant women, married and unmarried.
5. Prenatal classes for contraceptive advice.
6. Teacher training in child development and child care.

Finally, in great contrast, is the difference between the Negroes who have lived in the North for quite some time and those who have recently arrived from the South. The latter are completely ignorant as to how to go about getting medical care for themselves, what to expect of a physician and hospital, and what food items would be most nutritious and most economical for them to purchase. They have had no experience in these matters in the South.

Lucy Watkins
Please return

Southern Regional Council - Paul Anthony
Working draft - not for publication or quoting yet.

MAY 23 1966

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PUBLIC POLICY AND MINORITIES

The purpose of this memorandum is to isolate and describe the larger, and the more basic, pressing, and common issues that confront state policy-makers about minority assimilation and to develop recommendations for public policy for state governments.

## SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS

The "racial crisis" is merely the most striking symptom of a complex malady in American society which must be recognized in public policy recommendations for the assimilation of racial and other minorities.

An honest call by political authorities for full rights and opportunities is a necessary first step. The discrepancy between full rights and opportunities and the present status of minorities is widening, thus creating an even more serious and complex problem.

The federal system poses a threat and a promise to minority assimilation. An alternative and parallel arrangement might be found in "regionalism."

Initiative and positive action must, on the administrative as well as on the policy level, supersede the negativism of legal prohibitions against segregation, and must be related to and in part supported by a maximum participation at the local and neighborhood level.

The areas of greatest and most immediate concern to policy-makers dealing with minority assimilation are education, employment, housing, law enforcement, medical services, farm opportunities.

An important requirement for public policy-makers is the recognition of "the limits of public policy" in the area of minority assimilation.

The nature and the magnitude of the problem of minority assimilation requires an over-all, exhaustive, and coordinated program of state resources. This might be done at four levels:

1. A State Civil Rights Act;
2. A series of other, related, public policy recommendations, plus
3. An invigorated administration and bureaucracy led by a "Resources Office," and
4. Maximum participation of minorities themselves in these policies and programs.

A state Civil Rights Act should:

1. Serve as and therefore include an "earnest" from the state government to minorities;
2. Prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, or

national origin, and in membership in professional, business, commercial, or labor organizations;

3. Eliminate discrimination in public accommodations by a very broad and general definition of "public accommodations," with a minimum of exclusions;
4. Direct enforcement to an agency of the "Resources Office" (a commission on human rights), with clearly specified procedures for initiation and receipt of complaints, on hearings, etc., with persuasion and education as the initial effort;
5. Provide for punishment of retaliation and threats of retaliation, and
6. Encourage civil rights efforts on county and local levels, including the creation of local commissions on human rights.

The enforcement, coordination, and direction and initiative of the program of minority assimilation should be vested in a "Resources Office" whose executive is responsible directly to the governor and legislator.

The specific public policy recommendations for areas suggested are:

1. Education

a) Beginning with the immediate and total integration of the public school system. The problem of "neighborhood schools" and the integration of faculties must be faced.
b) Upgrading of the total educational system is an essential factor in minority assimilation as are the problems of
c) Adult and pre-school education;
d) "Desegregation" and "integration" of textbooks;
e) Education of the majority about equal rights in American democracy, and
f) Trade and re-training school expansion;
g) Higher education is the keystone and final test of the effectiveness of educational policy in minority assimilation.
    1) Deficiencies in preparation for higher education should be met in several ways;
    2) Public institutions have a responsibility in this regard as do

3) Private colleges and universities.
4) Studies of predominant Negro colleges within the state are necessary in order to plan for their future in both the long and short run.
5) Professional schools should be required to actively recruit students.
6) The continued training of Negro public school teachers, especially those discharged by integration, is essential, and provisions thereon must be made.

h) Public policy regarding education is a test of the integrity of the seriousness of programs to assimilate minorities: May the minority student exercise his option to a complete education without impairment because of race, color, religion, or national origin?

2. Employment

a) Covered in part by the State Civil Rights Act, should also be the concern of
b) The "Resources Office," by establishing relationships and liaisons between federal and local services and colleges, universities, the public school system, and trade schools, etc., and by
c) Attracting industry on an integrated basis.

3. Law: Enforcement and Administration

a) As a problem may find that the key problem is the political commitment of leaders at every level to educate employees and citizens about equal protection of the laws in American democracy.
b) Discrimination in the employment of law enforcing agencies and courts is essential.
c) Licensing of law enforcement officers is necessary.
d) Restrictions on minority law enforcement officers must be removed.
e) Instruction in civil rights, periodically, of all law enforcements is necessary.
f) Committees to deal with policy misconduct should be established.
g) Inquiries into the racial element in capital punishment is in order.

h) Prison reforms should pay heed to any racial problems.

4. Housing

a) The Resources Office should, with state planning commissions, plan for the elimination of ghettos.
b) Discrimination in housing projects might be handled through enforcing the guidelines on the contractors.
c) Rentals, on a non-discriminatory basis, by public housing authorities in established neighborhoods should be undertaken.

5. Voter Registration

a) Universal registration should be inaugurated.
b) Times for registration should be expanded.
c) Absentee voting should be made easier.
d) Election commissioners should heed racial overtones in irregularities.

6. Medical and Hospital Services

Should be guaranteed on a non-discriminatory basis through an agency of the Resources Office, paying particular attention to the practices in emergency situations. Discrimination in professional medical organizations should be prohibited. Negroes should be encouraged and prepared by special efforts to enter the medical professions.

7. Farm Employment, Training, and Ownership

The indictment of the United States Department of Agriculture by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1965 demonstrates the plight of farm workers in the South and the importance of federal-state cooperation. These problems should be met by loans, training, and re-training, and by the creation of a special agency of the Resources Office to coordinate these programs and services.

The choice before the South and the nation is whether or not this crucial test of the American system of democracy will be met democratically.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Domestically, the political system of the United States is facing the most severe test of its capacities since the Civil War. That test is usually referred to as "the racial crisis." But it is now abundantly clear that the crisis of racial assimilation is merely the most striking symptom of a malady that touches every phase of American political, social, and economic life. The malady strikes at the heart of the system of American democracy in our time, because previously it has been possible to rationalize, by the western frontier, wars, and the challenge of external foes, the hiatus between our professions about democracy and our performance thereon. The demand for racial equality and opportunity has not only called attention to the plight of racial minorities, but has provided the enthusiasm and the excuse for the examination of the plight of what Michael Harrington has called "The Other America," a plight in which race has an integral, but neither exclusive nor necessarily essential part. Indeed, an increasing number of commentators are suggesting that the "racial" aspect of the problem is almost accidental -- that, essentially, the crux of the domestic political crisis centers around the extent to which this and the next generation will honor or pervert the tenets about the universality and equality of rights and opportunities that American democracy has so brashly proclaimed for 150 years. Thus, to cite only one example from (an essentially conservative source) THE SATURDAY REVIEW: Emile Capouya, in his review of the recent

autobiography and biography of the late Malcolm X, observed:

> Right now, in this country, every man stands between the devil and the deep blue sea. The ideals we profess as a people have scarcely any other function than to color greed at home and violence abroad. We are in a moral and political crisis. Almost alone, Malcolm X knew it and declared it; his doctrine was cast in terms of race, but that was very nearly an accident. Those who responded to his intuition of what was happening to us understood him whether they were Negroes or whites. I think that any reader who is at all accessible to the message must be moved by his autobiography -- ingenuous, often mistaken about elementary facts, sometimes less than charitable, but mostly true and mostly very important.

It is necessary to make these observations at the outset so that the heart of the matter of this report will not be ignored by concentrating upon recommendations, techniques, procedures, and programs, etc. The recommendations, techniques, procedures, programs contained herein are, at best, a belated start on a chronic problem in the life of the South and nation. For that reason, a -- if not <u>the</u> -- fundamental purpose of this report is to call attention to the context of urgency and complexity of the problem about which we present a number of recommendations, general enough to be adaptable, but specific and relevant enough, we trust, to commence a reasonable and intelligent retreat from the dead-end journey down which the states of our region have been headed for over one hundred years.

The "crisis of confidence" that exists in this country about equality of legal, political, and economic rights and

especially opportunities -- without regard to racial, social, or economic status -- while obviously more subtle and complex than the problem with which this report is concerned, is just as obviously related to it. Proposals directed toward public policy in the field of minority assimilation in the South will be little more than short term crisis-oriented palliatives unless those responsible for public policy recognize the relationship between these two sets of crises. Any attempt to otherwise assimilate cultural and economic and racial minorities will be ephemeral and seriously compound the sense of frustration and alienation already experienced by these minorities. And it is questionable just how far American society -- and southern society in particular -- can sustain and assimilate this frustration and this alienation without doing irreparable injury to that society. It is clear, therefore, that in the final analysis, success in meeting the problems of assimilating racial and cultural minorities will be determined by the willingness and the determination, in the first instance, of national and state political leaders to meet this broader crisis in American democracy.

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Possibly the most direct way to meet the crisis with which this report is chiefly concerned is to issue a call for honesty -- viz., to insist that the constitutional rights to political and legal equality and economic and social opportunity must be realized fully and forthwith by all citizens. To so insist is to openly admit that several

minority groups (in the South) do not at present fully enjoy these rights and opportunities. Such an open admission at the statehouse level might well be the most important initial step in a program of minority assimilation. In all probability, some such step is the sine quo non, for two reasons: to convince minorities of the sincerity of the political establishment, and to convince state agencies of the determination to face the problems of minorities. Such an insistence would also direct attention to the fact that the discrepancy between full rights and opportunities and the present status of economic and racial minorities is widening, not closing. The crises in Mississippi and Alabama occurred after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964; the Watts street riots occurred after passage of the Voting Rights Bill of 1965, after Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Bill and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 had had opportunity to remove the most obvious source of the riots -- hopelessness and meaninglessness.

The urgency of the widening discrepancy cannot be overstated and must not be overlooked. The discrepancy between the present situation of racial and economic minorities and the legal minimums prescribed by the Constitution of the United States is obvious, alarming, and unless alleviated, will become, in the affluent society, a fixed pattern that will continually ignite Watts streets and Selmas. Democracy as professed in the United States cannot survive the last half of the 20th century unless this overt racial and economic discrimination is purged from American

society. The economics of racism presents an obvious consequence of this discrepancy and an immediate challenge to political entities on every level of government. Those racial minorities which presently bear the brunt of the economic consequences of a racist society both in urban and rural areas are the very people most seriously threatened by technological advances in factories and on the farms. Unemployment, living on welfare doles and charities -- and the consequent threat to a meaningful life within an ostensibly democratic society -- threatens, especially in urban areas, -- the creation of political as well as racial dissidence of serious proportions. The most recent figures released by the Department of Labor (January, 1966), show that twice as many non-whites are unemployed as whites. /These are figures for the entire nation and vary for each region, which we might include in a chart about southern states at this juncture./ What happened in Los Angeles in August, 1965, is a portent of things to come. Every qualified observer who has studied the causes of the present situation in Watts streets has predicted further trouble. The uneasiness in Chicago, East Harlem, Rochester, and in several areas of the South is well known.

The increasing "affluence" of the majority of American society and economy highlights the discrepancy between economic and political possession and opportunity for possession, and nowhere more obviously than in the programs of mass communications. The programming and the advertisements direct attention dramatically to the disparity between the

lives of the white majority of established American "haves" and the lives of the impoverished Negro, dis-established "have-nots." This disparity cannot fail to be noticed by those deprived by the political and economic system which persistently implores its citizenry to loyalty and thanksgiving for the benefits of living in "the greatest country the world has ever known."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

This report is concerned with public policy recommendations for state and local governments. Federalism, therefore, as a political method and a political value is a presupposition to the recommendations. And the fact is that the future of the federal system as a basic value and as a viable political undertaking in American politics may well depend upon the response of state and local governments to this principal domestic problem -- viz., the treatment and assimilation of minority groups. (The impact of technology -- especially in the bloated "defense" economy -- may well pose the most serious threat to federalism, but this falls for the most part outside the scope of this paper.) The record of state and local governments in the South in the field of political rights, education, law enforcement, employment opportunities, public accommodations and medical care, for example, provides little ground for hope that the federal system can succeed here and stave off national control. Further discouragement about the capacity of local political units to deal forthrightly with the problems of minority assimilation is found in the responses of the administrations

of certain large cities (Chicago and Los Angeles the most notable examples) to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. When the very instrument designed to overcome minority deprivations is used by local political units (and local politicians) to increase their own power at the expense of the dispossessed, the despair and hopelessness that ignite riots and insurrections can be expected.

In the South, particularly, "Federalism" as a political principle is usually connected with the value of "states' rights." But this, in turn, has been the chief device by which southern state and local governments have not only impeded the assimilation of Negroes into southern society, but have also sanctioned, and in some instances abetted and encouraged, violence against and the intimidation of Negroes. To suggest that "states' rights" permits the thwarting of the republican form of government in the United States, to suggest that "Federalism" is the principle by which political rights and economic and social opportunities can be denied to American citizens is an obvious and fundamental violation of the letter and the spirit of the American Constitution and of the intention of the authors of the Constitution.

"Federalism," however, provides both threat and promise in the effort to effectively assimilate minorities. It can be, as it has been, used to thwart the legitimate legal and economic opportunities of minorities. It can, on the other hand, be a positive and healthy principle by which the national government may work effectively with local political sub-divisions to meet a problem that can be resolved,

finally and effectively, only on the local level. What needs to be urged, however, is that there is no guarantee in the success of "Federalism," or the rejection thereof. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 recognizes and accepts the importance of effective cooperation between national and local governments. Early experiences in the administration of funds under Title II must be carefully studied (in the ensuing years) in order to learn the possibilities and the pitfalls. At the present time the more obvious errors are apparent (the Johnson administration's decision to channel funds through Mayor Daley in Chicago and, even after the Watts street riots, through Mayor Yorty in Los Angeles), and, unhappily may suggest the trend for future O.E.O. programs. Policy planners must study reports (including newspaper reports) on several experiences of the working relationships between national and local political units. Here is an instance where state and local officials might rescue the initiative from federal agencies.

The importance of "Federalism" to the effort of assimilating cultural minorities, and especially for this report on policy recommendations, is seen in the fact that one of the major recommendations of this report is the necessity of a neighborhood and individual participation by minorities in the decision-making process and administration of these programs themselves. There are sufficient indications that the problems of minority assimilation into America, and especially into southern society, will be more effectively handled and finally resolved on the local level. With the

one-man one-vote decision of the United States Supreme Court, "local" political units are undergoing a profound change throughout the nation, and especially in the South. This change itself can, and ought to be used by national, state, and local political leaders to assimilate the previously politically and economically disfranchised who make up the very minorities which must be brought into all phases of American life. The Negro's central problem," writes Charles E. Silberman in CRISIS IN BLACK AND WHITE, "is to discover his identity or to create an identity for himself. What history suggests is that when the Negro solves his problem of identity, he will have gone a long way towards finding the means of relating himself to every other American group." Self-identity is not found apart from active participation in and determination of one's life and destiny. Welfarism and paternalism can no longer be used to delay the integration of minorities into the American system, even at the price of a radical change in the system.

The old ways of southern Stoic-type paternalism and northern welfare-paternalism, while perhaps not deliberately designed to keep the Negro from creating "an identity" for himself, had precisely that effect. The real beginning of a solution of minority assimilation will occur whenever minorities are permitted to design their own solutions to their own problems in precisely the same manner in which the majority groups in American social and economic establishment does. Federalism here can be a positive device to encourage

and sustain just such a movement, for the problem of minority assimilation will not only be ultimately resolved but will be more effectively handled over the long run by local rather than national direction. Clearly, however, the operative phrase here is "effectively handled" and "over the long run." The necessity for such a memorandum as the present one demonstrates the fact that heretofore state and local governments have largely abdicated their own clearly defined political responsibility, and thereby invited the intervention of national government into guaranteeing equal protection of the rights and opportunities of all citizens.

And, in point of fact, unless the assimilation of Negroes into all phases of southern life is accepted and successfully met on state, county, city, and township level, the problem will remain, by definition, insoluble. The consequent peril of prolonging a solution to this problem is, of course, continued political turmoil, violence, and the increasing threat of anarchy and insurrection.

Needless to say, one of the fundamental issues involved in this discussion is "inward commitment." In the first instance, state and local political authorities must accept the primary responsibility for initiating and implementing programs for equal treatment and assimilation of racial minorities. Visible proof of the above mentioned "inward commitment" of state and local political authorities will be seen when these same authorities initiate and maintain as one of their chief political responsibilities leadership of their people to interest in and support of programs for minority

assimilation. Such assimilation is a basic value and goal of political democracy. It will provide an acid test over the next several decades about the dedication of southern political units to the values of political democracy.

One possible alternative to the current moribund Federalism that has made a measure of achievement over the past three or four decades is "regional arrangments." The insights of Howard Odum, an important figure in the early history of the Southern Regional Council, might well be applied to the regional character of the South's racial as well as economic and social and political problems. Indeed, such regional arrangemnts might well rejuvinate Federalism and offer to the South a more dynamic as well as a more relevant approach to problems which so obviously defy state and local boundaries. The partial and potential successes, for example, of arrangements among the states of the Appalachian region in meeting the problems of strip coal mining, water pollution and deforestation offer a precedent and a promise. [The definition of "community action program" in Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 would seem to permit such regional arrangements: cf. Section 202: "The term 'Community Action Program' means a program (1) which mobilizes and utilizes resources, public or private, of any urban or rural, or combined urban and rural, geographical area (referred to in this part as a "community"), including <u>but not limited to a state</u>, metropolitan area, county, city, town, multicity unit, or multicounty unity in an attack on poverty."] But a further source of strength

can be found through regional arrangements among the states in overcoming local intransigence and prejudice as well as intrenched interest -- economic and social -- that is not presently available in arrangements between the federal government and state and local political authorities. The political traditions as well as the legal arrangements of this nation -- for good or ill -- have been geared toward local responsibility (and irresponsibility) in facing local problems. Perhaps a satisfactory and an important half-way house between localism and central initiative and control would be these regional arrangements.

The alternative to responsible state and local and regional activity in facing the problems of minority assimilation is clear: the "federal principle" (in this sense, state and local initiative and responsibility) in the areas of human rights and opportunities will continue to deteriorate at an even more rapid rate than has been the case during the past quarter decade. The pressure for and the urgency of the problems of minorities in this nation will not be thwarted by an appeal to an illegitimate Federalism. Indeed, if it is clear that if Federalism -- in the strictest legal sense -- becomes a barrier to the realization of minority rights, then Federalism will be swept away, de facto, if not not also de jure.

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The principal lesson that the past twenty-four months has provided is that public policy on either the national, or the state and local, level cannot be restricted merely

to seeking an end to existing discrimination and compulsory segregation. Something far more positive than the mere legal prohibition against discrimination and segregation is obviously necessary. The President of the United States pays some homage to this truism, and in recent months has insisted that the most difficult and complex problem about minority rights that faces the federal government is transfering legal equality into human brotherhood. In the system of American democracy, however, this goal cannot be achieved -- and possibly even successfully initiated -- apart from -- full, active and committed participation on the state and local level. A principal concern and recommendation of this report consequently is that present commissions, boards, agencies, which by statute or administrative decision have been involved in problems of minority rights and opportunities, to receive or initiate and act upon complaints must move from this largely negative function to the more positive one of searching out the ways and means whereby minorities may be more effectively assimilated into southern society. Perhaps this task, more than any, points to the tentative and initial quality of this report: in the first place, most of the "complaint-centered" agencies in the South have scarcely had time to learn their function of receiving and acting upon complaints before these new demands are put upon them to become initiators and innovators rather than reactors. And some states have few, if any, of the complaint-centered agencies to eliminate discrimination. But surely it is not premature to suggest that these agencies be ready

to move into a more positive role before they become victims of their own precedents and prejudices -- in much the way that complaint-centered agencies of the North have become -- and functionally unable to move from a negative to a positive role.

With that particular recommendation in mind, therefore, it is necessary to insist that state and local policy must move, forthrightly, to bring about an actual integration of all sectors of public life. The complexity of modern American society and economy is such that this integration and assimilation will not come about apart from a determined and dedicated drive by state and local governments to make it come about. And, as we shall continue to insist throughout this report, unless minorities are assimilated, the American system will undergo a change so radical as to deny the concepts of its founders.

There are a number of reasons that public policy must be geared into an active and positive role of assimilating minorities instead of a restrained, negative role of eliminating current discrimination and segregation. It is necessary that public policy-makers be aware of these reasons. In the first place, any political or economic or racial majority is fundamentally reluctant to wittingly or reasonably share its political and social and economic well-being with a minority. This is especially true in the case of a racial minority in a political tradition which offers few if any precedents for rationally sharing political and economic power. Especially in the South, the Voting Rights Bill of

1965 could provide a rational channel for the political adjustments necessary to bring about minority assimilation (even through the bill itself was not reasonably induced: one thinks of Mississippi in 1964, and Birmingham, and Selma, and Montgomery). Further, low-level administrators and bureaucrats are notorious for inertia, for an unwillingness to initiate or innovate plans or programs. Any alteration and innovation -- to begin at the most obvious level -- breaks the routine of the past, whether the past be five years or fifty years. Bureaucracies, regardless of their origins or aims, are by nature and profession conservative. The responsibility for breaking the stranglehold of conservatism in the area of minority assimilation resides with the elected officials in whom, finally, responsibility for policy planning and implementation will ultimately lie.

But perhaps the most compelling argument for the necessity of positive initiative in the area of public policy for minority assimilation is the patent and ominous failure of the "desegregated" society of the North to lead to a continuous and gradual elimination of the barriers to political rights and economic opportunities. Legal prohibition of discrimination and segregation has been a fact of life in most northern states for a century. Their commissions and agencies were structured to "receive and act upon complaints," in order to eliminate existing discrimination. But oppor-

tunities for assimilation into the predominate society of the North decreased, rather than increased, with the growth of the minority population in the North. No initiative was taken to avoid the development of new structures of discrimination. The vast ghettos of the North (and the intransigent and self-righteous insistence upon "neighborhood schools") are testimony to the failure of political legal arrangements geared merely to performing the largely negative function of eliminating existing discrimination and segregation. Small wonder that minorities see the law as the instrument whereby "segregation" is prohibited, but which in fact prohibits them -- in the name of "desegregation" -- from integrating into American society. Small wonder that minorities see law and legal arrangements as simply the instrument of the northern liberal to preserve both his ideology and his predominance in the social structure.

Public policy in the South, therefore, ought to learn from the northern failures. Public policy in the South must directly and without equivocation and with "inward commitment and outward determination" assimilate minorities into all areas of American society.

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What, then, are the areas that are of greatest and most immediate concern to public policy-makers on the state and local level determined to assimilate minorities into all segments of southern society? The fact is, there is little disagreement in the areas that demand the most immediate attention of public policy and minority assimilation. Racial

and economic minorities, their leaders, and social scientists share some measure of agreement that education, employment, housing and law enforcement are chief problem areas. But the further fact is that, including such restricted -- politically, legally, socially, and economically -- efforts as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Bill of 1965, and the Uniform State Civil Rights Act currently under consideration by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, no thoroughgoing approach to the problem of minority assimilations at present exists. The chief purpose of this study is to provide at least a first step in the direction of a synoptic or over-all approach to this problem. The first step in this task, therefore, is of fundamental importance: to isolate and direct attention to those areas in which it is generally agreed that public policy must center its energies and intelligence in seeking to assimilate minorities. We shall make suggestions for the direction public policy might take within these areas, but these suggestions must be deliberately general -- not only because of the difficulty in projecting suggestions for thirteen distinct political entities and economic areas, but also because of the importance attached to the conviction already discussed: that the most reliable, long-term solution to public policy minority assimilation will develop out of an honest and genuine dialogue between public policy-makers, executives, administrations, legislators, and state agencies on the one hand, and "residents of the areas and members of the groups served" (to use the language of the

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964).

Many sociologists have directed attention to the fact that the very social system in the South which blocked integration is being radically and fundamentally changed by social and economic forces affecting the whole of American society, forces having little to do with "the racial crisis." Arnold Rose, for example, believes in giving the "greatest emphasis to forces involving social power, both economic and political, sometimes wielded deliberately but more often impersonally in the form of great trends affecting the whole society" viz., "continuing industrialization and technological advance, the high level of mobility among the American people" and, to a lesser extent, "the organization and political education of minority groups, an increased American awareness of world opinion, consistent support from other branches of the federal government and the northern state governments, and the propaganda and educational efforts for more equal implementation of civil rights" (THE ANNALS, January, 1965).

The "great trends affecting the whole of society" (in Rose's phrasing), and more especially the economic and political ones, point to what are unquestionably the most basic and the most common problem areas which public policy-makers must face in meeting the tasks of assimilating minorities. In these areas -- the areas in which "the great trends affecting the whole of society" -- are both the urgency and opportunity for the policy-maker. A chief emphasis of this report is that in the first instance public

policy must be directed to the minority problems implicit in these "great trends affecting the whole of society." These trends ought to be viewed not as harbingers of crisis but as seeds of opportunity in dealing with minority assimilation.

In their examination of the Racial Crisis in America (1964), Killian and Grigg make an often-repeated observation (p. 130): "It is true that tokenism is 'too little and too late.' But it is also true that token desegregation will be the dominant pattern until the cultural deficit of the Negro masses is reduced or the majority of Negroes reject -- integration as a goal, as the Black Muslims would have it . . . . The spatial distribution of the Negro population, the cultural deprivation of the Negro masses, and the social organization of the Negro community make it clear that, in the present circumstances, not many Negroes can benefit directly from the Supreme Court's decisions. Only a minority of 'qualified,' highly motivated individuals will be willing and able to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the new legal principle. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that plans for 'voluntary desegregation' either result in token desegregation or, if more than a token number of Negro volunteers appear, in the eventual 'resegregation' of the institution and neighborhood." (I[illegible] .

The chairman of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, as far back as December, 1963, made much the same point, and it is as germane, and all the more urgent, two years later. He granted that the integration of public facilities was important, and that it was "also important

to be called 'sir' rather than 'boy.' But more basic than any of these are education and employment. The great mass of Negroes are more concerned with where they work than with where they eat; winning the right to eat at a desegregated lunch counter is small consolation to men who cannot afford the cost of the meal." George H. Esser, Jr., the executive director of the North Carolina Fund, noted (at that same conference in December, 1963) that half the families in North Carolina exist on less than $1,000 a year, and that surging mechanization in the factory and the farm makes the plight of uneducated, unskilled workers even more desperate. "Unless we face the challenge that is on us and if we don't decide to do something about it immediately, we're going to wind up by 1970 with more unemployables than a democratic nation can afford to have."

Education and employment are, from the point of view of public policy, the crucial and interrelated factors that form the crux of the problem of minority assimilation. There will be no substantial solution to any of the other, perhaps equally frustrating but individually less basic, problems that form the heart of the problem of minority assimilation. Public policy recommendations must, inevitably, seek to coordinate the problems in and policy for these areas with related yet distinct problems in law enforcement and administration, voter registration and participation, medical and hospital services, farm employment, and training and ownership.

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The premise upon which this study is based is: Political, social, and economic disaster can be avoided only by a determined coordination of every resource of state government into an exhaustive effort to bring about the assimilation of minorities. But planning for this task will itself be doomed to failure unless the "limits of public policy" are recognized at the outset of the effort. The fact is that public policy recommendations, political activity, fresh judicial and administrative decisions are insufficient to meet the problems of minority-- assimilation. What is meant here is far more than the hackneyed expression of moribund conservatism that "morality cannot be legislated." Rather, the point is twofold: first, public policy recommendations must take into consideration the fact that without active acceptance by the majorities and full participation by the minorities, the division of minority and majorities, along currently existing lines, will continue indefinitely. Second, as the periodic attacks upon the problems of Appalachia have demonstrated over the past thirty years, programs which do not have a built-in awareness of their specific limitations are doomed to discouragement and sometimes abandonment because of early failures that could be only temporary.

The consequences of this are clear. Public policy must encourage and solicit the active support of both majorities and minorities, especially with a view to developing the relevant responses of the minorities to programs for their assimilation into areas providing for the maximum

expression of options and opportunities. The coordinated program to eliminate minority injustices and inequality must be drafted with full recognition of the long-range, ongoing nature of the task it seeks to meet, and legislators, administrators, and the public at large must understand this aspect of the program and the policy. False optimism and early discouragements can only compound the existing problem by increasing the feeling of frustration and despair by minorities and of frustration and recklessness by the majority. A recognition of the "limits" of public policy, therefore, should assist the framing of a more viable and relevant series of public policy recommendations, by developing programs designed to encourage types of efforts which, by definition, are beyond the possibility of direct political influence.

? This conclusion may be necessary

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We envision, therefore, a coordination of all resources of state government into an exhaustive effort to assimilate minorities in the earliest yet most effective and permanent manner. There are four major aspects to this task from the point of view of public policy.

1) A State Civil Rights Act (patterned after the Kentucky Civil Rights Act and the Uniform State Civil Rights Act currently being drafted by a special committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws). Such an act is necessary for two principal reasons. First, it will serve as an earnest to those racial and economic minorities in the South who, for over one hundred years,

have seen the political instrumentalities of their states used to keep them locked in a minority status. A great deal has been made about the fact that the pattern of state (and federal) government activities toward minorities has in the past generation shifted from outright hostility toward minorities and preserving the status quo of the existing power structure through the use of the machinery of government, to the use of that machinery as a neutral, an umpire, between majority and minorities. We contend, therefore, that the machinery of government must now be used positively and actively to assimilate minorities into the mainstream of southern life. A State Civil Rights Act would be a highly significant gesture of government to Negro minorities, indicating that their governments now intend to meet the obligations of providing equal rights and opportunities for all citizens. Similarly, a State Civil Rights Act would bind future state administrations to the goal of minority assimilation, and have a cleansing effect upon state politics.

About the 1966 Kentucky Civil Rights Act, Martin Luther King said: "The passage of this legislation comes as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of human captivity. We in SCLC, in conjunction with our affiliate organization, the Kentucky Christian Leadership Conference, will cooperate in every way to implement this all-important bill . . . [the bill contains] strong and enforceable public accommodations and fair employment legislation. This is a milestone for a southern state, and indeed, a

great step forward in any state. The passage of this bill will serve as a great beacon light of hope for all men of goodwill and hopefully inspire other states to follow suit."

Secondly, there are some aspects of public policy and minority assimilation which are best covered in a Civil Rights Act, especially the declaration of intention to bind the machinery of the state's government toward equality, the elimination of discrimination in employment, public accommodations, possibly law enforcement, in the establishment of a state agency having principle responsibility for directing the coordinated program for minority assimilation, and for coordinating federal and state programs concerned with Civil Rights.

2) We envision a series of other public policy recommendations related in some cases to the State Civil Rights Act but which require specific and immediate attention because of their importance and urgency in the field of minority assimilation -- notably education and employment, law enforcement, medical and hospital services and farm employment.

3) We envision the need of public policy to address itself to bureaucracies dealing with the problems of minority assimilation. While this is a common problem in every phase of the coordinated program, it requires specific mention at this juncture. The importance suggests that a special study of bureaucracy might be undertaken by each state on various levels of administration. The

problem is concerned not merely with the agencies and commissions concerned with problems of equal rights and opportunities being gradually shifted from complaint-centered to initiators of positive programs, but to what seems to be a built-in conservatism peculiar to American bureaucracies. Restrictions are already on record in the projects encouraging Community Actions Programs to exert external pressure upon state and federal bureaucracies. Some plans must be devised to enable the bureaucracies directly involved in minority assimilation to re-orient and reorganize themselves to meet the current challenges.

4) We envision that every phase of these public policy recommendations must have as its central task the effective and genuine participation of the minorities in programs designed to assimilate them into the mainstream of our society. This should be done in every plan and program (including the drafting of a Civil Rights Bill) and especially in giving advice and effectiveness to programs of education, employment, medical services, neighborhood activities, law enforcement and farm programs. This policy has become axiomatic with those who have identified themselves most closely with problems of racial and economic minorities. It has been regarded as an ever-present danger to a number of city and state political leaders and even local administrators employed by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The relation of the maximum participation of minorities to the issue of the "limits" of public policy in assimilating minorities ought to be obvious. Without such maximum participa-

tion, the area delineated by the "limiting" line of public policy will be narrower than it need be. Nathan Glazer recently made an important observation about the necessity for instrumentalities other than political ones to guarantee the success of any programs designed to meet the related evils of poverty and racism:

> And since the problem of poverty is so largely concentrated in our Negro population, I am convinced that much of the effort and manpower involved in overcoming it must come from the Negro community, even if funds that power it come from the federal government [and we may add, "state governments"]. It is axiomatic to me that Negro organizations -- whether they educate, train, advise, employ, organize, or whatnot -- can potentially do far, far more with Negro clients than can governmental organizations. It is in the stimulation of individual and group effort -- whether motivated by profit, charity, group pride, or the desire for individual fulfillment or salvation -- that I see the most productive courses we can follow to overcome poverty.

But the issue of minority participation in a democracy relates, in a very practical and very immediate way, to the majority. Saul Alinsky has eloquently reminded us that:

> From the beginning, it has been self-evident that the point of mortality of the democratic way of life has been in the people. This way of life cannot work unless most of the individuals work at it. The price is daily participation by the populace. One hundred and twenty-five years ago De Tocqueville gravely warned that unless individual

citizens were regularly involved in the action of governing themselves, that self-government would pass from the scene. Citizen participation is the animating spirit and force in a society predicated upon voluntarism.

We are not here concerned with the ever-present numbers of people who profess the democratic faith, but basically yearn for the dark security of dependency where they can be spared the burdens of decisions, fearful of personal responsibilities. Reluctant to, or incapable of growing up, they desire a constant childhood with others caring for them. Those who can should be encouraged to grow; for the others, the fault lies not in the system but in themselves.

Here, we are desperately concerned with the vast mass of our people who; thwarted through lack of interest or opportunity, or both, regularly partake of the frequent duties and responsibilities of citizenship and are resigned to a destiny determined by others. Loss of identification as a citizen in a democracy is but a step from loss of identification as a person. The sense of not belonging produces a political and social numbness. If no one cares for you then you don't care for anyone. People react to this situation by not acting. The divorce of the people from the routine daily functions of citizenship become the heartbreak of democracy.

It is a grave situation when a people have reached a point of resignation of citizenship. Even when a resident of any great metropolis may have a desire to take a hand, he lacks the instrument by means of which he can translate his desire into active participation. And so the local citizen sinks further into apathy, anonymity, and depersonalization. The end is his complete dependence on public authority and a state of civic-schlerosis.

> From time to time there has been an enemy at our gates; this time the Soviets, east and west; all the time, however, there has been and is the enemy within us; that hidden, malignant inertia carrying more certain destruction to our life and future than that in any nuclear warhead. There can be no darker or more devastating tragedy than the death of man's faith in himself, in his power to direct his future.

What public policymakers face in the effort to assimilate minorities, therefore, is the possibility of a genuine renewal or an inevitable disintegration of the democratic way of life. The possibilities of public policy -- if the "limits" are recognized -- in renewing American democracy by assimilating minorities is the most important domestic political challenge of the second half of the twentieth century.

We shall concern ourselves first with an outline of broad but essential features of a civil rights bill before turning to a sketch of the agency which might direct and coordinate the principal efforts in minority assimilation, and conclude with some specific recommendations for public policy in particularly acute areas.

We have already called attention to the two principal factors which call for the enactment of a state Civil Rights Law. Attention should also be directed to the fact that the United States Civil Rights Act of 1964 acknowledged the desirability of implementing the public policy of the United States -- i.e., non-discrimination on

the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin -- at the state and local level. That act emphasized that its own enforcement could be through state agencies functioning under state laws which were compatible with the federal statute.

In this connection, a state Civil Rights Act would not only meet the requirements of federal law, but would provide more sensitive, more efficient, more relevant, more effective, and less remote enforcement procedures than the federal law. It should, thereby, provide a more viable approach to and enforcement of the civil rights of all citizens, and thus provide the bulwark for minority assimilation.

The general outline of a state Civil Rights Act which follows uses as its principal model the Kentucky modification of the model of the Uniform State Civil Rights Act. It is suggested that the final draft of the model of the Uniform State Civil Rights Act be consulted, when completed.

The first article declares the purpose of the act, the importance of the earnest the act provides to all, but especially to citizens of minority race or economic class. "To safeguard all individuals within the state from discrimination because of race, color, religion, and national origin in connection with employment and public accommodations; thereby to protect their interest in personal dignity and freedom from humiliation in places of public accommodation, to make available to the

state their full productive capacities in employment, to secure the state against domestic strife and unrest which would menace its democratic institutions, to preserve the public safety, health, and general welfare, and to further the interests, rights, and privileges of individuals within the state."

The article covering definitions should include under "person" not only "one or more individuals, labor unions, joint apprentice committees, partnerships, associations, corporations, the state and its subdivisions," but also specify chambers of commerce, real estate dealers, organizations of professional and commercial persons, including medical associations, and teacher associations. The necessity for this specification is obvious; the reasons for it equally so, upon review of the consequences in medical practice, teaching, and business operations, of segregating these professional and commercial associations.

The article concerning Equal Employment Opportunity should have as its goal the elimination of employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, and national origin, for, as a minimum goal, 90% of a state's employees. This, rather than the percentage of employers covered, should be the determinative figure, although the percentage of employers covered should be the maximum, in line with the aims of the bill. Definitions within this article should specify professional and commercial organizations along with labor organizations.

"Employer" should mean a person who has five (5) or more employees with the state in each of fifteen (15) or more calendar weeks.

This article should make it unlawful for an employer to fail or refuse to hire any employee, to discriminate against an employee in wages, working conditions, and other privileges or to limit or segregate employees in any way which would deprive or adversely affect his status as an employee because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Employment agencies, public or private, should also be covered in this article in their referring for employment individuals who seek their services. Labor, professional, and commercial organizations should no longer, under this article, be permitted to limit membership, segregate, or classify membership, or cause employers or agencies with which they deal to discriminate against individuals on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin. Employers and others, including individuals seeking employment, should be prohibited from publishing advertisements specifying race, color, religion, or national origin in matters concerning employment or employer-employee relationships. The obvious provisions for dealing with equal treatment based on individual merit, and for a "reasonable exercise" of religious preference to church-related educational institutions also should be included in this article.

The article covering Public Accommodations should draw on the experience of state laws, and the federal

Civil Rights Act of 1964, on this subject. Clarity and uniformity are best achieved by making the coverage provisions as general as possible, and this clarity, in turn, eliminates both anxiety in the minds of owners and customers and the possibility of subterfuge. It should be made unlawful (in the words of the Kentucky act) "for a person to deny an individual the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement" on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin. Place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement would include "any place, store or other establishment, either licensed or unlicensed, which supplies goods or services to the general public or which solicits or accepts the patronage or trade of the general public or which is supported directly or indirectly by government funds." Exclusions should cover only private clubs, defined "not as a place of public accommodation if its policies are determined by its members and its facilities or services are available only to its members and their bona fide guests"; barber shops and beauty shops grossing less than $5,000 a year; rooming or boarding houses containing no more than four rooms for rent or hire, within a building occupied by the proprietor as his residence. Publications and advertisements indicating discriminatory practices or services should be prohibited in this article.

Enforcement of the act should be in the hands of an appropriate agency of the Resources Office, possibly incorporating within such office any existing Commission on Human Rights. Its initial, and chief, work would, hopefully, be educational, persuasive, and conciliatory. But the Commission should have the "power to receive, initiate, investigate, seek to conciliate, hold hearings on, and pass upon complaints alleging violations of" the state Civil Rights Act. The Commission would conduct preliminary investigations upon receipt of or initiation of complaints, determine if there is sufficient cause to believe that unlawful discrimination is being practiced. If so, it would proceed first to encourage compliance by conciliation and persuasion. If this fails, the commission would then serve a complaint upon the party charged with discrimination, hold a public hearing, subpoena both witnesses and documents, barring the commission member who filed or received and investigated and sought to conciliate the complaint. If the law is found to be violated, a cease and desist order should be issued, subject to review and enforcement in the state courts. Complaints are dismissed when staff investigation finds no probable cause, although the complainant can appeal this decision to the state courts. (Procedures found in the Model State Administrative Procedure Act should serve as a guide to protection of complainants, respondents, use of subpoenas and avoidance of general "fishing expeditions" in the conduct of hearings.)

Retaliation, and conspiracy to retaliate, against

anyone exercising rights guaranteed by the State Civil Rights Act should be made an unlawful act punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

Finally, the act should provide for the establishment of local commissions on human rights to encourage all levels of local government to protect citizens from discrimination, permitting counties to create such commissions, and cities and counties to cooperate with them in order to eliminate discrimination, and to pass ordinances enforceable in state courts.

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The commission whose duties are summarized in the Civil Rights Act to enforce the act and to receive, initiate, investigate, conciliate, hold hearings on and pass upon complaints alleging violations of the act should, we believe, be a part of a broader state agency or office whose chief responsibility would be to initiate and implement public policy dealing with minority assimilation, and to direct and coordinate the programs in existing agencies on the state and local level having to do with this problem. The details of such an agency, commission, or office should, of course, be determined by specific states, but the chief functions of such an agency are fairly clear. (We shall refer to this agency hereafter as the Resources Office.)

(We believe that the task of assimilating minorities is so urgent and so complex that a specially created, permanent office is required to effectively initiate and

and direct the program.) Quite possibly the office should have several divisions, one being concerned with the enforcement of provisions of the Civil Rights Act, and the other to include all of the other activities of the minority assimilation program. The immensity of the task of minority assimilation is so great that piece-meal, ad hoc programs are doomed to failure. The office should be composed of those whose task it will be to continue to search out ways in which to implement, improve, speed minority assimilation, as well as implement the programs of initial legislative efforts. We suggest that the importance of this office be established in many ways: the appointment of a director whose prestige is assured by his designation as an officer of the state administration who is responsible directly to the governor and to the legislature.

One function that should be performed by this office is the collection and dissemination of information relative to problems of minority assimilation. It should be in possession of progress reports on such programs. It should be ready to distribute by a number of means information that would effectively counter the work of hate groups and racists, simply by puslishing straightforward and factual information. This office should also have responsibility for directing studies to be made of problems peculiar to minority assimilation in each state and, in cooperation with other states, in their regions. For example, the economic cost of unassimilated minorities should be an initial and integral part of the work of this agency and this study should

be kept up to date. Other such studies which immediately come to mind would be possible effect of reapportionment; of urban decay; of rural migration; of birth control; of the relation of cultural deprivation and non-verbal "sub-cultures" and the possibilities of maximum educational attainment.

One of the reasons for urging an over-all and comprehensive program for minority assimilation is the fact that there has never existed, on either federal or state level, planning which takes seriously into account the problem with -- which we are here concerned. The over-all planning for this task should be done closely with state planning agencies (largely concerned with economic matters; indeed, no plan should be regarded as completed until it had gone through the office concerned with minority assimilation and relevant state agencies such as education and finance.)

Another activity of this office would be concerned with the establishment of a code -- possibly leading to legislation -- covering the mass media. Perhaps an agency in this office could administer such a code. In any event, some sort of code of fair practices is needed, especially in the coverage of news relating to "race relations," and also to matters of the sponsorship of certain types of "devotional" and/or "educational" programs by well-known economic-racial conservatives.

This office should also have responsibility for dealing with problems of state-local relationships and programs dealing with minority assimilation. Assuming that the Civil

Rights Act was effectively drawn, the state responsibility should supersede local perogatives in cases of minority discrimination. Indeed, the office could well provide a clear delineation of authority from the federal Civil Rights Act, through state efforts (summarized in Article I of the state act), and to the local level. This would insure not only that the office serve as a clearing house of information, but would insure as well that minorities received the full resources -- legal, economic, and otherwise -- of the state, federal, and local governments in the abatement of their problems.

The office which we have described here will bear the principal governmental burden for the ongoing problem of assimilating minorities. It should be characterized by integrity and determination, for one of its chief tasks will be to create, and maintain, an atmosphere of openness and willingness throughout the state to complete the tasks facing all of the people of the state. The constitution of the office should be framed in such a way that it be free of political tug-of-war and campaign pot-shots. The executive should probably be appointed by the governor, with appropriate legislative approval, and a board of directors with over-lapping terms, whose appointments are determined by their insight into the urgency of the problem and ability to cope with it, plus experience in the state in various capacities, without regard to political affiliation. The constitution of the office should make it clear that the office is central in the state's administration, and that

its tasks are second to none performed by the state.

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Education, with employment, are the two areas in which public policy recommendations are most likely to meet with success, and they are the areas which require the most immediate attention.

I. EDUCATION

A. The first step in meeting the problem of education faced by a determination to assimilate minorities is the immediate integration of the public school system, all grades, all phases. The gradualism and evasiveness, and in some instances fear, that have accompanied compliance with the 1954 Supreme Court decision suggest that an over-all state plan to integrate school systems immediately and completely is needed -- quite independent, therefore, of specific plans made by localities at the behest of the federal district courts. We believe that such a plan, and the implementation thereof, should be put into the Resources Office of the state agency just described rather than in the state department of education. Officials in the state department should share a responsible part of the planning to complete the integration of the school system. But final responsibility for the program, and for its implementation, should reside with the Resources Office.

Among the issues that must be faced in planning the end of minority isolation is the problem of de facto segregation in the concept of "neighborhood schools." This obvious subterfuge must be faced and solved in the

plan to complete integration of the school system. Another issue that the plan should cover is the integration of public school faculties, which is essential in assimilation of minorities, and would provide in most cases a positive example of such assimilation. Similarly, provisions must be made for the integration of school administrations and school boards as well as of faculties and students. Possibly some form of a quota system should be used in the initial stages to insure that Negro teachers, administrators, and school board members are appointed.

B. Related to the integration of student bodies, faculties, administrations, and school boards is the fact that an emergency program is in order in each southern state that would bring the school system abreast of other systems in the nation. This involves, in the first instance, an up-grading of the teaching professions in public education by increased salaries and benefits, with the corresponding increase in requirements for teacher qualification and certification. These qualifications should be maintained through renewal of certificates upon continued work and study.

C. Public schools have a responsibility today to educate other than young people, and this task is one that touches one of the central problems of minorities -- adult illiteracy, and pre-school deficiencies. Public school systems must supplement the education of those who have suffered under a segregated system, and this means primarily adult general education programs, begun immediately and

offered in the evening hours and, for those unemployed, daytime hours. The program should be tuition free, and textbooks provided without cost. Related to this is the problem (isolated by Martin Deutsch and others) of the permanent effect in the formative years of ages 1-5 of "non-verbal" and non-reading environments. (To meet this problem, public schools must commence "head-start" programs on a year-round basis, as early as four years old, introducing children to the rudiments of education, socialization, reflection.)

D. School text books ought to be "desegregated" and "integrated." This notorious problem in American education must be met immediately. The influence -- politically, economically, militarily, socially, culturally -- of minorities must become a part of the instruction of young people in the traditions of their democracy.

E. Related to a task already discussed for the Resources Office is the necessity of an overt program to educate the white majority of Southerners about the basic constitutional rights of all citizens. The legal egalitarianism of the Constitution must be made obvious. Furthermore, the white majority must be made to realize that economic opportunity and well being, along with political and social equality, is as far as <u>their own immediate situation is concerned</u>, the essential feature of the American system of democracy. This program can be carried out in several ways which relate it to the work of the

Resources Office. Members of the Resources Office could prepare material for use by the governor in speaking on the urgency of the problem of minority assimilation.

F. Trade and retraining schools are in need of creation and/or expansion. Those who are presently disinherited economically and socially by the centuries of segregation have a right to be prepared by education and trade to be assimilated into this society. Those presently suffering the greatest hardship through lack of skills and training in the South are Negroes who have suffered under, -- at best, an inadequate educational system. Trade and retraining should not be restricted to young people. The public education system has a responsibility to prepare all citizens capable of earning a living for a trade.

Another function of trade and re-training schools would be to work particularly with those schools whose student bodies have been most severely dislocated by integration -- particularly those students in them who have been unwilling or unable to continue in an integrated school system.

This preparation in trade and technical schools should be carried out in an integrated atmosphere as part of the education of moving into integrated employment.

Finally, this preparation should be in skills that are relevant to the last half of the twentieth century, and not restricted to automobile mechanics and plumbing -- that is, in electronics, computor operations, etc.

G. There are a number of specific recommendations

dealing with the field of higher education.

1. The fact is that equality in higher education is still a distant goal in the South (and through most of the nation) because of the continuance of the systematic exclusion of Negroes from adequate preparation for college and university work. Because of this, all segments of higher education have a special responsibility for instituting programs to overcome this educational deficit produced by inadequate and segregated school systems. A variety of means ought to be employed: special sessions, tutorials, institutes -- in every corner of the state -- should be undertaken, under the auspices of the institutions of higher education to prepare Negro students for higher education. Otherwise, claims about equality of education in both public and private institutions will continue to be fradulent, despite clauses about acceptance of "all properly qualified applicants without regard to race or creed."

2. Public institutions have a special responsibility to initiate programs designed to overcome the deficiencies of segregated school systems. Two procedures seem most obvious: first, the boards of control of state institutions of higher education should establish remedial and preparatory programs physically accessible to all citizens, designed to overcome past and present deficiences of public school education, and enable all students to have the opportunity to enter institutions of higher education. Such programs should be offered at convenient hours, in

excess of regular programs of public education, designed specifically to prepare students for college work. Wherever possible, these programs should be conducted on the campuses of institutions of higher education, and instruction should be given or led by college faculty. Second, the Resource Office, in coordination with state departments of education and board of control of state institutions of higher learning, should institute a permanent program to encourage students of minority groups to plan their high school careers so that they will be able to exercise the option of choosing or rejecting higher education, rather than have circumstances make that decision for them.

3. Similarly, private colleges and universities should be encouraged to institute similar programs in their admission programs. Perhaps part of that encouragement might consist of matching funds from the state to prepare students in special summer and after-hour sessions to meet admission requirements. (Private colleges unwilling to participate in such programs should face re-examination of charter and/or tax-exempt status.)

4. A study patterned after the Teachers College, Columbia University, The Predominantly Negro Colleges and Universities in Transition (1965) should be prepared under the auspices of the Resources Office, with the cooperation of the state boards of education and board of control of state institutions of higher education. (Of particular interest should be the findings with regard to the phasing out of graduate, technical, medical, and law

schools; on the possibility of using these facilities for compensatory education for young people and for the general education of adults -- both on an integrated basis; finally and most important, on measures necessary to strengthen the existing predominantly Negro colleges.) The guideline for this latter recommendation should be the realistic appraisal found in the Teachers College study by Earl J. McGrath: "Any reasonable estimate of the speed of desegregation suggests that these institutions for the foreseeable future are likely to provide the major source of educational opportunity for Negroes who continue their education beyond high school."

5. Professional schools must themselves assume the major burden of responsibility for actively seeking out potential Negro students in their particular fields. This is especially true in schools of medicine, law, and in graduate schools of the natural and physical sciences. These schools should have a permanent program designed to acquaint freshmen and sophomore college students with their disciplines, with requirements for entrance, and engage in specific training programs and institutes in summer and after-school hours preparing Negro students to meet entrance requirements. Professional schools (with certain exceptions) are notoriously conservative about such matters. Nevertheless, the degree of their public financial support today lays upon them the special responsibility to undertake such programs. Such financial support also provides a basis for a coordinated program of federal and state authorities to

require that such professional schools undertake such programs as a condition for continued support.

6. An immediate and substantial program of continuing the education of Negro public school teachers is in order. This program should be geared to the problems of continued integration of public school systems. Negro (and white, for that matter) teachers who lose their positions because of integration should be fully supported financially for a minimum of two years to continue their education and to develop skills especially needed in their particular area or state.

Throughout this report, we have reiterated the crucial factor of education in minority assimilation. While it is clear that "education alone" will not eliminate the problem of minority assimilation, it is clear that it is the key that <u>is</u> in the power of public policy-makers.

The successful <u>beginning</u>, therefore, of public policy to assimilate minorities might be geared by its success in the very area of its greatest and, in the long run, its best hope: education. Furthermore, the success of this endeavor in education can be judged easily: by the degree and the ease to which minorities are able to pass from the first to the last stages in education, public and private, within the state, and the degree to which the public policy of a state has successfully eliminated all barriers to complete education based on minority status alone. In the culture and society and economy of the United States in the last half of the twentieth century, the importance of

education cannot be overemphasized. Education is, perhaps, assuming the nature of a fetish in our country; if so, it is a fetish which has become the key to entrance into, and alteration of, the mainstream of American society. This situation is stated deliberately and provocatively in the report by Earl J. McGrath on Negro colleges. His statement makes it clear that if as we have agreed a state Civil Rights Act is necessary to convince minorities that state governments are now, after more than a century, serious about their plight, public policy regarding to education -- will be a test of the endurance and the integrity of that seriousness.

> Without . . . greatly magnified support much of the present heartening public concern about the inequalities the Negro has suffered in American society and efforts to eradicate them will regrettably be abortive. For as a number of economists, sociologists, and generally well-informed persons have observed, economic well-being, job opportunities, social status, and general public acceptance today depend on the amount and kind of education the individual has. This will be increasingly true, regardless of race.
>
> Opening the doors to higher education for the Negro is an indispensable step, indeed, the sine qua non in his personal and social advancement. The right to vote, the right to work, the right to live where he chooses, the right to move freely anywhere in American society -- these rights are all dear to the man who knows what freedom is and wants it. But the right to education is no less precious than these, and to a growing degree it is the single

right without which a man cannot fully obtain the others. Negroes and all citizens who want to gain for them the full benefits and privileges of living in this society ought to pour their energies into efforts to expand the opportunities for higher education among Negroes and to improve its quality.

II. EMPLOYMENT

A. Article III of the state Civil Rights Act covers the basic elements of equal access to employment opportunities. It should be noted that the Resources Office has power not merely to receive, but also to initiate, violations of the act, which includes employers of more than five (5) persons, and labor organizations and private as well as public employment agencies. (The state Civil Rights Act would also empower the Resource Office to work with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission created by Title VII of the 1965 Civil Rights Act.)

B. The Resources Office should be responsible for establishing and maintaining a relationship between federal, state, and private employment services and colleges, universities, trade schools, and high schools and locally based minority organizations (social, fraternal, political organizations). The purpose of this relationship would be to activate and encourage compliance with Article III (and Title VII) of the state (and federal) Civil Rights Acts; to make a special effort to acquaint Negro and other minorities of available employment opportunities; to report to the Resources Office opportunities for which qualified

persons are not available so that steps might be taken to institute training programs for these openings; and otherwise relate the problems of employment and unemployment, training and the lack thereof, to the Resources Office.

C. The Resources Office should have the responsibility to guarantee that industry is attracted to the state on an integrated basis.

III. LAW: ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

A. Possibly the key to long-term success in the area of law enforcement and administration is to couple policy recommendations with an ongoing commitment of state political leaders to educate their citizens in the meaning of "equal protection of the law." Political campaigns are a proper forum for such education; political leaders speaking to service clubs, etc., should direct speeches around such themes. State and local bar associations should be encouraged by the Resources Office to undertake projects dedicated to an elucidation of the significance of "equal protection of the law" to American democracy.

B. The most obvious place to begin a program designed to equitably enforce and administer the law is to eliminate discrimination in the employment of state and local police forces and in the courts of law. State and local enforcement agencies should undertake campaigns to equalize the distribution of employees by education and training.

C. Given the present status of law enforcement in the South, especially the rural South, some system of statewide licensing of law officers, to be renewed periodically, should be instituted. The revocation of such a license would prevent the individual from being an enforcement officer anywhere in the state.

D. All restrictive clauses on classes of officers -- especially those prohibiting a Negro officer from arresting white people -- should be eliminated.

E. A continuous system of instruction should be maintained at all levels of law enforcement about the basic civil rights of all citizens. Licenses should be granted only to those persons who had received such instruction and had satisfactorily passed an examination on the subject. This program should be the primary instrument to alter the attitude of law enforcement officers in areas strongly inclined to racial prejudice.

F. Committees on various levels empowered to hear, investigate, and act upon charges of police misconduct are necessary. The problem of the constitution of such a panel is well known. One possibility is a panel composed of citizens elected for this duty, the law enforcement officers, and members appointed from the local bar association.

G. An investigation should be launched leading to the publication of data on the question that capital punishment in the South is a form of racial intimidation, or vengeance.

H. Investigations should be made into specific problems of racial segregation in prison systems or within specific prisons. The movement toward a more humane effective prison system is a particularly important problem for Negroes in the South, and this work should be encouraged by periodic investigations from the Resources Office.

IV. HOUSING:

A. The Resources Office should be empowered by law to work with the state planning commission, and with local housing authorities, to eliminate existing ghettos, to prevent the creation of new ones, and to approve plans submitted by localities to the federal and state governments for urban renewal and resettlement.

B. Close supervision of public housing to avoid discrimination should be vested in the Resources Office. The proof of non-discrimination in new public housing would be actual residence of Negroes at completion. This can be done by having contractors accept the responsibility to recruit minorities in reasonable quantity as tenants. When recruitment lags, or fails, the contractor might be penalized by suspension of additional funds or cancellation of the existing contract.

C. Federal-state ventures into non-discriminatory housing should also consider renting existing housing and subletting it on a non-discriminatory basis.

(Note: Eugene Feingold and Robert J. Harris have in preparation a study of "cease and desist agencies" concerned with public housing, and their tentative conclusions argue against such agencies insofar as housing discrimination is concerned. Presumably their study, when completed, will suggest alternatives. I have embodied two of their tentative suggestions in #2 and #3 above.)

V. VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION.

A. Universal registration of all citizens eighteen years and older. Only those actually serving prison sentences should be barred from registration.

B. Provision for regularly scheduled evening and weekend registration should be made. Volunteer deputy registrars should be recruited in the event of shortages of funds on the local levels.

C. Provisions for absentee voting should be simplified and these ballots more widely used.

D. Election Commissions should be established having control over both primary and general elections. These commissions should also investigate abuses in registration procedure.

VI. MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES.

A. A state agency, possibly from the Resources Office, should be empowered to investigate and enforce non-discrimination in all hospital and medical services. This should be coordinated with recent directives from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare seeking

to eliminate remaining segregation in federally supported hospitals and medical services.

Particular attention should be paid to practices in emergency rooms, ambulance services, and receiving rooms where, in the past, discriminatory practices have been responsible for unwarranted embarrassments, suffering, and even death. Possible fine and imprisonment amendments to the state Civil Rights Act might be considered in the event of prolonged non-compliance.

B. Discrimination in organizations of the several medical professions should be prohibited by law. (Cf. state Civil Rights Act.)

C. Negroes should be encouraged by programs launched by the Resources Office, but supported by local organizations of physicians, hospital associates, nurses, etc., to enter the various medical professions. Information about type of pre-medical training, loans, special training outside regularly scheduled high school and university work, should be inaugurated in communities of minorities.

VII. FARM EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, OWNERSHIP.

A. The Resources Office should assume the responsibility, in conjunction with but superior to the State Department of Agriculture, of problems of assimilation of minorities of farm populations, by the establishment of a special section devoted exclusively to the problems of farm employment, training and re-training, rural-to-urban area migration, and farm ownership. The first and

most obvious task of this section would be to coordinate state problems in this area with the many relevant programs of the federal government.

B. The indictment of the United States Department of Agriculture by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights in March, 1965 ("Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs") makes plain the fact that a large measure of the success of meeting the crisis of minority assimilation of farm population must be largely born by state activities. While the Civil Rights Commission statement is valid -- "few of the economic problems now burdening the rural South can be solved until basic changes are made in the federal programs designed to bring about solutions -- the chronic nature of the problem -- again as stated by the Commission -- demands the immediate attention of policy-makers in the state:

> For decades the general economic, social, and cultural position of the southern Negro farmer and rural resident in relation to his white neighbor has steadily worsened. Whether measured in terms of value of products sold, level of living, land and home ownership, or schooling, most of the 47 million Negroes living in southern rural areas are seriously disadvantaged when compared with rural white Southerners.
>
> Each census enumeration of population and agriculture has reflected the fact that the Negro farmers have not participated fully in the benefits of government programs and the progress of American agriculture. The continuing reliance

of Negroes on cotton, tobacco, and peanuts in an economy where white farmers are rapidly diversifying to other farm enterprises has been shown in government reports issued every five years. Statistics have attested to the shrinking acreage farmed by Negroes. Every ten years the census has reported a widening gap in income, education and housing, between southern rural whites and Negroes.

Although small farmers, without regard to race, are rapidly decreasing in number and although economic pressures appear to be forcing a reduction in number and an increase in size of farms, there is unmistakable evidence that racial discrimination has served to accelerate the displacement and impoverishment of the Negro farmer.

For more than 100 years -- and particularly during the past 30 years -- the U. S. Department of Agriculture has administered federally financed programs designed to improve almost every aspect of the lives of low-income farm and rural families. Although other political, social, and economic factors have simultaneously operated to the disadvantage of the rural southern Negro, it should be a matter of national concern that the gap between Negro and white rural residents in the South has increased during the very period when the programs of the department were helping thousands of rural white families to achieve substantial gains in income, housing, and education. As the group most depressed economically, most deprived educationally, and most oppressed socially, Negroes have been consistently denied access to many services, provided with inferior services when served, and segregated in federally financed agricultural programs whose very task was to raise their standard of living.

The commission's analysis of four major U. S. Department of Agriculture programs has clearly indicated that the department has generally failed to assume responsibility for assuring equal opportunity and equal treatment to all those entitled to benefit from its programs. Instead, the prevailing practice has been to follow local patterns of racial segregation and discrimination in providing assistance paid for by federal funds. At the same time, the department has not developed adequate procedures for evaluating the degree to which its programs reach Negro as well as white rural residents.

One result of this failure of responsibility has been the perpetuation of a double standard for southern Negroes and whites affected by the department's programs. In the Cooperative Extension Service this has led to the creation of separate and unequal administrative structures providing inferior services to Negro farmers, youth, and homemakers. In the Farmers Home Administration, it has meant a different kind of service to the two races, with Negro farmers receiving for the most part subsistence loans with limited supervision, while white farmers received supervised loans for capital expenditures. In the Soil Conservation Service, the result has been little service at all to many Negro landowners in areas where no Negro staff members are employed.

As applied to staff, the double standard has taken various forms in the programs studies. These have included failure to recruit, employ, or upgrade Negroes, or to permit them to serve white farmers; isolation of Negroes in separate offices or at segregated meetings; and providing Negro staff members with inservice training of shorter duration and inferior content than that given white staff

members. In state extention services Negro staff members have often been required to provide to Negro farmers technical services outside their area of training, while white farmers have received assistance from specialists in these areas.

The discriminatory record of the U. S. Department of Agriculture memely writes in large letters the activities of state departments of agriculture in the South. We believe that the most immediate, effective, and permanent resolution of the problems of minority farm populations will probably come about through federal-state-local cooperation, given the large stake -- financially, politically, and otherwise -- that the federal government has in the farm economy.

C. The most practical ways in which to meet the problem of minority farm populations are, first, by easing of availability of long term loans for land purchase and improvement, and short term loans for operating costs, diversification, and for meeting emergency expenses. Second, by making available, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to farm owners, workers, youth, and homemakers in rural communities the educational services of the departments on state and federal levels, through 4-H clubs, and other such activities.

D. The Resources Office should assume the responsibility, in conjunction with but nevertheless superior to the state department of agriculture, of coordinating the problems associated with the assimilation of minorities of farm populations, chiefly by the establishment of a special section devoted exclusively to the problems of farm employment, training and re-training, rural-to-urban

migration, and farm ownership. This section of the Resources Office would take responsibility for coordinating state problems, and programs, with the relevant agencies and programs of the federal government.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

While the problem of the "inward commitment" of political leaders and policy-makers concerning the assimilation of minorities is obviously fundamental, and the magnitude of the task with which this report is concerned is transparent, neither of these factors should be permitted to impede the efforts to face these issues of crisis with determination, intelligence, and goodwill. The first and irrevocable step that must be taken, we believe, is an over-all and coordinate plan to exploit existing state programs, and to create new ones, to meet this crisis. In this, the South might even provide leadership to the federal government, which has so far been unable or unwilling to accept the necessity of a coordinated plan and program to deal with minority (racial and economic) assimilation.

The honest and effective and permanent assimilation of minorities, especially racial minorities in the South, into the mainstream of American life, hope, and opportunity is a matter about which this democracy has neither option, nor a great deal of time. The failure to bring about this assimilation immediately and democratically will toll the one failure this democracy cannot afford. The failure to do so, democratically, will be the irretrievable failure of the system of democracy in the United States of America.

And <u>that</u> is the choice which is clearly before us.

SPC- Rough Draft s

Executive Committee Meeting November 10, 1948

Those present:

Dr. Harold Trigg, Dr. Guy Johnson, Paul Williams, (Staff George Mitchell, Mrs. McKoy, and Mrs. Havens, and Charles Smith.) Monsignor McNamara? (I'm not sure if he made it for the executive committee meeting—although he was there for the Board meeting following.MET)

Dr. Harold Trigg led in the invocation. reinstate

Dr. Guy Johnson moved that the minutes (which had been mailed out) be accepted without reading. MOTION PASSED.

APPROVAL OF LIST OF PROPOSED FELLOWS:

GSM commented on the proposal of the advisory committee. Said one or two other states still had not sent in recommendations. The advisory committee had gone with care into each one. Newly recommended Fellows would bring list up to 97 Fellows.

"As one who worked closely with the advisory committee, I recommend these names for approval."

DR. JOHNSON moved that Fellows recommended on this list be approved by the executive committee and ~~recommended~~ referred to the Board of Directors for election. MOTION PASSED.

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR ~~1948~~ 1949.

GSM: That schedule was settled on for 1948 after much discussion and proved satisfactory.

MOTION PASSED TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED DATES.

PAUL WILLIAMS read report of the chairman of the chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Charles Johnson, in Dr. Johnson's absence.

GSM: I think in fairness to Dr. Johnson it should be said that this is not of his authorship, but was prepared for his attention when he might be available.

GUY JOHNSON moved acceptance of report. PASSED.

GUY JOHNSON complained about use of "delinquent" on page 2 of report, with reference to the executive director.

GUY JOHNSON: I thought the last minutes were awfully good but so full they must have been quite a terrific burden on the secretary to prepare. I wonder if the secretary or the director would welcome the suggestion that the minutes be shortened, and contain the actions, with very brief summaries of discussion.

MRS. McKOY; We boiled 20 pages out!

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD
CHARLES
GEORGE
MRS. A

Rough Draft

SRC-Board of Directors Correspondence Nov 1948

Rough Draft

To Members ~~of~~ the Board ~~of the Southern Regional Council~~ of Directors:

The meeting of the Board of Directors on November 12, 1947, laid upon the Executive Committee a duty to report to the members of the Board a month before the next Board meeting as to a program for 1949 and a budget for that program.

The meeting of the Executive Committee September 15, 1948, had ~~laid~~ before it a program for 1949 and a budget. It considered the program and expressed no disapproval. It considered the budget and deplored the state of our finances and then, with the finance committee, spent several hours trying to devise ways to get more money.

Your executive director failed to request of the executive committee formal approval or disapproval of the program. In loyalty to the resolution of the November 12, 1947 Board meeting, the executive director, therefore, lays before the Board a 1949 program pretty much as presented to the executive committee early in September for its September 15 meeting. This is as follows:

caps

= Next Year's Program

Nineteen forty-nine promises to be a harvest year in plans for Southern betterment. Not only will the civil rights question constantly prompt such plans, but a number of organizations and individuals will be bringing out the results of several past years of work. The Committee of the South will be publishing, between November, 1948 and mid-1949 the results of its elaborate studies on industrial location, farm adjustments, the work of state planning and development agencies, population migration, rural industries,

surplus war facilities, and a major work on economic policy for the South. It is also doing work in the fields of urban congestion, agricultural credit, marketing techniques, and vocational education.

MT

The Southern Association of Science and Industry, in conjunction with the University of North Carolina Institute for Social Research has already produced in 1948 two excellent studies respectively on forestry and possibilities for further industrial expansion in the South. Their forthcoming schedule includes studies on developmental research, wildlife resources, soils, natural resources, climate, minerals, recreations, and human resources. These can be expected during 1949.

In the field of State government, a lengthy report and recommendations on constitutional and legal changes should be available from Mr. Alexander Heard, through a study at the University of Alabama.

MTB

The several Universities cooperating in the Bureau of Public Administration studies have issued much material lately. The Resource Use Education group have useful studies completed and under way, and some of the State Planning Boards are turning out good work. In the field of education, results should be had during 1949 from the ~~Council on Regional Education~~ Regional Council for Education.

MTD

From all these sources it would seem possible to produce in 1949 an inclusive but still simple and understandable plan for the progress of the South in the next several years. It looks as though a fruitful way to clarify the planning would be to divide the Southeast and the Southwest respectively into their appropriate sub-regions, bringing out for the sub-regions, and for the States which include portions of each sub-region strong pointers toward what to do next. We could also link the indicated changes in industry and farming with suitable recommendations for changes in state and local government.

The Council is built on the idea that a small staff should be kept constantly at work mapping future steps in progress, and that a widely scattered membership, appropriately organized locally, would busy itself with following through and producing the changes needed.

What is proposed, therefore, is that the backbone of 1949's work would be the production of understandable, clear planning

materials for the South and that we urge our state and local committees to follow through with educational and positive action to get the changes going.

We have two or three proposed pamphlets in the cook which, in ordinary course, would see print sometime early in 1949. These are, respectively, (1) an appraisal of the Social Security System as it affects the South, with recommendations for changes; (2) a review of legislation in the field of farm tenure, and recommendations for state action to protect and improve the status of tenants of agricultural land; and (3) possibly a manual straightening out the South on the disputed idea of an FEPC. Two and maybe three of these could be fitted into a general plan. But I am inclined to think that the work already done on them should bear fruit in the issuance of separate pamphlets.

On the matter of a general plan, the Council has been promised the non-salaried help of Mr. Charles M. Smith of Arlington, Virginia. As some of the members of the Committee know, he has long collected material toward a plan for the South and, by reason of his ready access to published governmental material, could help us greatly in getting a general plan shaken down into manageable and seeable size. He is ~~willing to serve~~ in this capacity full-time without salary, though the Council has offered to cover his necessary travel expenses and purchase of books and pamphlets.*

The work program forecast, then, for 1949 would be, in summary, the production of popular planning material and the urging of local education on it and follow-up on it by our scattered Southern membership. In addition to that, we would continue to get out New South, in so far as possible making each monthly issue timely in its praise of achievement or description of shortcoming.

In addition, we will continue to try to strengthen State Divisions and to add active state organizations in Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas, where we are at present thinly represented.

We are well equipped from 1948's work to continue to press an influential campaign in the South about civil rights. Our Digest of the Report of the President's Committee is still in print and is still selling. We also have our pamphlet on "The Condition of Our Rights." These two fit together and are an effective team in obtaining ready and sympathetic discussion by local groups of the need for better enforcement of existing rights and a broadening of the concept and law on human and civil rights in the South.

* Mr. Smith has actually been at work under this arrangement full-time since September 1, 1948. His material looks promising.
G.S.M.

Other pamphlets which the Council expects to get in print before the end of 1948 will provide a basis for action in the fields of improved practices by Southern newspapers in handling race in the news (work under way by Mr. Calvin Kytle), and in the small community self-survey (work nearly completed by Miss Margaret Price ). With these, and our other offerings, we would continue to press the Council's broad educational movement. The community self-survey method should be particularly helpful in getting education and planning down to the grass roots.

On the sharply limited budget at present foreseeable for 1949, this is the most that the Council could do.

Budget - 1949

As regards a budget, the following was presented to the Executive Committee:

For 1949 we can legitimately expect income of $34,900.00 made up of $25,000.00 from the Rosenwald Fund, and other amounts of $9,900.00, of which $2,000.00 is from sale of literature and $3,850.00 is from membership dues and contributions. We can hope in 1949 to increase the income from sale of literature, and it is probable that by raising dues we could step up the receipts from membership dues by a thousand dollars or so.

The $3,850.00 of expected income for 1949 ~~to be derived~~ from membership dues and contributions would be exclusive of dues and contributions received for and transmitted to State Divisions. ~~Of each two dollar single membership and each three dollar joint membership, the Council returns one-half to the State Division from which the membership derived. Any contributions which may be designated for local use are returned in full.~~ A total of $2,696.90 in dues and contributions was received last year for State Divisions and returned to them as follows: Florida, $908.50; Mississippi, $431.10; Alabama, (a new Division) $44.00; South Carolina, $1213.50, and Kentucky, $99.80. 1948 receipts for State Divisions are expected to run somewhat higher than those for 1947.

on hand

The only way which offers at present to meet expenses for the remainder of 1948 is to draw upon the $25,000.00 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund held in reserve for 1949. If that be done, the sum available for 1949 would be diminished by the 12 or 13,000 so drawn in advance, and the 1949 budget would be short by that amount, plus $10,520.39, the difference now forecast between 1949 revenue and expenses. Unless the 1948 deficit is covered during 1948, we would face ~~in~~ at the end of 1949 a total deficit of $23,520.39.

The officers and staff have some plans for raising additional funds, both in 1948 and 1949 and subsequent years, but we can do no

The Executive Committee left this sum intact and authorized the borrowing of up to $5,000 to cover the period from September 15 to the membership meeting November 10. Under this authority, the Council has borrowed $5,000.

more than hope that our several appeals will be successful.

Quite outside the budget, the staff would wish funds for a number of other projects, chief among them the matter of building the facts and opinion which could launch in the South one or more police training academies. We have estimated the total cost of a worthwhile effort in this direction at $37,500, which would be spent over a twenty-four months period.

The budget forecast for 1949 would employ:

One Executive Director
One Secretary-Treasurer
One Director of Information
One Full-time Field Representative
One half-time Field Representative
One Research Assistant
One Senior Stenographer
One combination Research Assistant and Membership Supervisor
One junior Stenographer and Order Clerk
One Mailing and Shipping Clerk
One part-time Clerk

In addition, we would have the help of our three-man advisory Committee, meeting weekly.

We cannot, on this budget, do the planning job that is the backbone of our 1949 program except on the continued assumption of Charles Smith's serving without salary, and we should safeguard that point by an offer of a proper salary for his work.

DEFICITS

It will be remembered that at the end of 1947 the Council had a deficit of $5,022.34. This would have been larger except for the pledges which were made at the 1947 Annual Meeting, totaling $1,350.00. Collections of pledges have amounted to $948.00. Thus we have during 1948 absorbed an absolute 1947 deficit of $5,424.

In 1948, if our forecasts for this year are accurate, we will have incurred a 1948 operating deficit of approximately $8,000.00. The combined deficits of 1947 and 1948 will total $13,000 if outstanding pledges of $402.00 are forthcoming, $13,402.00 if they are not.

~~There is attached a review of relative expenses for 1947-48 and estimates for 1949.~~

to Oct. 31

INCOME, 1948 and 1949. Total income ~~thus far in~~ 1948 is 40,197.29. Anticipated income for rest of 1948 is 1752.01. The difference between the total estimated expenses for 1948 is the forecast 1948 operating deficit of ($8,000.00?)

There is attached a review of relative expenses for 1947 and 1948 and estimates for 1949.

INCOME, 1948 and 1949. Total income thus far in 1948 is $37,960.18. Anticipated income for rest of 1948 is $2,900.00. The difference between ~~this figure~~ the total and ~~total~~ estimated expenses for 1948 is the forecast 1948 operating deficit of $8,000.00. approximately ($8,230.11)

Sincerely Yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

PAGINATION INCORRECT

SRC - Rough Drafts

WASHINGTON LETTER

Southern Regional Council
1833 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

November 15, 1948

Washington is buzzing with talk of the "100 days".

In the three months after the 81st Congress convenes, it is said, the character of the Truman New Deal will be determined. Some refer to that as the period of the "honeymoon". More realistically, it will be a period of alignment of forces, of organization of strength, of establishing goals in relation to strength.

On the Democratic side, leaders of the Administration and its loyal friends on the Hill are active on three fronts. They are constructing a legislative program that will redeem the commitments made by the Democratic convention and by the President in his campaign. They are attempting to organize the Congress so as to afford greatest possible assurance of passage of this program into law. And they are looking over the Executive Department to make sure that agencies are staffed with officers both willing and able to administer the new laws in keeping with the spirit and intent of the Truman New Deal.

A danger to Administration plans is revival of the alliance between Southern Democratic and Northern Republican conservatives. Deals between these factions, filibusters, and other tactics of obstruction can give the opposition valuable time and may make passage of some measures difficult or even impossible. On the other hand, the program will gain strength from the cleavage now rapidly developing between the extremely conservative among the Republicans and those who feel that the Republican Party must be liberalized to survive. Many able Republicans, expecially in the Senate, gave full support to liberal measures in the 80th Congress. They are attempting now to gain the key positions from which they can steer the course of their party along more constructive and more popular lines.

The major elements of the program for the South approved by SRC at its annual meeting have counterparts in the legislative program now taking shape.

SCHOOLS: The Federal Aid to Education Bill (S.472) was passed by the Senate in the 80th Congress and failed in the House only because it was blocked by the Republican leadership. This measure, providing $300,000,000 in the first year for aid to the states by a generally acceptable formula, is expected to be reintroduced in substantially the same form early in the new session, and to be passed.

HOUSING. The 80th Congress, in its special post-convention session, passed virtually all provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill (S.866) except those providing for public subsidies for slum clearance and low rent public housing. It is assured that a bill containing those unenacted provisions will be introduced promptly when the new Congress convenes, and chances of passage in 1949 are considered good. S.866 provided subsidies, aggregating $160,000,000 annually after four years, for construction of some 500,000 units of urban public housing. This was, admittedly, only a token program, and there is strong sentiment now for larger goals in any new program to be undertaken. The rural housing sections of the new program

are in the making, with the Department of Agriculture taking responsibility for farm housing and the Housing and Home Finance Agency for rural non-farm. The exact kinds and amounts of subsidy assistance to be offered are not yet known. In urban redevelopment, the Administration is said to favor loans totalling $1,000,000,000 and grants totalling $500,000,000 over a five-year period to cities that qualify by providing subsidies in atleast half the amount provided by the federal government. These aids would be used for acquisition of blighted central-city areas by public authorities and their redevelopment by public and private enterprise.

HEALTH. Inconclusive hearings were held in the 80th Congress on two major health bills: S.545, providing for grants-in-aid to the states for health services to the indigent, and S. 1320, to establish a national health insurance program. The Truman Administration advocates national health insurance, and legislation of that kind is sure to be introduced and considered seriously. Proponents do not feel that passage in 1949 is assured, but they look for its eventual enactment. Among other health measures to be considered are federal aid to the states in providing full-time local public health services, aid to the states in providing school health services; expansion of the mental health program; and additional assistance in hospital construction. The outlook for such measures is favorable.

SOCIAL SECURITY. The Administration is expected to press hard for extension of coverage of old age insurance; increase in the amounts of old age benefits; disability insurance protecting workers from loss of income due to illness; and Congressional action designed to obtain substantial increase by the states in the amounts and periods of unemployment payments.

AGRICULTURE. Administration and Congressional leaders are taking another look at the sliding-scale price support program passed by the 80th Congress, to take effect in 1950. Farmer reaction to it during the campaign was one of distrust and fear. An attempt is being made to work out a formula for parity payments that will assure farmers of adequate protection. Both party platforms voiced support of the family-type farm. The extent to which this will be reflected in concrete proposals is still speculative. There will, however, undoubtedly be increased support for the rural electrification program, and some look for increased support of farmers cooperatives.

INDUSTRY. Southern and Western industrial development will benefit from additional suppport for TVA and other public power projects, which is confidently expected. It is also fairly certain that minimum wages will be increased, possibly to 70 cents an hour, and the coverage of minimum wage requirements extended. The Administration's strategy on repeal or revision of the Taft-Hartley Law and development of a new program of industrial relations is not yet evident.

CIVIL RIGHTS. Strategy in this most difficult field is being closely guarded. Opponents of the President's program as a whole are expected to use the civil rights issue in obstructionist tactics. Similarly, opponents of the civil rights measures may be expected to withhold support of other measures in an effort to force concessions from the Administration. In preparation for the conflict on this issue, the Administration is making an effort to see that those who opposed his election because of his civil rights stand are not in a position to block his program through control of key committee posts. What will emerge from the 81st Congress, and in what order, no one is now willing to predict.

SRL - Rough Drafts

December 1, 1948

WASHINGTON LETTER

Always during the last few months of the year there is a ferment of activity in Washington among those interested in legislation to be taken up by the Congress soon to convene. Public interest groups are particularly active this year in anticipation of the opening of the 81st Congress, since they feel that prospects for obtaining social legislation are brighter now than at any time since 1936.

These citizen groups are of several kinds. There are organizations built around some particular social need, such as the Committee for the Nation's Health, leading supporter of comprehensive health assistance legislation, including national compulsory health insurance. Another is the National Public Housing Conference, sponsoring general housing legislation, with special emphasis on assistance to localities in providing housing for families of low and moderate income. Also there are groups, such as the League of Women Voters and the Council on Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, which are interested in the whole field of social legislation and cooperate with organizations in particular fields in support of one program or another. Then there are organizations representing the broad interests of some particular section of the population, such as CIO and AFL, the Farmers Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These, too, often give valuable support to social legislation, particularly of the kind that would especially serve the interests of their own constituents.

At this time, conferences are being held daily among such groups in an effort to agree on legislative goals that they can jointly seek. Agreement is not always easy and usually results from some degree of give and take, which is significant as a pattern of constructive compromise that may be followed by the lawmakers as legislation passes through Congress.

HOUSING:

Following a conference with the President, Administrator Raymond M. Foley, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, recently stated to the press that the Administration would seek early Congressional action on housing legislation that had been passed over by the 80th Congress. He stated the Administration's goals as follows:

"Declaration of a national housing policy.

"Authorization for renewal of federal financial aid to communities for low-rent housing projects, initiated by local agencies, for occupancy by low-income families, with preference to low-income veterans of World War II.

"Authorization of federal loans and capital grants to assist communities carrying out slum-clearance projects, initiated by local agencies, so that the land, when cleared, may be sold or leased at sound re-use values for private or public redevelopment in accordance with local plans and with the locality sharing the net cost of clearance.

"Authorization of financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture to farmers for construction of adequate farm dwellings where the farmer does

not have the resources or credit to finance independently. Under certain circumstances, provision also would be made for minimum repairs of presently substandard farm housing.

"Authorization for federal sponsorship and coordination of a long-range program of housing research. Aimed at reduction of housing costs, it would deal with study of development of more efficient homebuilding techniques, methods and new materials, and development of adequate economic and statistical data on needs and markets."

These are substantially the same goals as those of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, which was passed by the Senate but failed in the House during the closing days of the 80th Congress. No official spokesman for the Administration has made any statement about the amounts of assistance to be sought for these purposes, but Senators Tobey, Flanders, Ellender, Sparkman, Maybank, Wagner and Myers have joined in stating that they will sponsor legislation containing all provisions of the T-E-W Bill that were not enacted in the last session. This would mean, over a four to five year period, federal aid in the construction of 500,000 units of urban and rural nonfarm low rent public housing, loans up to $1,000,000,000 and grants up to $500,000,000 to cities for redevelopment of slum areas, and aid through the Secretary of Agriculture for the construction or repair of farm dwellings. For farm housing, the T-E-W Bill provided a loan authorization of $250,000,000 for home construction, and $12,500,000 in grants for repairs and improvements. The Senators said they favored an "escalator" clause that would permit the President to accelerate or diminish the amount of aid extended from year to year.

Except for the "escalator" clause, these goals are considered by some leading supporters of housing legislation as being too modest in view of the present favorable outlook for social legislation. The National Public Housing Conference, for example, through its legislative committee, is developing proposals which are expected to be more nearly commensurate with the known needs than the legislation which was prepared for consideration by the 80th Congress. Working in close cooperation with the NPHC is the Housing Legislation Information Service, a liaison group composed of Washington representatives of more than forty national organizations in the fields of social welfare and public administration. The prospect is that many of these organizations will ask Congress, during hearings on housing legislation, to raise its sights and give the nation, not a token program, but one which offers real prospect of achieving a substantial betterment of housing conditions.

HEALTH: The Committee for the Nation's Health looks for early introduction of S.1320, the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill, providing for a national system of compulsory health insurance. The two main competing health measures in the 80th Congress were S.1320 and the Taft Bill, S.545, which would have limited federal health assistance to indigents. The outlook is good for passage of the health insurance bill by the Senate and at least fair for its passage in the House. Through Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, the Administration has reiterated its support of health insurance, to be supplemented by special legislation providing federal assistance in the improvement of local public health services, school health programs, additional hospital construction, and other aids making up a comprehensive program to assure minimum health services to the entire nation.

SRC - Rough Drafts

To those who haven't yet sent checks

The Council's warmest thanks to its many members who have responded to the "ten-dollar Letter" of Dec. 2 1948. Checks and money orders and cash have come in generously. (Current)

We hope all members will find a way to give us ten dollars or more, preferably before February 15. This is a reminder that the date is coming near.

The Council is doing more than ever before, and doing it at a time when the South can take long steps ahead. Please send in your ten, or what you can.

TICKET:

From a southern girl graduate student at a University in Illinois:

"I have not lost interest.....

(see attached)

She paid up her dues and sent nine dollars and a half extra.

Illinois: A Southern girl doing graduate work writes, "...

~~Newport News,~~ Va.: "If I may be of any further service to the organization, with whose objectives I am certainly in sympathy, please feel free to call on me."

~~Columbia,~~ S.C. : "I am very much ~~interested in the work of the Council,~~ and I am only sorry that ~~my age does not~~ admit of ~~my being~~ more active in the work."

~~Nashville,~~ Tenn.: "I am happy to send a check for $10.00 to such a good cause."

~~Jackson,~~ Miss. : "I am genuinely interested in everything you stand for, and read your literature with profit and follow your activities with interest."

~~Selma,~~ Ala. : "I am very much elated over the progress of this movement. You can always count on me to do whatever I can for a movement of this kind for the betterment of humanity."

~~Gainesville,~~ Fla. : "Sorry I can't do more."

~~Chicago, Ill. : "Deeply interested. Sorry it can't be more."~~

~~Brownsville~~, Texas: "With pleasure!"

~~Atlanta,~~ Ga. : "We believe in the work the Council is doing. God bless each of you."

~~Wellesley,~~ Mass. : "After all, it is <u>our</u> Country..."

~~Bismarck,~~ N. D. : "If I every get through school, perhaps I can help more."

~~Memphis,~~ Tenn. : A college faculty contributed, as a group, "the amount we might ordinarily spend for Christmas cards to others on the faculty."

~~Sonnexofxthexcomment~~ (Insert)

An added encouragement has been the heart-warming comments that have accompanied many of the contributions. We pass on ~~xxxxx~~ a few of them to you on the attached sheet.

LETTER TO BE WRITTEN TO EACH OF TEXAS FELLOWS SRC — File through Drafts

January 13, 1949

VIA AIR MAIL

Dear Mr. _____:

The Texas ~~Int~~ Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which, as you know, is the Southern Regional Council's affiliate in Texas, is having its annual meeting in Fort Worth January 21 and 22. The meeting takes place beginning at ~~2R~~ 2:00 P.M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth and Taylor streets.

I am to be there for the Friday, though unfortunately a previous engagement makes me leave late Friday night, so I can't be there for the Saturday part of the program. If you could possibly be present on the Friday--and, of course, also on the Saturday, it would be very helpful.

If enough of the Fellows arrive, I would like to get with them on Friday night. I warn you that part of my problem is to get you to help the Council find people in Texas who will join Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina in his promise to be one of a hundred people giving $250 to the Council, to help it meet its budget.

If you could only be present by dint of the Council's paying your travel expenses, we would be willing to do that.

I apologize for this short notice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SRC-Rough Drafts

Rough Draft

LETTER TO VIRGINIA BOARD MEMBERS AND FELLOWS

January 18, 1949

In following up the Broad plans laid at the November 1948 meeting for helping the Southern Regional Council to meet its budget, a special meeting is being held of the Board members and Fellows in each state.

The meeting will draw up a list of names of persons who might contribute to the Council and will, presumably, appoint a committee to follow through and get in touch with the various people who could contribute.

The general idea is to find in the whole South a hundred people who will join Dr. Howard Odum in his generous offer of $250 toward the Council's budget if a total of a hundred such people can be found. We have seven or eight already.

I am, therefore, calling a meeting of ~~Virginia~~ NC Board members and Fellows ~~at the new office of the Department of Race Relations, Virginia Council of Churches:~~ (don't leave this space)

109 West Grace ~~Street (Second floor)~~, at _____ (hour) on _____ (date).

We will not be begging those who come to the meeting for money. The object is to plan to get a small campaign which would net, perhaps, fifteen or twenty $250 contributions from over ~~Virginia.~~ NC

I do hope that you can come. Will you let me know?

Sincerely yours,

Paul D. Williams
President

on Wednesday, Feb. 13 pm - [illegible]
at the Directors' Room of the Mechanics and [illegible]
[illegible]

SRC - Rough Drafts

January 31, 1949

Dear Superintendent:

This latest issue of our Council's little magazine contains two articles of the greatest interest to every Southern school system.

You will see that it urges that the South prepare to provide really equal schools, doing so before the affected part of our citizenry finds it necessary to use suits at law to get the condeded rights.

That seems to our Council nonest, constructive, and statesmanlike.

Sincerely yours,

GSM

(PS FOR FLORIDA LETTERS--67)

P.S. The chairman of the Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council, Mr. R. P. Daniel of Jacksonville, asks that this office send the little article out directly to each Florida superintendent.

FOR TEXAS LETTERS:

(about 200)

At the request of Mrs. James Crate, the chairman of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation (affiliated with the Southern Regional Council) this office is sending the little article directly to the Texas superintendents,

3RC - ROUGH DRAFTS

Lewis Henderson

Dear Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of February 3.

We have not organized for this February a civil rights meeting. Your files must have misled you into thinking of the 1948 meeting as coming up in February, 1949.

I saw clippings from the Mississippi papers, and shared some of your disturbance as to the clippings. I do not know exactly what occurred, but I had a far more satisfying report of the matter from Mr. Schaeffer, and I am disposed to accept what he sent as against what newspaper reporters ~~wrote.~~ quoting the Governor as saying.

So far as I know the Council, it does not defend or promote segregation.

In my view there is room in the South both for agitational movements which express to the full the resentment engendered by the injustices which we all perceive, and for movements which try to improve matters step by step.

Cordially

~~Sincerely yours,~~

~~BR~~

Sent to Mrs. Max Ascoli + Mr. Arthur Packard, Rockefeller Bros. (SRC-Rough Draft) Feb. 8, 49 OK AHM.

3 on white bond 1 green white onion

PLANS FOR FINANCING SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR 1949

The Council entered the calendar year 1949 having on hand unencumbered $15,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund's final grant. From church sources we can with certainty expect a total of about $3,000. Membership dues (lately increased) should bring $8,000, of which $5,000 will be available for use in the Atlanta office (the rest goes back to our state divisions). Sale of literature increased greatly in 1948, and should bring not less than $3,000 in 1949. An anonymous Southern foundation has offered $3,000, which must be matched. ~~We think it safe to count that as $6,000~~. The Phelps-Stokes Fund has given us $250 for 1949.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Chicago has sent, through our president, Mr. Paul Williams, from the Cardinal's personal funds, $1,000. We expect a personal contribution of $1,500 from the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, and a gift of $500 from the Archbishop of New Orleans. Subscriptions to our magazine should bring in $750. We think we can count on miscellaneous income other than contributions of a thousand dollars. $34,000.

Single spaced

These items, added together make a total of ~~$34,000~~. Our minimum budget for 1949 is approximately $50,000. That leaves ~~$17,000~~ 16,000 to be raised, ~~for~~ for finishing out 1949.

We have two main devices for raising it. The first is an earnest request to each of our members to give or raise $10 for the Council. Of our membership of 3,000, probably as many as 200 will send in that amount. Seventy-seven have responded already. That action should get us, therefore, $2,000.

At our membership meeting in November, 1948, Dr. Howard Odum offered to be one of a hundred people in the South giving $250 to the Council during 1949. Already we have pledges or cash in the sum of $250 from eight persons. We are convening the Council's Board members and Fellows in each of ten of the Southern states during February and March, with a view to getting those present to approach Southern individuals in their states who

might join Dr. Odum's list. We don't know how this enterprise will work out, but we count on it for between ~~fifteen~~ Twelve and twenty-~~five~~ thousand dollars.

We are the more energetic in trying to raise money in this way within the South because conferences with several foundation officials in New York last fall convinced us that foundations in general, quite understandably, thought that the organization should show substantially more Southern support before it might reasonably hope for additional major foundation help from the North.

I point to the contribution from the Southern foundation as an authentic evidence that the Council is finding Southern sources of funds. (Need I tell you that such money is not lightly had for our cause?)

GSM: In rechecking figures I found that the $33,000 figure was wrong. Note other figures (those following) to see if they need to be revised.

met

2)

15,000 - Greenwalt
3 000 - Church sources
5 000 - membership dues
3 000 - literature
3 000 - Southern foundation
2 500 - Phelps Stokes
1 000 - Cardinal Archbishop Chicago
1 500 - " " N.Y.
5 000 - Archbishop of New Orleans
7 000 - subscriptions
1 000 - misc. income

$37 000

50,000
37,000
$13,000

SRC - Rough Draft

Feb '48

Dear Mrs. Ascoli:

Here are various items about the Council:

1. The audit report for 1948.
2. Tables of comparative expenditure for 1947 and 1948 and a budget for 1949, as presented to our annual membership meeting in November, 1948. The membership meeting spontaneously approved a budget for 1949, not of the $50,000 laid before it, but of $75,000, contingent upon the money being found.
3. A memorandum on the Council's finances for 1949.
4. A memorandum about our home town self-survey method.
5. ~~The manual to be used for these surveys (coming when off mimeo machine!)~~
6. A selection of the Council's various more recent publications. Separately tied are two or three items on the survey made in Jacksonville, Florida and the follow-ups on it,

Our major contributors are listed in Exhibit B, page 1 of the audit report. We send you also separate lists of personal contributions for the year 1948 and for thus far in 1949.

We have quite lately had an allocation to the Council of $3,000 from a foundation in a southern city. They stipulated that we might not, in public or in private, reveal the name of our anonymous benefactor, but I am authorized to say that information about the foundation could be had from Mr. W. B. Stubbs, 718 Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Georgia. They offered this money for our home town survey project, on condition that we get the sum matched.

OK GSM to clear with Stubbs

You would help us greatly by any contribution to the general budget of the Council. Probably the most effective help just now would be matching this foundation grant. That would enable us to get going at once with the surveys.

Mr. Fleming or I

If you would like someone from the Council to come to see you and tell you more about it, I would be happy to do so. Still better, if you will be traveling South soon, couldn't you stop in Atlanta and come to see the ~~whole~~ Council here where its work centers?

Whose signature?

cc: Harold Fleming

rough draft

SRC.

SRC- Rough Draft 5

Feb '49

Dear Mr. Packard:

Your files will contain a letter from us under date of November 20, 1948.

On November 9 you were kind enough to write that in connection with consideration of our requests the following information would be helpful:

(1 - - 3 - 4 to be listed)

I send you items 1, 2, and 3 herewith. It is to be noted that as to item 3, the list of individual contributors includes not only those who gave in 1948, but some fifty-odd names of people who have already sent us contributions in response to our appeal in ~~January, 1949~~ December, 1948, to all our membership for a special gift of ten dollars.

As to item 4, I send the statement of anticipated income used at the time of our annual membership meeting in November, 1948, with added notes.

I send also a folder with various evidences that we make a dent.

In the event that the Rockefeller Brothers Fund can assist the Council, we would be disposed to use the money to match an important contribution lately made to the Council contingent upon our obtaining a matching sum. This contribution, in the sum of $3,000, was offered the Council in January, 1949, by formal action of the trustees of a Southern philanthropic foundation, which specified that the Council might not, in public or in private, reveal the source of the contribution. Notwithstanding, I am authorized to tell you that any correspondence relative to the matter which you might care to address to Mr. W. B. Stubbs, 718 Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Georgia, would receive appropriate attention.

The grant was made specifically for our project for home town self-surveys, to which I referred briefly in my letter to you of November 2, 1948.

I append a memorandum describing this activity. We expect it to be a fruitful device for getting improving action in many local Southern communities.

The Council would, of course, be overjoyed to have such help as the Rockefeller Brothers Fund might care to give, whether as a contribution to our general budget or in contemplation of our using it to match the sum already proferred by the Southern foundation to which I have referred.

This is a time of crisis and decision throughout the South. Our Council is almost the only steadily available voice for what is reasonable and right. We are doing our best to find more Southern support. Meanwhile, we are crippled by the closing out of the Rosenwald Fund and by the expiry at the end of 1948 of the generous grant of the General Education Board. We are not asking the Rockefeller Brothers Fund for a large sum, but we are satisfied that the money would be spent in effective support of fairness and reasonableness within the thirteen Southern states.

Sincerely,

GSM

Not a part of letter

~~TO BE INSERTED:~~

~~I send also a folder with various evidences that we make a dent.~~ (separate IN FOLDER: story from New York Times, stapled to copy of "Virginia County" --with ticket:

This issue of New South was sent to each Governor, each State Superintendent of Schools, each State Agent in charge of Negro education, and each of the thousand county superintendents of schools in the South.
SEND ALSO IN FOLDER: Herald Trib's November story; anything else Fleming thinks appropriate)

To All Chairmen of State Divisions, copies to all officers of State Divisions. Naturally, xxx no need to send to heads or officers of affiliated State Committees, or to anybody in Virginia. But treat New Orleans as though it were a State Division.

MEMORANDUM ABOUT DIVISION OF DUES

The annual membership meeting of the Council, on November 8, 1949, provided for types of membership in addition to the regular three-dollar xxxxxx individual and four-dollar husband-and-wife amount. The scale set is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Member ..... | $ 3.00 |
| Joint Member with Husband or Wife ..... | 4.00 |
| Contributing Member ..... | 5.00 |
| Supporting Member ..... | 10.00 |
| Sustaining Member ..... | 25.00 |

c 4-5-52

No provision was laid daown about how to

SRC- Rough Draft

apply the sums received in excess of the former three dollar and four-dollar memberships.

At the meeting of the Executive Committe of the Council on March 31, 1950 the staff presented a recommendation, which was adopted, subject to ratification, and asked that ~~it be sent to the Divisions~~ inquiry be made of the Divisions whether this seemed to them fair and equitable, and what they would wish to follow.

The rule, as thus adoped, would do the following

(1) Divide fifty-fifty with State Divisions all membership dues received from Contributing, supporting, or sustaining members.

(2) Make the effective date for this division January 1, 1950. (which is when these classes begin to [illegible])

(3) Leave in effect the old arrangement under which contributions (as distinct from dues of whatever class) would be applied to the Council's headquarters office if not otherwise specifically designated, and to the State Division if specifically designated for a Division.

The Executive Committee, in accepting these recommendations, had in mind the importance of building up the Treasuries of th State Divisions, so that their work could be more active. No great sum is involved; by present experience perhaps this would mean an extra 175.00 a year to most State Divisions. Naturally, when the office here is so strapped, there was some temptation the other way. But this seemed right.

If your Division has comments, objections, or suggestions, pleasewrite to me about it. The rule can be changed to whatever the Divisions and therefore the members wish.

Trickle in.

For approval and completion
MET

SRC - Rough Drafts

MEMORANDUM

March 8, 1949

TO: Mr. Ben D. Wood
FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
RE: Ford Foundation Study

The thing I have studied is the southern states. I will try to give you some advice about them.

In getting an understanding of it, the first thing to do is to sort out the four great sub-areas of the South. It takes a lot of explaining of history to lay out the development of the economy and institutions characteristic of each of the sub-areas. Here I omit the history. What you have got is something like the areas mapped just below:

These I have numbered for convenience 1, 2, 3, 4.

Area 1. The first one has an almost entirely white population. The basic farm pattern is ownership by operators of small acreages. The bits of good land are greatly overcrowded. Hillside farming has stripped the many slopes of their cover. One result has been the silting of the streams and periodic flooding of the precious bottom lands. That gives you many valleys with a still rapidly multiplying farm population dependent on the nearly worthless mountainsides and unreliable bottom fields. Much of the population went into the mountains not to farm but to cut timber. The timber is mostly gone and the ex-woodsmen are reduced to subsistence farming.

The ~~basis~~ base for democratic institutions is good. The mountain people fled slavery and resisted it. What property they have is fairly evenly distributed. Political participation is high. ~~Interest in local politics keen~~.

Problems and needs: A complicated but perfectly feasible kind of land use reorganization involving getting the hills into timber and pasture, clearing obstructions in the streams, and, where possible, reshaping of land holdings so that many farmers ~~on~~ own some hill land and some bottom land.

More land should be converted to livestock. Much more afforestation and much improved forest care. More forest industries. More light industry in general. More hydroelectric power. More recreation industry.

Lastly and quite importantly, because of the surplus of people as against present resources, more education in usable skills.

Area 2. Population probably 85% white, 15% Negro. Basic rural pattern pretty good. Most farms are family owned and operated. Where a man has tenants he generally has only one or two. Land ownership, therefore, reasonably equalitarian.

Whole area dotted with widely decentralized industry. Hydroelectric power abundant. Most farms are within ten to twenty miles of factories, thus giving each rural family two chances at a living. Political participation well developed: franchise extends to Negro population in cities and towns and ~~fairly well~~ somewhat to Negroes on farms. Trade unionism moderately well developed. The people have learned the device of the mixed Negro and white trade union and work it successfully with rewarding consequences in quckened interracial understanding. This also foreshadows a normal participation in the processes of economic democracy.

Further needs: Additional industries providing ~~some~~ balance to the heavily predominant textile industry. Stepped-up conversion of agriculture from the old staple crops to truck, livestock, dairy products, poultry and fruit. This

will enable the farm population to supply directly the rich industrial market at its doorstep and will, at the same time, lessen soil erosion and general loss of fertility.

Needs. Forest care should be stepped up, particularly farm woodlot care. Area badly needs a well developed system of technical education.

Area 3. Basic agricultural unit is still the large landholding. Except in certain areas the true plantation does not survive, but the great preponderance of people on the land are tenants or croppers. This makes a dependence inimical to free political institutions. In the absence of industrial development and in the face of growing mechanization of agriculture, hundreds of thousands of farm families are leaving this area, mostly going into areas 2 or 1 North or West. Population would vary between 40% and 75% Negro, by counties. Low tax base and inequities of land tax system have yielded slim local revenues for school buildings and school maintenance. Educational level therefore backward, much more so for Negroes than for whites.

Needs: more [illegible] and more industry, particularly more processing industry. More forest care. Energetic measures to substitute a democratic rural pattern for the present landlord and tenant pattern. This could be done various by direct federal credit, by federal guarantee of local private credit (both of which devices are in use) by state legislation requiring written leases and compensation for improvements made by tenants, or by adjustments in the general federal farm program which would favor the family farm as against the large unit.

A great need is basic technical education. Whereas in area 2 what is called for is a highly developed system of trade education, what is needed in area 3 is a wide extension of so-called "industrial arts" teaching. This provides as a part of regular elementary and high school education training in measurement in materials, neatness of work, electricity, power machinery, care and use of tools. Young

persons who have had such training will readily be picked up for factory processes and at the expense of employers given the necessary further training for the specific skills demanded by a particular employer. Whole area is converting from stable crops to a more diversified agriculture, to much greater use of livestock and to mechanization. The youth of this area require speedily such a training as will enable them to make their choice between ~~remunerative~~ employment in a mechanized and diversified southern agriculture or ~~remunerative~~ employment in industry.

Area 4. Much of the land is swampy and more of it is sandy. The one great natural resource is long-leaf pine trees. Population probably 60% white. ~~Most~~ Much of the land held in large forest units by companies. Subsistence plots and general farms small and poor. Basic rural institutions, therefore, undemocratic. Employment opportunities limited to work in the woods or, more lately, work in wood-processing plants.

Needs: Stepped-up public and private measures for conservation of the pine tree resource. Trade unionionism and, to some ~~textnt,~~ extent cooperative organization needed to spread more ~~equally~~ equitably the income from the pine trees . Incidentally, trade unionism has been taking hold very rapidly in this area in the last three years. ~~The population will probably increase in this area because of new industrial opportunities in wood-processing. Political participation backward.~~

Throughout all four areas health problems continue acute. ~~The~~ Need more hospitals, particularly small rural hospitals, need more doctors and more dentists and more service from both for rural and small town people. Greatly need more and better-trained Negro doctors and dentists and more opportunity for each to practice with modern facilities.

Scanning what is above, the following stand out as things needing to be done. I have put by each some ~~next~~ note as to agencies by which they may be cared for.

1. Land use reorganization, most intensively in the mountains. Being done sporadically through the persuasion method by Agricultural Extension Service. Could be greatly speeded up if funds were available for the minor engineering works needed in stream

bed clearance, soil conservation, damming and so on. Probable source of funds: federal government.

2. Crop adjustment in area 2. Can be expected to ~~persuade~~ proceed by private devices, particularly when the artificial restraints of present federal agricultural conservation program are altered or removed. In area 3 the switch to livestock proceeds under its own steam, as does mechanization.

3. Improved forest care. Can and doubtless will be done by private, state, and federal effort.

4. Technical re-education: The limited state and federal funds available are by no means doing the job. Most particularly, education of this kind is best developed in area 2, which for present purposes needs it least. Private philanthropic effort in technical education adapted to the needs of areas 1, 3, and 4 would be richly rewarding in better earnings and more rapid industrialization.

5. Industrialization, paritcularly in areas 1 and 3. Probably held back most by problems of transportation, power, and lack of skill in the work population. Must presumably proceed from purely private resources, but public funds may become available also.

[redacted]

6. Land Tenure. The federal government will probably have to carry the main burden in a broadened offer of long-term land purchase credit, in credit for rural homes and farm buildings, and in changes in both what is now called the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) and in the price support policy which changes would give a positive ~~leverage~~ preference to the family farm as against the ~~municipal~~ multiple unit. Just at present no one seems to know the extent to which migration and conversion to livestock will (blindly?) reorganize plantation agriculture in area 3--but obviously extensively, and probably in such a way as to foreclose the development of democratic institutions based on equalitarian land ownership. In that event, democratic institutions would have to walk in southern agriculture the painful pattern being traveled now in factory farm areas elsewhere in the country. In other words, the non-landowning people who remain in Area 3, ~~an~~ if it becomes an area of mechanized plantations and large livestock farms, could only obtain democratic advance through trade unionism, and trade unionism is hard to achieve in the open country.

There remains the matter of state regulation of the terms on which farm land shall be rented.

That is a very fruitful avenue to be explored. Without expense it could greatly strengthen the security and ambition of millions of tenants and croppers and, at the same time, do much to improve care of the soil and of farm properties.

7. The franchise. The great problem here is Area 3. Observe the sheer geographical preponderance in each state of the lower South of that section of the state included within Area 3. That in itself would guarantee a public life, whole state by whole state, little in advance of what is acceptable within that part of ~~the~~ each state lying in Area 3. But the geographical preponderance is heightened by various artificial devices. The chief of ~~this~~ these is failure to observe constitutional requirements

small states ~~REAPPORTIONMENT~~. Area 3 has been losing population for thirty years. Much of it has been lost to Area 2. Yet, generally speaking, the counties in Area 2 retain the proportion of the total legislative representation in their states which they had thirty and more years ago. Recall, in addition, that the dependence involved in tenancy and sharec ropping makes it easy either to deny the ballot to great numbers of persons caught in this dependency, or to control the votes of those who, notwithstanding the dependency, are armed with the franchise. The two factors of legislative preponderance and a limited and controllable franchise put you pretty close to the core of the political backwardness of the South. It will help to remove the poll tax, and in Georgia some day, to remove the county unit system. It will help still more to reapportion legislative seats ~~and~~ to meet the shift in population of an industrial age and to underpin the franchise in the former plantation areas with the basically democratic institution of the family farm.

8. Housing. I suppose mainly a job for federal credit. A great effort to improve southern houses in cities, in small towns, and in the open country is badly needed. We shall not have in the South a society in which men think of each other ~~humanly~~ humanely as long as two-thirds of our people, Negro and white, live degradingly in shacks.

9. Law and justice. Partly a matter of raising the general level of living of all the people. Importantly a matter of getting better-trained policemen, sheriffs, and sheriff's deputies. ~~Probably the best thing to do~~ An important beginning could be made by training ~~so to train~~ up in the South in the next eighteen months or two years two lay persons, one Negro and one white, deeply familiar with matters of police administration ~~throughout~~ over wide areas in the South and then, in careful conferences, police officials, state and municipal governments, and private philanthropic foundations determine upon the most feasible course of improvement and training.

The city of Louisville, Ky., is establishing a police training institution which, carefully cultivated, could become a

10. The matter of health I know too little about to comment on usefully. Obviously the federal government is going to play a big role in improvement in health and medical service and hospital care.

Here are some special projects which should be considered:

Look again at the map and see the way in which the mountain area is the backyards only of eight states. The state boundaries lying as they do, the mountain area has great difficulty in achieving uniform progress and policy. Somebody could do a very useful thing by affording a planning secretariat for a widespread organization of mountain people and mountain interests. If the people of the mountain area, through voluntary organization, could draw up a uniform program for their advance, they would have a pretty good chance of getting enacted by their eight state capitals, the laws that would enable the whole mountain area to progress effectively.

~~Police training.~~

Correcting the myth of the Negro past. Slave traders, slave purchasers, missionary societies, and blind ignorance have severally contributed to perpetuation of the myth that in Africa all was savagery, and brute-like people, while suffering the temporary pains of slavery, were given on this side of the world an opportunity to touch and perhaps achieve the kind of civilized life that could never have been possible for them in Africa. The white people in the South, believing this doctrine, too frequently see Negroes as a fit object for distate, mingled with, perhaps, some compassion. That attitude would yield to one more appreciative of the possibilities of Negroes if white people and Negro people both knew the very different truth about the African background. Historians are now increasingly agreed that in the medieval period Africans had got pretty far in adaptation to their exceedingly difficult

environment and had to their credit achievements in political organization, in art, in craftsmanship and in communal culture, much that should be regarded with pride. It is part of the truth that Arab and then European and later American slave leaders, far from snatching a savage people into civilizational opportunity, actually did most to destroy African institutions which were producing stability and the complicated structure of civilization. All of this is perfectly unknown to the people of the South. Some sort of institute of African studies, reasonably well financed, could over a period of fifteen or twenty years by many devices bring and to the people of this country an understanding of the creditable achievements, rich possibilities of people of African descent. Such an institute, perhaps tied in with several suitably distributed universities, could do quite a lot to lessen race prejudice.

**Special training opportunities to prepare Negroes for foreign service. History has examples of peoples neighboring to richer peoples who, notwithstanding their poverty, climbed through the years to places of unusual influence. Witness the power of the Scotch in the British Empire, and the power of the Irish in their church. American Negroes have a chance now to land some of their number in places of unusual responsibility. One thinks at once of Ralph Bunche and Governor Hastie. As American extends its defense of its democratic institutions into Asia and Africa, Americans of Negro descent plainly have a special opportunity. Some will climb into places important in service and administration in the backward areas. The process could be substantially hastened, to the benefit of the backward areas and of the American Negro and of Americans in general by the training of Negro persons for such jobs. Doubtless the State Department is already concerned with general training arrangements. Perhaps in cooperation with the State Department, two or three universities could receive special assistance in giving to young Negro Americans intensive education that would enable them to achieve their finest in responsible places abroad.**

INSERT AT POINT ZKZ:

Mention was made earlier of instruction in Industrial Arts. This is something badly needed over the whole South. We are already in great areas an industrial society. Industry and mechanization of agriculture are pushing, with some speed, into parts heretofore purely rural. From historical process too long to go into, the South has both in its white and Negro population a particularly unskilled work force. Vocational education, strictly speaking, backward anyway in the South, has had most of its development in the already industrialized areas of the South. Vocational agriculture has been mainly concerned with biological and chemical processes as against mechanical ones. We are attempting to operate an industrial society with an underpinning of industrial education so skimpy that it would scandalize the Swiss or the Germans. Now it so happens that vocational education is intimately bound up with the federal subsidy of the Smith-Hughes

and subsequent acts, and the federal legislation provides its subsidy mainly for instruction looking toward the acquaintance of particular and compartmentalized skills. In the South that has two unfortunate effects. It is a doctrine little disputed in vocational circles that no more persons should be trained to skills than will meet the number of prospective vacancies in the area in which the training occurs for the skill involved. That both (a) keeps down the number of training opportunities opened and (b) perpetuates the unbalance, particular as to skilled occupations, as between whites and Negroes.

What is called Industrial Arts training (see mention under Area 3 above) should be a part of the standard curriculum of at least the high schools of the whole South. That is to say, every child should get some hours a week of such instruction. The modern industrial process demands less and less the complete and specialized skill, and demands more and more a background of flexible ability in ~~something~~ mechanical work. As the South expands industrially, it will need to take in and train for specific operations more and more people equipped with such a background. As mechanized agriculture and high-value food crop agriculture proceed, they will likewise demand people with generalized technical ability of this kind. Meanwhile the mountain South and the plantation South are currently yielding up to other parts of the South and other parts of the nation some millions of young people who, for the most part, migrate untrained for the mainly industrial operations in which they seek employment.

Unfortunately, as federal subsidy is not (so I am told) now available for Industrial Arts ~~[illegible]~~ teachers, hardly any schools offer Industrial Arts courses. Nor are the teacher-training institutions equipped to supply teachers for these courses.

Here is an ~~[illegible]~~ opportunity for private philanthropy. Some demonstration that this is a good idea would lead very rapidly to pick-up of the cost by public bodies.

~~Small town self-surveys.~~ Experience shows that a community in which a committee of

quite responsible citizens itself does the work of a survey of housing, health, education, sanitation, transportation, land tenure, employment opportunities and the administration of justice (or any several of these) gets automatically, through the activities of the responsible citizens, rapid and effective improving follow-up. Our Council has prepared and issued a manual to enable small communities over the South to make such surveys. We offer the services of a competent sociological person to advise the communities in making the surveys. Towns using the manual will find their results statistically comparable. It is intended to gear into each survey assistance from some neighboring college or university faculty, thus spreading a useful technique. Such a service, modestly financed, could begin a grass roots movement for betterment in hundreds of southern towns. Each such survey would also be a useful and perfectly manageable lesson in a joint effort by members of both races for community improvement.

[5 empty lines]

All this amounts to a sizeable stack of things to be done. They need not merely to be urged, to be taught, and to be demonstrated; they need also to be observed, followed up, measured, pruned, and corrected. Somewhere the South should have a body, private at first and probably, after a generation or so, public, which would push through in this way a concerted democratic series of improvements in the economic and institutional life of the region. I plead not particularly for our small Council, which, assisted by a dwindling stream of pennies, aspires to such an effort. The idea is what is important. I do plead for somebody to take the idea, to sharpen it, and apply it to the next thirty years in the life of the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SRC - Rough Drafts
3/21/49

Dear Mrs. Cohn, (New Orleans)

Mighty good news!

We ~~will get out tomorrow~~ have already mailed to each name on the list you sent (except the names of persons already members of SRC) a packet containing the following:

- Our general leaflet on SRC
- The Condition of Our Rights
- Race and Suffrage in the South Since 1940
- Leaflet on Home-Town self Survey
- Certain recent issues of New South
  - Negro Police
  - "Honest Answer"
  - Virginia County
  - Right to Vote

"Wanted: The South's Future For the Nation"

No letter from us going with these; just the packet by itself.

I send you for your discussion 2 copies of our list of all publications, so that you will have them for information.

Miss Isobel Chisholm, shown on your list, is now
Mrs. Wm. F. Clark
314 East Cabarrus Street
Raleigh, N.C.

Rough Draft

Continuation of letter to Mrs. Cohn:

I don't see any real objection to the New Orleans Committee keeping its present name. The Council's By-laws contain provision for acceptance of affiliation by similar groups at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Council and upon terms and conditions prescribed by the Council. That is an awkward arrangement, requiring a signed affiliation agreement stating what the Council will do and what the affiliated organization will do. It is the arrangement on which certain surviving state interracial committees (North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas) are affiliated with the Council. I have looked through these affiliation agreements. One main part of them is that ~~they lay it down that~~ the affiliating committee shall work vigorously toward the period when all of its members will be members of the South Regional Council, whereupon it would become a state division of the Council.

As I understand it, what is contemplated is that all of the members of the New Orleans Committee not already members of SRC would join SRC. Thus your Committee would then already be at the goal of the strictly affiliate (and in every case statewide) committees. So I suggest that ~~assume, that~~ (1) all of your members not now SRC members become SRC members, and (2) you keep your present name, if you wish, and show under it on your stationery, "a Chapter of the Southern Regional Council."

In that case, it seems to me that the New Orleans chapter would need to make no more formal commitment than to have or adopt By-laws not inconsistent with the By-laws of the Southern Regional Council, copy of which is enclosed. That does not mean in the least that your By-laws should be modeled upon ours, but merely that the Council's Atlanta office should have opportunity to review and approve your By-laws.

Of course it would be my ultimate hope that one or more other chapters of the Council would be formed elsewhere in Louisiana in the coming months or years, and that at such time as might be acceptable to the Council's membership in New Orleans and elsewhere in the state, the whole Louisiana membership might be combined into a Louisiana Division of SRC, similar in character to our other divisions (Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky). As you know, I have recognized straight along that we might expect that the New Orleans Chapter of a prospective Louisiana Division would arrange for a degree of local autonomy within such a Louisiana Division. Quite likely, more likely will be in Baton Rouge and Shreveport, with this month. Looking to strengthen Council membership in these places.
Simply as a matter of information, I supply you with a sample copy of state division by-laws, in this case those recently adopted for Tennessee.

Council dues are $3.00 a year for members. Husband and wife at the same address may have joint membership at $4.00 a year. Dues are payable to and collected by the Atlanta office of the Council, which promptly returns to the treasury of state divisions one half of all dues. (This doesn't happen in the case of affiliated committees, as distinct from state divisions.) Any dues paid locally come to Atlanta, for return of one-half.

It would be ~~my~~ our immediate practice, in the event of the New Orleans Committee becoming a Chapter of the Council, to ~~begin~~ return~~ing~~ one-half of dues from members of the New Orleans Chapter to the treasury of the New Orleans Chapter.

My expectation would be that the Board of Directors of SRC, at its 1949 meeting, would confirm this arrangement. As to contributions in excess of dues. Two procedures are open to you: (1) You could simply put into your local chapter treasury contributions ~~in excess of dues~~ locally received. Solely in order that we might in our own money-raising efforts have knowledge of local success in raising money for local purposes, we would wish you to agree to send us quarterly a recapitulation of such local contributions and to send us annually an audit report of your Chapter. We would not ~~insist~~ require that this be a formal CPA audit, but a copy of whatever document is acceptable to your ~~chapter~~ Committee as its annual

financial statement.

(2) You could use a device which upon the surface is clumsy, but which ~~for its real simplicity~~ is liked by our state Divisions. All contributions locally made for your local treasury above dues would under this procedure be mailed into Atlanta, deposited in Atlanta to the credit of the Southern Regional Council, and forthwith be sent back to your treasury in that exact amount in the form of a check from the Southern Regional Council to your treasury. Sounds silly, but the Divisions like it, as relieving them of some bookkeeping. We don't care at all which mode you use.

There is another matter about contributions that needs touching upon. It often happens that local members of the Council send in to Atlanta a contribution to the Council. Our practice has been this: Where the contribution arrives here as one made to the Southern Regional Council, we in this office take it and use it. Where it arrives here bearing any mark indicating that it was intended for the use of a state Division (or in this case, the New Orleans chapter) we faithfully send the whole amount (or any stipulated part) back to the Division or Chapter.

I am ~~awfully~~ sorry to have had to write such a lot of detail, but I didn't know any way to escape it.

We do greatly hope that your New Orleans members will wish to become part of the Council in ~~this~~ some such way.

Sincerely,

George S McDowell
Executive Director

Rough draft

March 21, 1949

Dr. Mitchell:

Here are rough drafts of the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, and the accompanying letter.

QUESTIONS: 1. Shall we send copy of the agenda with minutes? No.

2. Shall we send copies of the various financial statements which were attached to the agenda and distributed at the meeting? No

OK EWM

If you can go over the drafts and return them, perhaps we can get the minutes completed this week. Shall we (1) send them out, if we get them ready, or (2) hold for your final approval and signature--on the letters?

This morning a letter came from Highlander Folk School marked personal. I am holding it, unopened. Let me know if you want it forwarded to you, or opened here. Otherwise I will hold it for your return.

Stamps for your use in replying are inside the self-addressed envelope.

MSJ

Remember to "get from Mrs. Spearman more dope on the proposal she made at the membership meeting that we do more work through committees."

Good attempt!

Merci!

She is empowered to open all and sundry of my "personal" mail. EWM

Rough Draft 3/21/49

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING -- March 16, 1949

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council met on March 16, 1949, in the Atlanta offices of the Council. President Paul Williams called the meeting to order at 10:15 A.M. Dr. Gordon Hancock led in prayer. The roll call by the secretary-treasurer revealed the following persons present:

Members not able to attend the meeting were:
(Something about messages of regret?--met)

MOTION (Haas-Hancock)

--that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.
(Motion passed)

STAFF REPORTS

General Report--Dr. Mitchell

The executive director reported briefly on the period since the membership meeting, describing mainly the series of state fund-raising meetings in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama and Florida. A South Carolina meeting will occur late this month, he reported, and he expected that meetings of this kind would be held altogether in a total of ten of the southern states. Eleven persons have paid or pledged a sum of $250 in meeting Dr. Odum's conditional offer.

Mr. Clements and others made useful suggestions about money-raising contacts.

The secretary-treasurer reported under membership a chart showing an increase of 3 3/4 since the end of the first year of the Council to February 1949. The membership in 1944 showed 800 members, and in February 1949 it showed 3,045. Our greatest increase occurred between 1946 and 1947 when membership was listed in 1946 as 1400, and in 1947 it was listed as 2,352, a gain of 952 members.

Under finances, she exhibited the audit report for 1948 and provided a financial statement as of March 15, showing total receipts, January 1 through March 15, 1949, at $22,806.09, and total dispersements for the same period as $18,500.93. Of this latter figure for disbursements, a total of $7,652.02 was shown to have been paid in 1949 in meeting the deficit incurred in 1948, giving a net disbursement for the account of true 1949 expenses of $10,848.91.

The Council's salary scale was exhibited, and the budget for 1949, as approved at the membership meeting, November, 1948, was again set out.

A list of pledges and contributions in the interval since the membership meeting was circulated to members of the Committee. The Executive Committee was apprised of arrangements made for approval of the minutes of the 1948 membership meeting by a committee (selected by the staff) consisting of:

Dr. J. Max Bond
Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Miss Rosalind Rieman

The Committee noted with appreciation the contribution of $500 from the Marion R. Ascoli Fund toward matching a contingent allocation from an anonymous foundation donor of $3,000 for the home town self-survey project.

Other possibilities for substantial gifts were explored.

Publications

Under publications, Mr. Harold Fleming, director of information, supplied the committee with the more recent publications of the Council and described the circulation achieved. Mr. Hancock requested figures on the total circulation which, though not for the moment available, were promised.

Mention was made that the Council expects by March 25 a draft of the pamphlet on race in the news and, by the late spring, a draft of the pemphlet on farm tenure. The executive director reviewed plans for a pamphlet on fair employment practices and a pamphlet or article on the effect of law upon custom. Suggestions as to these two forthcoming publications were made by Mr. Clement, Monsignor McNamara, Mr. Hancock, and others.

Field Reports

Mrs. Tilly gave a stirring review of her work on behalf of civil rights and many directions in which it had been possible to interest church and other groups in that field generally, in Georgia in particular, and in the other programs of the Council. She mentioned plans under way for the Council to be joint sponsor with other groups of a Southwide meeting on human rights and world order, with particular reference to the South's duty in this regard. The meeting is tentatively planned for the late spring.

Mrs. Havens described her recent tour in Tennessee, reaching Chattanooga, Knoxville, Murfreesboro, Oak Ridge, and other towns, and reported on the program of the Tennessee Division. She described briefly also the work under way in Florida, and efforts being made to obtain widely formal linkage with and support from church groups.

Both Mrs. Havens and Mrs. Tilly pointed to the opportunity for further cultivation of the Council's program among young people. It was agreed that the Council should do more in this direction, and that it would be particularly helpful if a full-time staff person could be afforded for work of this kind.

MOTION (McNamara-Wilkins-Clement)

At this point, a discussion having arisen of the possibility of engaging professional fund-raising services looking toward a sustaining fund for the Council, the Committee upon motion ordered "that the executive director be asked to explore the possibilities of obtaining professional fund-raising assistance, and be given discretionary power to enter into such a contractual arrangement."

Business Deriving From Previous Meetings

The director was asked to query Mrs. Alice Spearman for further detail on her proposal that the Council establish regional committees for working with church women and others.

The Executive Committee discussed Dr. Forrester Washington's suggestion that we link ourselves more closely to labor groups. It was agreed that this was desirable, and that a positive program should be worked out to accomplish it.

MOTION (Hancock-Clement-Johnson)

The Committee reviewed the recommendations of Dr. Forrester Washington, chairman of the nominating committee of the Board to nominate members of the Executive Committee, as made at the November 11 meeting of the Board. It was agreed by motion that in order to assist a closer relationship by this nominating committee with the personnel and work of the Executive Committee, the following should be done:

1. Minutes of each meeting of the Executive Committee should be supplied promptly to the members of the nominating committee
2. A review of the attendance record of members of the Executive Committee should be supplied to members of the nominating committee, and that the Committee now formally record to the nominating committee that members of the Executive Committee who are absent from all meetings of the Executive Committee in the interval between annual meetings shall be dropped.
3. Biographical information about members of the Executive Committee should be so supplied.

LUNCHEON INTERVAL

MOTION (Wilkins-Hancock)

After discussion of the proposal of Mr. David Scull of Virginia for rotating the annual meetings over the South, it was agreed by motion that "we go on record as favoring holding the annual meetings over the South; that we ask the director to explore the possibility of hostess cities this fall, and that discretionary powers be left in his hands."

Priority of publications

As the last meeting of the Board had left to the Executive Committee priority of publications for 1949, the Committee approved the intention to get out at an early date the publication on race in the news and, as soon as available, the material on fair employment practices and the influence of legislation upon conduct—and, when the manuscript on land tenure comes in, that it be issued. The Committee then expressed itself strongly in favor of having the Council take advantage of the fact that it has at present in print a rounded offering of printed material about the South, by concentrating effort on getting greatly increased sales of the existing stocks of pamphlet material.

Miss Wilkins emphasized the desirability of a series of brief, attractive advertising circulars about the available pamphlets.

Amendment of the by-laws

The Executive Committee approved language supplied by the staff accomplishing in detail amendment of the by-laws pursuant to the action of the membership meeting of November 10, 1948. The language thus inserted was as follows:

ARTICLE IV, Section 1. Election and Powers ..... ....."Heads of State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors."

Amend to read:

Heads of State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council, and chairmen of affiliated interracial committees and/or statewide interracial committees working closely with the Council, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

In the discussion of this, the General Counsel, Mr. Haas, gave it has his opinion that the by-laws of the Council give ex officio members of the Board both voice and vote.

Board membership

The executive director informed the Committee of his action in withholding notification to one of the Board members dropped by action of the membership meeting of November 10, 1948 (Dr. Ira DeA. Reid) on the ground of non-residence.

The executive director pointed to other instances of Board members no longer physically resident in the region, as to whose continued membership on the Board no question had been raised, and pointed also to several past instances in which persons removing from the Council area had resigned. In that confusion, the executive director had withheld notice from Mr. Reid. Upon motion by Mr. Hancock, the Committee recommended to the Board for decision of the next annual meeting of the Council amendment of the by-laws to read that "all members of the Board of Directors should live in the southern states."

The Committee of intent did not undertake to define exactly what would constitute residence in Council area.

The executive director disclosed the considerations which had led him to withhold for the time being invitation to Judge J. Waties Waring to become a member of the Board. The Committee directed that the invitation be now issued.

Nominating Committees (MOTION: Hancock-Haas)

Inasmuch as the last meeting of the Board had placed upon the Executive Committee the responsibility of choosing two nominating committees, they were chosen as follows:

1. Of the Board, for the Executive Committee:

   Forrester Washington, Chairman
   John Griffin
   Florence Sytz
   Luther Jackson
   Alice Spearman

2. Of the membership, for replacements on the Board of Directors:

   Mrs. Hortense Young (Ky.), Chairman
   Mrs. Ruby Lyells (Miss.)
   Byrus Johnson (N.C.)
   Mrs. C. B. Smith (Tenn.)
   Dr. E. B. Perry, Fellow (Texas)

MOTION: (Wilkins-Hancock)

On the recommendation of the staff, the Committee resolved to resume quarterly meetings. This will make the remaining 1949 meetings come in June and September.

On the recommendation of the staff, the Committee resolved to resume quarterly meetings. This will make the remaining 1949 meetings come in June and September.

MOTION (Hancock-Johnson)

The Committee, on motion, empowered the staff to allocate toward meeting of expenses thus far incurred specifically for the home town survey, such part ~~of the~~ as might be needed of the $500 appropriation from the Marion R. Ascoli Fund.

After discussion, and with the advise of the General Counsel, it was decided that the charter of the Commission in Interracial Cooperation, which expires July 1, 1949, need not be renewed, inasmuch as the Commission owns no property, and the Council is its full and lawful successor.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Single spaced

original on bond
3 white
1 green

SRC Rough Draft ~~Rough Draft 3/11/49~~

April 1, 1949

(To Brooks Hays)

MEMORANDUM

~~To~~
~~From~~
~~Subject~~ [redacted]

In the current controversy over civil rights legislation, too little emphasis has been given to the human as against the purely legal aspect.

We who live in the South and represent its people voice here something deeply felt all over the South but thus far too little discussed. People's rights in everyday life are bound up with the conditions of their lives. We want, and the whole South wants, for all its people the kind of individual circumstances which merit and win respect and fair treatment.

We recognize the importance of legislative changes--local, state, and federal--which will set standards and contribute importantly to enjoyment of full equality before the law. Along with that, the South greatly needs rapid material changes. We group these under six headings.

1. Employment. While the South has been experiencing rapid industrial growth, there remain very wide areas in the region in which the people have hardly any chance to get an industrial job. The South needs more factories, more power, more processing plants, and it needs them so distributed as to place employment opportunities within reach of a much larger number of its people.

2. Schools. Although the Southern States have the lowest per capita wealth, they have the highest proportion of children of school age of the states of any region. They already devote a larger share of their tax income to schools than the other states. Our states are currently adding another layer of taxation, mainly in an effort to get more money for schools and teachers, but we shall have to have federal aid. We need money not only

to run our present schools properly, but to make Negro schools equal to white schools.

Our school system needs also many more courses of a technical nature. Southern industry and agriculture are both demanding people who know something about mechanics and chemistry and electricity and who have work habits usable in modern processes. All our schools should teach these skills.

3. Housing. Half, at least, of the people of the South, white and Negro, live in homes which are way below any reasonable American standard of housing. Until we can get by private and public effort housing in which the people can live in a modern way, an important source of friction, discrimination, and resentment will be unrelieved.

4. Health. We ~~desperately~~ need more doctors, more nurses, more hospitals, more clinics.

5. Agriculture. The plantation pattern of the old South is rapidly yielding to livestock farming and mechanization. Most southern states have in parts of their area a sturdy tradition of family farming. We would like to see in the nation's agricultural program measures which will strengthen and extend that democratic and successful pattern.

6. Conservation. We need far greater care and development of our natural resources in land, water, and trees.

If the South, with the nation's help, will devote money and effort in unprecedented amounts in these fields for the next dozen years, we are satisfied that for many millions of southern people the fundamental American rights of opportunity and equality will be achieved.

We urge, therefore, that the South devote itself to this task. The South

cannot do it all alone, but will need a fair share of the nation's help.

We urge also that the South give an earnest of ~~itself~~ its intent to administer the benefits of this program with the utmost impartiality between the races. An earnest suitable to be given would be the early appointment of Negro citizens to the State or Federal administrative boards which would be entrusted with development in these various fields.

Every southerner remembers history. The last century rightly demanded in the 1850's a broad enlargement of human freedom. It is now clear ~~We now understand~~ that the freedom could have been had at the price not just of emancipation, but of emancipation and of land and of the teaching of skills to the slaves. We urge that today's claim for wider freedom be met not only with legal measures, but with far-sighted and fairly administered private and public program which will provide for the people of the South a basic equality which would yield equal rights.

SRC — Rough Drafts 4/1/49
(See Amer. Council on Race Relations)

Dear Louis, (Wirth)

I send in belatedly some remarks on the (confidential) pre-circular about regional colleges.

Some useful light could be thrown on the whole subject by more analysis of the legal situation, under the Gaines decision.

Where States support training in some specialized skill for neither race, it looks obvious that getting the training on the contract basis with ~~xxxxx~~ out-of-State institutions would be legal, provided of course, that substantially equal facilities were arranged for. There are a good many such situations. Florida has no medical school. Mississippi has only the first two years, for whites. Few States have any mining engineering.

Where the skill is taught within a State, for whites, but isn't taught within the State for Negroes, the offer of instruction for Negroes on a contract basis and out-of-State does not seem to my lay wit to meet the requirements of the Gaines decision, ~~xxxx~~ It is possible that this arrangement could be made ~~xxx~~ either pending the establishment of in-State training for Negroes in the skill in question, or continued in some instances even after establishment of in-State ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ training.

Regional education is a good idea; economical and leading to much better training than would be the result of a multiplication of in-State courses. Segregated ~~xxxxxxx~~ education is ~~xxxx xx~~ for the time being required by the ~~xxxxx~~ laws or constitutions of nearly all the Southern States, and that means, therefore, segregated regional education until the laws and/or constitutions are changed, ~~xx~~ by ordinary procedures or by ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ possible Court decisions.

As I understand it, nothing in the documents thus far agreed to by the Southern Governors forbids unsegregated training at institutions regionally aided. It is at least arguable that in the next few years as many Negro students will get training ~~xxxxxx~~ (via the Regional device) at institutions traditionally white as ~~xx~~ would get such training ~~xxxxx~~ in the absence of the Regional device. Correspondingly, ~~xxxxxxx~~ some white students could get training, via the Regional device, at institutions traditionally Negro. All this, of course, provided the law changes. The best chance of change is in border and Upper South States, and presumably the system of contracts for out-of-State training would reach to some instutions in States where the law will change.

I think that the regional device offers certain ~~xxx~~ flexibilities not available in a purely ~~xxxx~~ each-State-to-itself-set-up which might speed departures from established custom.

Sincerely,

Rough Draft ~~XXXXX~~ 3/21/49

Letter to accompany minutes of Executive Committee:

Dear _____:

Here are the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Council for its meeting March 16.

Particular attention is called to the action looking toward replacement at the annual Board meeting of any members of the Executive Committee who were absent from all meetings of the Executive Committee during the twelve-months' interval between membership meetings.

The Committee values greatly its every member, but felt that this rule was necessary in order that the Executive Committee might fully meet its responsibilities.

May I express my own hope, and that of the Committee, that in the meetings now set for mid-June and early September, 1949, you will find it possible to be present.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Rough Draft April 12, 1949

GK
ept
SRC - Rough Draft

Mr. Arthur W. Packard, Director
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.

Dear Mr. Packard:

I was out of the office when Mr. Paul Williams wrote me April 4 of his conference with Mr. Creel. I take my first opportunity to send in the items Mr. Williams told me were desired.

The memorandum on "Plans for Financing Southern Regional Council for 1949", sent with my letter to you of February 8, can pretty well stand for today. The total of $2,500 from the two Cardinals has been received. We have not yet had an expected gift of $500 from the Archbishop of New Orleans.

On our campaign for gifts of $10 from Council members, we stand as of now at 247 such contributions, ~~amounting~~ to about $2500.00.

On the $250 contributions (of which, you will remember, we aim for a hundred) we have already, ~~given~~ received or pledged, eleven. These are as follows:

Florida: G. D. Rogers {~~250 for Fla. Div.~~ ~~100 for GMSCA of Fla.~~}
~~(Dowd - 100 for Episcopal Div. of Fla.)~~
Georgia: George S. Mitchell
Leonard Haas

North Carolina: Howard W. Odum

C. O. Spaulding)
Asa Spaulding ) jointly
J. H. Wheeler )
~~(W. W. Alexander - 100 to 48 Board)~~
Virginia: Charles Smith ~~100 to 49~~
Paul Williams

Mrs. Emory Hill) jointly
Miss Ruth Hawes)

Louisiana: Mrs. Edgar Stern
Mr. Edgar Stern
~~(J. S. B. - 100)~~
Alabama: Donald Comer

~~(S.C. Dowd - 200 for S.C. Div.)~~

We have held meetings of our Board members and Fellows for fund-raising purposes in Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina. In these meetings we have gotten together a list of some 300 prospective Southern donors and have made detailed arrangements for reaching them by letter and by visits. I feel encouraged that the whole enterprise, carried through in these and the other states, will bring this year $15,000 to $20,000.

We have had an additional donation of $500 from the Marion R. Ascoli Fund.

I believe Mr. Creel raised with Mr. Williams the question of whether the Council would expect annually to campaign in the South for a hundred $250 sums. The price of our getting in the money this year seems generally to be a commitment not to approach the same individuals next year for this sum. We ~~speak~~ think of this as a one-time contribution. I am naturally hopeful, however, that in getting so large a number of substantial contributors this year, we will have a few who will carry over anyway next year, and the Council will make acquaintances which will enable us to reach others for contributions in later years.

As evidence of the widespread interest and confidence of useful Southern people in our work, I add to the list sent you February 8 of our 1948 contributors a list of our Southern contributors thus far in 1949.

As to how we shall live next year, I reinforce what Mr. Williams said. We hope, with some grounds, that if we can show during 1949 substantial Southern support, we shall be able for 1950 to obtain again one or more sustaining contributions from important foundations. Certainly the Council is running

that risk, but we think that what we are doing is more than ever needed in the South and we hope that, because of its proven value, enough foundation money will be forthcoming next year.

Mr. Creel and Mr. Williams talked about the work of our state divisions and affiliates. It would be pleasant if I could pile proof upon proof that they do a lot. They don't do much that is conspicuous. I instance a few things.

In Kentucky our small group led the strategy which got the Legislature to open medical and nursing training at white institutions for Negroes--1948. In Mississippi only this spring our Division got the Governor to agree to appoint a Commission advisory to him on Negro affairs. It is stalled for the time being, but something will work out. ~~That something is pretty good in Mississippi.~~ In Florida our people had no small influence in getting the Governor just lately to take a most vigorous stand for state legislation outlawing the Klan. In Georgia our Committee has quite effectively rallied the state's church women against the Klan and in favor of a broad program of advance in education, political participation, and law enforcement. In Virginia, the Committee we work with has played an important role in the movement for equal facilities. In South Carolina the Division has pushed on many fronts, most effectively on education and the use of Negro police. The Tennessee Division is still new, but has a good start. The Texas Committee has worked hardest for equal schools. We have early prospects of organizing a Division in Louisiana, and possibly later on this year in Arkansas.

Perhaps break this down into two paragraphs MET

Investigation this section MET

I must emphasize that all of our Divisions work without paid staff on starveling budgets; nevertheless, they grow and do more each year. Constantly they and their members serve as a network to get action wherever interracial injustice

is acute. Goodness knows, we would like to have anough money to put up half the salary of paid personnel in each of the states. The state interracial committees in North Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia do have full-time personnel, and the results are correspondingly rewarding. ~~My~~ Our long-time strategy is to build up the state divisions to the point where they can not only do a much broader job within their states, but can carry also so much as they may wish of a regional ~~p~~ organization. At the present time, if the regional organization were destroyed, the state divisions could carry along only in a most limited way. Some of them would die. We think the right plan is to keep the Council as a whole going vigorously for some years in order that in that time it may get state organization effective enough to do far more of what today they do in cooperation with us.

Interest in the community survey is widespread. ~~xxxxxx~~ We have people at work trying to get agreement for surveys in one or more towns each in South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Our manual has only recently been made available, and the circular describing the survey is going out to a wide mailing list along about now.

We do greatly hope that the Rockefeller Brothers Fund can help us this year. We ask no great sum, and we ask with an honest sense of desert.

Sincerely,

GSM

P.S. I believe I sent you earlier a copy of that recent issue of New South with the story of King George County, Virginia (another enclosed). Altogether we got out 20,000 copies of that, including every County Superintendent of Schools in the South and most City Superintendents. It is clearly having a substantial effect in speeding the movement for equal school facilities. → Incidentally, that issue of New South is a unique Interracial Service, does a unique kind of work on violence.

~~cc: Paul D. Williams~~ GS: Should this be shown? ~~No~~ GSM

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

4/12

TO BE ENCLOSED WITH PACKARD LETTER

List of Southern Contributors so far in 1949

Survey circular

"King George" New South

new "Violence" New South

punch pamphlet

to be filled in: no. of $10 contributions so far

? — Up-to-date list of total contributors

April 15

To go to attorneys general
in each southern state
(list attached)

Rough Draft

SRC- Rough Draft.

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

USE THIS FORM IN SALUTATION:

The
Honorable Albert A. Carmichael
Attorney General
State of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Mr. Carmichael:

I cannot locate Investment in People. Still looking. nEY

SRC - Rough Drafts

4/28/49

Dear Mr. Rives:

Mr. Douglass Cater very kindly wrote us about your wish to commemorate your son, and asked us to write you with the Council's ideas.

Our suggestion would be use of the sum as scholarships for promising southern young persons, most of them Negroes, with a particular view to training them in work which would open new opportunities.

ck!

As you know, for a matter of twenty -odd years the Julius Rosenwald Fund conducted a scholarship program of that order. The Rosenwald Fund closed out ~~its~~ its work last year and such scholarships are no longer available. From conversations with former officials of that Foundation, I know that they regard the scholarship effort as probably the most rewarding of all of their enterprises.

The results come out clearly in the volume Investment in People, of which I ~~take the liberty of~~ sending you a copy.

Nothing builds respect for Negroes more rapidly than achievement by Negro persons. Witness, in the field of foreign administration, Dr. Ralph Bunche and Governor Hastie. Experience has ~~especially have~~ shown that Negro talent is gladly used wherever there is special demand for the ability concerned. That makes room for a continuing effort to have prepared ahead of demand Negroes with specialized abilities. The whole field of medicine is open for further development in this direction. The same is true of hospital administration. Another field is that of city planning, in which so far as I know, no Negroes are now serving prominently. Criminology is another field. Colonial administration presents itself now as a most promising field, as it is clear that this country will play an important role in Near Eastern and North African affairs.

ck to see if Bunche was Rosenwald Fellow

The area from which talent of this kind should be drawn should be at least Southwide, though I see no difficulty in the way of giving some preference to students from Alabama, if that should be in accordance with your wish.

The problem of administration of such a fund is of some importance. The administrative body should have wide contacts with colleges in the South and should have ready standing with institutions in the North and abroad. It should be in a position also to devote to the service of the fund a continuity of talent and information, with a minimum of expense. It seems to me such an arrangement would be most feasible were the task of administration put upon some already existing organization experienced in that field.

I cannot speak authoritatively for our Southern Regional Council, but I take it as altogether probable that the Board of Directors would be happy to assume the administrative service of a Richard T. Rives, Jr. Scholarship Fund, for some such purposes as I have outlined. The Council has close links with the wealth of experience in scholarships of this kind accumulated by the Rosenwald Fund. Among the Board of Directors, it so happens, are the presidents of many of the leading white and Negro educational institutions of the South.

I would be happy to come to Montgomery at your pleasure if this idea or some related one seemed to you worthy of further development.

Sincerely yours,

GSM

4/30

Mrs. McKay:

Please note next-to-last paragraph on second page, about budget-

MET

4/27

GSM:

I gave a copy of this rough draft to Mrs. McKoy, asking her to fill in the blanks.

met

OK — Mick

SRC - Rough Draft 4/27/49

Rough Draft

Mr. Raymond R. Paty
The Rich Foundation
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Paty:

The Southern Regional Council requests modest aid from the Rich Foundation.

The Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have had over the years [redacted] generous support from northern sources. For the first five years of the Council's work (1944-1949) our two mainstays were the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which gave us about $25,000 a year, and the General Education Board, which made a $50,000 grant stretching over five years. The GEB money was exhausted in 1948, and with the liquidation of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, we are enjoying in 1949 the last of the annual sums available from them.

Last autumn the president of the Council and the chairman of the Executive Committee, respectively Mr. Paul Williams of Richmond and Dr. Charles Johnson of Nashville, sought renewal of help from the General Education Board and laid the Council's case also before the Carnegie Corporation. The General Education Board made it plain that in their view the Council was now in position substantially to increase the support it receives from within the southern states. I rather think the Carnegie people took the same view. In any case, neither helped us for this year. But we felt that we would be well advised to apply again to them for 1950, if greatly increased support could be shown from the South.

We have bent every effort this year toward raising money in the South. We have asked from our general membership of about 2,400 households over the South (we have ~~[illegible]~~ 3,200 members, many being joint memberships of husband and wife) [redacted] an

~~Close to 2300~~ N.C.K.

(number to be filled in)

emergency contribution of $10. Thus far we have had (more to come) [redacted] contributions in response to that appeal. They average about 8.00 ~~about $10~~ apiece and total $ [redacted] 1955.50

In addition, we are making every effort to realize ~~completely~~ upon a generous offer of Dr. Howard W. Odum at the University of North Carolina to be one of a hundred Southern persons giving this year $250 to the Council. We have received or had pledged to us already thirteen ~~twelve~~ such contributions. We have convened our Board members and Fellows thus far in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and obtained from them names of persons in their states who might possibly be contributors of this amount. Letters are just now going out to these individuals, and we ~~have~~ planned follow-up visits to them. We [redacted] expect to obtain by this device upwards of $10,000 this year. In addition, we have lately had a gift from an anonymous Southern foundation of $3,000, conditioned upon our raising an equal amount, the joint sum to be used in promoting our home town self-surveys.

As still another measure, we have raised our membership dues from $2.00 to $3.00.

All in all, therefore, we have stepped up direct contributions from southern persons to the Council this year by $10,000 and, depending upon the further success of the "$250" campaign, we expect at least to double that amount.

Notwithstanding this effort, we are still short of our mimimum budget for 1949 by $ 10,000. ~~I append the budget, so that its items may be scrutinized, and also, from our~~ I append a copy of our, which contains last audit report, a list of our larger 1948 contributions.

I do not here enter into the matter of the Council's program. You are familiar with ~~the sort of thing~~ what we have done in the past and with our general approach to the broad problems of the South. I do send along a few of our more recent publications.

If the Rich Foundation could help us with $5,000 as an emergency grant for the year 1949, we would ~~present necessities,~~ be extremely grateful, and we feel reasonably sure that this further evidence of Southern confidence in the Council's program would help greatly ~~to lighten our burden in future Fund Foundation cultivation.~~ toward our finding other sources of support.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

5/12/49 ~~Rough Drafts~~ SRC & Rough Drafts

Mr. Garland M. Garvin, Executive Secretary
and so on

Dear Mr. Garvin

At the time of the Southern Regional Urban League Conference here in Atlanta, it occurred to me that your Urban League might find opportunity to get into use some of the Council's various publications.

I send a list of them, and two or three current things.

Sincerely,

MSM

PS (for Mrs. Cahn, New Orleans)

~~I had a note~~

P.S. This I send out pro-formal. I add a word to say how much I enjoyed our several conversations.

G.S.M.

Date May 16

President A. D. Beittel
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Beittel:

---

Mr. R. P. Daniel
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Daniel:

MAKE EXTRA WHITE ONIONSKIN COPY OF THIS ONE
PUT AT BOTTOM:

cc: Mrs. Henry Havens

---

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

---

The Rev. Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Schaeffer:

---

Mr. James M. Dabbs
R.F.D. #1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

---

Mr. Alfred D. Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders

---

SRC - Rough drafts

Rough Draft

5/23/49

Dear Mr. _____:

You will be interested in the success of this latest issue of New South.

We released it to the press May 15.

The Chattanooga Times used it as the basis for an editorial, and we have seen ~~already~~ stories quoting many of the excerpts in the Atlanta Journal, Greensboro Daily News, Montgomery ~~xd~~ Advertiser, Asheville Citizen Times, and the Columbia State. We do not doubt that our clipping service will turn up many more papers that used it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

---

Please write above letter to these people;

Mr. Channing H. Tobias — Dear Mr. Tobias:
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara — Dear Monsignor McNamara:
222 East Harris Street
Savannah, Georgia

Rev. Father V. J. O'Connell, S.M. — Dear Father O'Connell:
2901 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans 18, Louisisna

Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, Executive Secretary — Dear Dr. Brownlee:
American Missionary Association
287 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Paul D. Williams — Dear Paul:
3320 Gloucester Rod
Richmond 22, Virginia

Rt. Rev.
~~Bishop~~ John Moore Walker — Dear Bishop Walker:
2744 Peachtree Road, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop Arthur Moore — Dear Bishop Moore:
(look up in phone book--Atlanta)
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

SRC - Rough Draft 8/4/69

The South of today can only be understood by going back and looking at its past.

Settlement began in areas reached by tidal rivers, and in these places the land was ~~xxxxxxx~~ distributed by the Crown in large chunks. The white labor brought in under indenture persistently left the plantation areas, and was therefore the more eagerly replaced by slave labor, which could be held. The plantation economy spread ~~almost~~ explosively after the coming of the cotton-gin, and within sixty years had taken in a great swath stretching around the whole of the coastal plain, and covering the Mississippi Delta and moving on into the black waxy of Texas. Everywhere it took large land-holdings and slave labor.

The white farmers moved from the path of the slave economy, back into the Piedmont, into the Mountains, or down into the Piney Woods. Thus the ante-bellum South was really four Souths, regionally divided into those four distinct economies.

Hinton Rowan Helper, in 1858, predicted the break-up of slaveholder domination. When that came, in 1865, the small-farmer white South, sometimes in league with freedmen, made an effort to contruct a free economy, but was frustrated by lack of roads, markets, ~~and~~ industry, and power. These lacks began to be overcome after about 1880, and between then and now the ~~xxxx~~ the people in the Piedmont area have built up a new South, based upon family-farm ownership and a decentralized and modern industrial society.

The problem of the mountains is largely one of land-use reorganization, industrial development, and forest conservation. In the Piedmont the balance between industry and agriculture and the possession by the people of a stout tradition of political participation and moe lately of

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

trade-unionism (including unions open to members of both races) promises a further development of ~~[illegible]~~ an essentially democratic society. In the Piney woods unions are spreading more broadly the income from the one great natural recource (pine trees), and public and private measures of conservation can keep that base there.

For the old plantation country the root problem is the continuing ownership of the land in larger blocks. While much has been done in recent years, privately and through government programs, and while a change in farming systems goes on rapidly, it is still true that a basic inequality exists between large owners and landless tenants or farm laborers.

Turning to the States, as imposed ~~[illegible]~~ upon this sub-regional division, it comes out clearly that the plantation area is geographically preponderant in the States of the lower South. In addition, by one device or another, it retains in the State legislatures political superpreponderance. Thus thepublic life of the States of the lower South is held to the traditions and practices acceptable in that ~~[illegible]~~ area where equalitarian institutiions have made least headway. The more progressive parts struggle for change, but are denied it. The obvious remedy is concentration on the problem of achieving democratic institutions in the old plantation parts of the South.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Rough Draft 6/6/49

LETTER TO BE WRITTEN TO EACH SOUTHERN GOVERNOR -- EXCEPT KENTUCKY AND ~~SOUTH~~ North CAROLINA

June 6, 1949

The Honorable .Yucky-Tuck
Governor of Virginia
....

My dear Governor _____:

I have the honor to transmit to you a letter adopted by the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council.

The Executive Committee bespeaks your earnest consideration of the recommendations for action here made. As the matter is of interest ~~to the public~~ throughout the South, the Council will, within a few days, release the letter to the press.

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

The signatories of the letter are

~~For the Executive Committee:~~

Charles Johnson
Gordon B. Hancock
Rufus B. Clement
Leonard Haas
Josephine Wilkins
Paul D. Williams
T. James McNamara
Guy B. Johnson
Charles Gillman
Carter Wesley
John H. Wheeler

N.C. — ~~In your position~~ ~~I~~ ~~[illegible]~~ would see that the letter ~~speaks~~ in warm praise of your own recent appointment.

Ky.

We are gratefully aware of Kentucky's precedents in the appointment of Negro citizens to official bodies. A forthcoming article in our monthly bulletin speaks of your order appointments with the Kentucky precedent.

SRC - Rough Draft
6/22/49

Dear Mr. Brown,

How very kind that was of you and of the Fort Valley College Center to make over to the Council the collection last Sunday. The Council acknowledges with gratitutde check for $12.75.

I greatly enjoyed the opportunity to be with you and to take part in the Service. That was a most delicious dinner, for which we thank everyone concerned. And our afternoon of getting about in the country was most helpful to me and to Mr. Little.

Mr. Little will I am sure write you.

Please let the Council do whatever will be helpful in getting its sort of work further along in the Fort Valley area.

Appreciatively,

SRC - Rough Draft
6/22/49

Dear Miss Roberson,

Thank you for your kind notice about Mr. Oliver. Unfortunately I am to be in Raleigh the very days he is to be in Atlanta, but my assistant Mr. Harold Fleming will be happy to meet with Mr. Oliver, and help him in any way possible.

It occurs to me that Mr. Oliver could hardly use the first ten days in July better than in being present at the Institute of Race Relations, at Fisk University. Here's a copy of the program. Very many of the people whom he sould see will be there, in a mood to display themselves and their ideas.

Sincerely,

Cc. Harold Fleming.

tell HF Oliver's name is the Rev. Mr. W. P. Oliver. Dates in Atlanta June 28 - July 5.

Rough Draft 6/22/49

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING JUNE 8

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 A.M. The invocation was offered by Dr. Guy B. Johnson. The roll call revealed the following members present;

The minutes of the last meeting, as sent out by mail, were approved.

Dr. Mitchell reported briefly on events since the last meeting. The affiliation of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations ~~to~~ with the Council was described and hope was expressed that a Louisiana Division could be organized during the remainder of this year. He spoke of the growing usefulness of New South and its increasing power to get news and editorial comment. The growing clerical burden of the Council's office was also mentioned.

Mr. Wesley brought out the opportunity for further increase in Council membership and activity in the Texas,-Oklahoma,-Louisiana,-Arkansas area. He suggested that at some date in the fall a meeting be held in that area for persons drawn from the four states, and offered to provide a list of suitable individuals to invite. Mr. Wesley suggested Dallas as an appropriate place for such a meeting. Mrs. Havens spoke of the fact that she would be traveling to California and returning in mid-October and could break the return journey in order to assist with a meeting of that kind.

Dr. Mitchell reviewed the fund-raising efforts.

Mrs. McKoy, secretary-treasurer, then reviewed the financial position of the Council. The reports showed expenditure this far in the calendar year to have exceeded the budget estimates by approximately $2,000. In balancing funds on hand plus income certain for the remainder of the year, it was shown that the Council is threatened with a shortfall in funds of approximately 20,000 for the year 1949. Mr. Williams, Dr. Mitchell, and others expressed the hope that money raising plans would matetialize sufficiently to enable the greater part or all of this deficit to be met.

Dr. Mitchell also reported on the status of his arrangements with Mr. Thomas F. Byrd. Mr. Byrd is agreeable to undertaking a major fund-raising campaign for the Council, beginning early in September and running a maximum of seven months.

Mr. Byrd would be engaged on a monthly salary plus expenses. If after three or four months he is of the opinion that the campaign would not have outstanding success, the arrangement would be terminated at that stage. Several members of the Committee expressed the view that the money should be sought with the intent of spending it entirely in the course of a ten-year period.

In discussion of ways of expanding the community self-survey project, Mr. Wheeler suggested that it might be possible to get city councils to sponsor such surveys and assist with local funds. He undertook to explore this possibility in Durham.

After the luncheon interval, the members of the Committee present severally pledged themselves to raise or be responsible for payment to the Council of the sums stated below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul Williams | $1,500 |
| Leonard Haas | 500 |
| Carter Wesley | 500 |
| Guy Johnson | 500 |
| Charles Johnson | 200 |
| *Josephine Wilkins | 200 |
| J. W. Wheeler | 600 |

*In Miss Wilkins' case, the liability was definitely contingent upon inability of the Council to meet its prospective note without payment from her.

Upon motion, the Committee authorized the Executive Director to borrow such sums as may be needed, not exceeding $5,000, and for such time as may be necessary. The Committee intended that in the event a sum is borrowed, the security of it would be letters from the several members present indicating their responsibility for the sums mentioned above. Discussion showed that the

period contemplated for the loan was from mid-summer to September 30.

Discussion showed that the prospective loan was merely authorized, and was not ordered, it apparently being the intent of the Executive Committee not to borrow in the event that pending money-raising activities were successful and the Council were in funds without the assistance of a loan.

The letter of the Executive Committee to the Governor concerning appointments of Negroes to policy-making Boards was discussed briefly and the previous approval of all members of the Executive Committee noted.

Mr. Fleming exhibited to the Committee samples of recent favorable newspaper and magazine comment on the Council's activities.

Dr. Mitchell and Mrs. Tilly described plans for the Southwide meeting of church women to be sponsored by the Council and other organizations, to take place in Atlanta September 8 and 9. The Council is holding a reserve fund toward the expenses of this meeting.

~~The~~ Members of the Executive Committee were asked to have in mind the need for wise replacements to the probable eight or nine vacancies of the Board, beginning in November.

Mrs. Havens announced that she will have opportunity to describe the Council's work ~~[illegible]~~ to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in San Francisco ~~[illegible]~~ the last of September.

The Committee agreed upon August 31, 1949, as the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Miss Wilkins and others expressed the view that the by-laws should be amended to enable members of the Executive Committee unable to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf in the meeting of the Executive Committee. The staff agreed to undertake to submit to the annual meeting by-law changes which would accomplish this.

Rough Draft
6/9/49

PROPOSED DRAFT

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In the event that the Council finds it necessary in mid-summer this year to borrow a sum not exceeding $5,000.00, I will be responsible ~~if called upon,~~ ~~for payment to the Council before September 30, 1949 of $500.00.~~ for the repayment of $1,500.00 of this loan before September 30, 1949, if this should be needed.

~~Sincerely,~~

Sincerely

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Rough Draft

Southern Re[redacted] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVEN[redacted] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 9, 1949

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Paul:

This relates to your generous offer, in the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, to bear a contingent responsibility for $1,500 toward repayment of a loan which it may become necessary for the Council to obtain in the course of this summer.

If we have to apply for a loan, we would ask for it early in July. The amount would probably be $5,000. We would ask for about a ninety-day loan, running therefore probably to September 30. The security we would offer would be a series of letters from those who yesterday made pledges. A draft of such a letter from you is attached.

It would greatly help the Council if you could during the summer raise in cash the actual amount which you so generously took responsibility for.

In the event that any portion of the $4,000 underwritten yesterday ~~was not available in cash by~~ had not been received hereby the due date of the prospective note, and if the Council had at that time other monies available to it for meeting the note, the deficiency in the note would be met from such other monies. In the event that no other monies ~~are~~ were available, the Council would perforce call upon you to supply funds as pledged with which to enable the Council to meet the note.

If this letter of mine incorrectly interprets your pledge, please ~~set me straight~~ advise me.

The whole Council appreciates this ~~[illegible]~~ weighty evidence of your faith in it. I greatly hope this will not be an emergency need, but we believe. Sincerely,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Rough Draft.

July 11

Dear Mr. Early,

Thank you for your letter of July 7.

I think what the Council is about comes out fairly clearly in Hodding Carter's article. For more detail, I send you three or four publications, including recent issues of our small monthly magazine.

Council membership is open to any Southerners who like the show. We badly need additional members, and would be delighted to have you. The blank is in ~~xxxxxxxx~~ is leaflet called "What Kind of South do you Want". For joining you get the magazine, and you give us your encouragement. We hope you will write us, from time to time, of things needing doing and of ways of doing them in Amarillo.

We work in Texas in affiliation with the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, whose Chairman is Mrs. James S. Crate, at ... ... St, in Houston.

Sincerely,

(send him a Fleming, a Punch, and the last four issues of New South)
GSM

The mimeod letter should be sent also to each Board member of SRC, (other than the heads of state dvsns and affiliated or closely related oommittees, which persons will get em in their State capacities).

Twould take too many leaflets to send each Bd member 5, so in the letter don' say five, but "some copies". Then in stuffing, let each Bd member get 2, and each State comm. or dvsn officer get 5.

GSM/gsm!

TO BE MIMEOGRAPHED

We will need about 130 copies of this letter. Along with the copies to the Division and Committee Officers we are to enclose five copies of the Survey Circular. With the copies going to the Board Members we are to enclose two copies of the Circular.

SRC- Rough Draft

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 15, 1949

To: Division and Committee Officers and Southern Regional Council Board Members

I want to advise you about a way in which the new housing act of 1949 offers opportunity for home town self-surveys to be useful. Title Three, Section 301, Paragraph 7, of the new act says in effect that public housing (that is to say slum clearance) can only be undertaken in communities whose governing bodies provide the Federal authorities with a certificate that the community has a need for the number of public housing units requested, and that the need is not being met by private enterprise.

People and government being what they are, I think it is a fair conclusion that the only towns and cities which are going to get slum clearance money will be those in which the facts of need for such housing have been painstakingly determined and vigorously impressed upon the governing body. Now the self-survey fits in very neatly right there.

It may be that the exact findings of our self-survey (which includes housing and other subjects) would not be accepted and certificated by the town governing body, but the chance of getting a certificate out of the governing body would be greatly stepped up if local citizen groups had dug out the facts and made them urgently known. Therefore, I urge that all friends of the Council and of good housing in the South bestir themselves to get local surveys made.

The Council's Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey is a good basis for such fact finding. Available here at twenty-five cents each. I send you some more of the free leaflets about such surveys.

My understanding is that the provision on rural housing does not require the certificate, but it stands to reason again that those rural areas that early find and clearly state their need will be the ones most apt to get rural housing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC- Rough Draft

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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50 copies

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 28, 1949

TO: OFFICERS OF DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATED STATE COMMITTEES

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

RE: FAIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This is to bring you up to date on an opportunity to strengthen Southern precedents in the field of fair employment.

About a year ago the President issued Executive Order 9980. We sent you a copy of it shortly after that.

In the Order, it was stated that "the principles on which our Government is based require a policy of fair employment throughout the Federal establishment, without discrimination of race, color, religion, or national origin", and machinery was set up toward implementing this policy.

Each Department Head was required to designate a Fair Employment Officer. Tis official was directed to appraise his own agency, at regular intervals, for conformity to non-discrimination, and to hear complaints arising within his agency. He reports directly to the head of the Agency.

A special Board was set up in the Civil Service Commission to hear appeals from decisions of agency heads, and in various ways assist in getting fair employment within the Government.

The Board within the Civil Service Commission has been established.

Practically all Federal agencies have designated Fair Employment Officers (in Washington), or Deputy Fair Employment Officers in other cities with large numbers of Federal employees.

As yet little seems to have been done to collect figures on employment of minorities within the Federal establishments.

One great gain arises from the new arrangements. For the first time, it has become clear that an applicant for Federal appointment who is refused appointment because of race, religion, etc., had a right to use the machinery of appeal.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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The machinery is clumsy and divided, but it is clearly adequateto bring local administrators into line with over-all Federal policy in specific cases.

Cases may arise from failure of appointment or failure of promotion, where discrimination is aleged. Indeed, any personnel action which is deemed discriminatory could come under the procedures set up. Local officials get plenty of opportunity to adjust cases locally.

Clearly, the Federal Government should lead the way in non-discrimination in employment, in general. The Executive Branch of the Government has made this effort to provide fair practices. But as with everything, the issue is going to have to be settled in many separate localities, and public opinion and diligent effort by private parties is going to be important in it.

I urge, therefore, that local citizens interested in fair play offer their services in counselling any persons who may be applying for Federal employment, or who may feel themselves presently being discriminated against. Council Officers, and Committee Officers, could and should be helpful in getting fair practices in use in Government offices.

If we can help you with more information, call on us.

I have been helped in making this summary by a recent memorandum from the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

SRC - Rough Draft

August 30, 1949

Dear Board Member:

I take pleasure in sending you, in your capacity as a member of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, a copy of a significant recent address by Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

I take pleasure in sending you this // significant recent address by Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
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SRC - Rough Draft

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Rough Draft

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 6, 1949

TO HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE COUNCIL:

We sent you the other day RACE IN THE NEWS. It has already got to all the newspaper editors in the South. Now I want to get it to interested newspaper readers in towns and cities right across the South. Having it, they should not file it, ~~but should~~ use it has the basis of getting up a small committee (preferably of both races) to go and see the editor and ask him to come around to the rules in the book. Can you help to get that done in your own community and, through your friends, elsewhere?

We have plenty more here, fifteen cents apiece.

I send you also ten copies of our newest circular about our other pamphlets. We are most anxious to sell them and get them in use. May I ask also that you be good enough to write on each of the ten the address of somebody you think likely, seal the little leaflet with a one-cent stamp, and mail it?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

enclosures

Rough Draft 10/19/49

(LETTER TO GO TO COLORED SUPERVISING AGENTS)

Dear Friend:

Our Council is sending you a copy of our latest bulletin, RACE IN THE NEWS.

Through the kind cooperation of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, a copy has already been sent to practically every newspaper in the southern states. So the editors have seen it.

The next thing is to get it widely into the hands of interested citizen readers who will press locally for observance of the simple rules laid down in the little green book. The Council sells the pamphlet for 15¢ apiece.

This is a local "action program" and in itself.

We will be most grateful for your efforts to get it used.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC - Rough draft

Rough Draft

original 8 4 } Committee

2 white
1 green

October 27, '49

Mrs. Hortense Young
418 South Fifth Street
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Young,

I have threaded my way through the maze about Board Members, and offer you and the other members of the Nominating Committee for Members of the Board my findings.

The Board is limited by the by-laws to 72 elected members. In addition it is to contain, under the by-laws, the officers of the Council and the Heads of State Divisions and of affiliated or closely related State Interracial Committees, as ex-officio members.

Board members are originally elected for four-year terms, which are subject to a single extension.

Those members whose first four years are up in 1949, and who are therefore to be considered now for renewal or replacement are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. Hawkins Brown | L. D. Milton | F. B. Washington |
| Hodding Carter | Alfred Mynders | Marion A Wright |
| Rufus Clement | C. H. Parrish | Mrs. Warren Zeuch |
| R. F. Daniel | F. D. Patterson | ~~Aubrey Williams (resigned)~~ } restore |
| John A Griffen | Edwin A. Penick | |
| Leonard Haas | John G. Pollard, Jr. ~~Put into~~ | Elected into this class last year. |
| Jacob R. Henderson | G. D. Rogers | Bishop R. R. Wright |
| Maynard Jackson | J. W. Seabrook | P. B. Young, Sr. |
| Armand May | Alice Spearman | ~~Aubrey Williams (resigned)~~ |
| E. A. McDowell | J. M. Tydings | |

~~In addition, three other persons were to have expired in 1949, but have been dropped or have resigned: Ernest Delpit, P. H. Saxon, Stanley Bray (moved out of region and resigned).~~

Those members of the Board who have ex-officio status are in two groups:

(1) Officers of SRC. Paul Williams, Pres. Carter Wesley, V.P.
J. H. Wheeler, V.P. Harold Trigg, V.P.
Guy B. Johnson, V.P. G.S.Mitchell, Ex-Dir.

(2) Heads of Divisions or State Committees:

A. D. Beittel, Alabama Dvsn.
J. M. Dabbs, S. C. Dvsn.
* Alfred Mynders, Tenn. Dvsn.
* J. M. Tydings, Ky. Dvsn.
Leon Russell, N. C. Dvsn.
* R. P. Daniel, Fla. Dvsn.
H. B. Schaeffer, Miss. Dvsn.
R. L. Russell, Georgia I.R.C.
Mrs. J. S. Crate, Texas I.R.C.
J.M. Ellison, Dept. of Race Rel. of the Va. Council of Churches

Of these latter, those marked with stars also enjoy regular (elected) membership on the Board of Directors of SRC. None of the officers have this sual membership.

Thus it wouldbe possible to open three vacancies on the Board of SRC by not this year reelecting R. P. Daniel, Alfred Mynders, and J. M. Tydings (all of whom are in the class expiring in 1949), on the assumption that they will remain heads of their Divisions, and so ex-officio members ofthe Board.

Here is a summary of existing vacancies:

Class of 1948. (Now the class of 1952) ~~Two~~ four straight vacancies because of persons elected to this class who did not accept. ~~Plus vacancy in the room of R. L. Russell, who became ex-officio~~ 4

Class of 1949. ~~Rabbi Brav, moved and resigned~~
~~Ernest Delpit dropped for non-payment~~
Aubrey Williams, resigned by letter recently 1

Daniel, Mynders, Tyding, as above 3

Three persons who have been for some time residents outside the region, but continue as Board members. A change in the by-laws will be proposed which may relieve them of membership
Ira de A Reid, class of 1950
Clark Foreman, class of 1951
Louis Burnham, class of 1950 3

Plus any vacancies which may be created by non re-election of members of class of 1949. As persons who might be thus spared, I list C.H. Parrish (who some time ago suggested that he be relieved), and either Jacob Henderson or Maynard Jackson (both Atlantas, and Atlanta is well represented) 2

This gives a grand total of 13 vacancies, plus any more opened by non-reelection from class of 1949.

As to persons suitable to fill vacancies, you have the names sent you August 16. I can suggest additional names, which have been discussed with Paul Williams or with Mr. Thomas F. Byrd, who is now engaged in a campaign to raise a goodly sum for the Council. They follow:

Morris Abram, Atlanta, Ga. Brilliant young lawyer, active in several good causes. Former Rhodes Scholar. Special knowledge of law in field of civil rights. Grad. Univ. of Ga. Age about 30. Lt. Col. in World War II.

Rev. Vincent O'Connell, S.M., Chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South. Lives at New Orleans. A learned and energetic and sympathetic Priest.

E. L. Abercrombie, Atlanta., Ga. International Representative of theLaunder Workers' International Union, A. F. of L. A much liked and trusted A. F. of L. official. His union has many Negro members.

Charles Smith, Arlington, Virginia. A Louisianan, with Virginia Connections, long interestedin the Council, helped it on a volunteer basis for some months in 1948-49, now employed as organization relations officer of the Department of State's United States National Commission for Unesco. For several years an official of the Government in the field of housing.

Paul Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn. Tennessee Regional Director of the C. I. O. Born in South Carolina, active there and in North Carolina and in Tennessee. Able, upright, courageous.

Price McLemore, Alabama, vicinity of Montgomery. Large planter, successful experimenter with mechanical cotton production, active with Committee of the South, and believed not unsympathetic. Has not been approached.

James L. Coker, President of Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S.C. Signed the 250.00 letter that was sent out in S.C. this spring, and gave that amount to SRC. Friend of Dabbs who runs S. C. Division.

An influential Baptist business man, Atlanta area, to be nominated to the Committee by Mr. Byrd.

Ditto, Methodist. (we are still consutlting on this and the one above).

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta. Executive Secretary, the Atlanta Urban League. A devoted Council member, helpful at every turn, and effective in her job.

Needless to say, I advance these merely as suggestion for the Committee to handle as it may see fit. ~~Do~~ Add quite others, as you will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SRC - ~~Program & Policy~~
Rough Draft

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

The staff is recommending to the Board the adoption at its November 7 meeting of some such statement as the enclosed.

Please read it and ponder. For those who are to be present at the Board meeting there will be ample opportunity to discuss a statement of this kind. If you are not to be present, I am sure the other members of the Board would greatly value your criticism and comment. To be helpful to the meeting, your comments should be received in Atlanta by November 4.

Proposed Statement To Be Issued
By SRC Board of Directors
November 7, 1950

DRAFT

Discriminations long taken for granted in the South are today yielding their bitter harvest. The Southern states are discovering that equal opportunity -- as defined not only in the U. S. Constitution, but also in their own laws and constitutions -- is expensive and difficult of achievement. They are learning just how unequal our "separate but equal" facilities are, in health, education, housing, recreation, and scores of other public services. Under the pressure of court action, they are discovering that the time is rapidly running out when postponement and token approaches to equalization will suffice.

The problem is talked about in terms of dollars and cents; repairing the neglect of generations is a costly business. But, as the Southern Regional Council has repeatedly pointed out, the problem is a material one and something more. The South has an old unpaid debt to its Negro citizens: to reward patience and loyalty with recognition and acceptance. This debt will not be satisfied merely by bestowing upon the Negro population increased benefits long overdue (although that is an end far from attainment). As Dr. Benjamin E. Mays declared recently in New South: "There is a growing conviction among Negroes that if one racial group makes all the laws and administers them, holds all the power and administers it, and has all the public money and distributes it, it is too much to expect that group to deal as fairly with the weak, minority, non-participating group as it deals with its own."

What is needed is a shift from paternalism to democracy. Negroes

should be given full and fair representation on the policy-making and administrative bodies which make decisions affecting their welfare. These would include, of course, boards and commissions governing the whole range of public services. But the need today is of special urgency in the field of education.

In county after county over the South, Federal courts have ruled, or are being asked to rule, that equal school facilities must be provided for Negro children without delay. School boards and other public officials are anxiously examining their budgets and making belated starts at improvement. A few rabble-rousers, more interested in votes than in progress, are shouting defiance at the courts and seeking to incite the public to anger. Other spokesmen have taken on the futile task of justifying and explaining away the inequalities which are too plain to be denied. Still others, while deploring existing discriminations, deplore even more the filing of lawsuits demanding correction.

Such protestations are neither justified nor constructive. In view of the long record of evasion and inaction, it is hardly surprising that Negroes are turning with increasing frequency to the courts for the remedy to old injustices. That is a lawful and accepted procedure in our democracy, and should not cause dismay or indignation. On the contrary, it should cause some honest self-examination. School suits, by and large, are the fruits of bad faith. There is every reason to believe that the Negro plaintiffs, like the defendants, would prefer a less expensive and more cooperative method of reaching agreement. The best way to achieve that is to grant Negroes a voice in the policy making which determines

Insert FX p. 3

Much attention is being focussed just now on the attainment of two equal school systems. Who is to say what is equal? On past experience, our only arbiter on that is the courts. And the briefs prepared for the courts by contending parties inevitably stress the mathematics of equality; How many desks, of what model, at what cost, on how many square feet of floor space, for how many white pupils, as compared with how many of each of these for how many Negro pupils. And ultimately a court must state a formula -- a number. True equality is not static arithmetic, ~~more than mathematics,~~ It is a running matter. It requires trustworthy day-to-day administration. How can that be contrived? The only answer is representation of all parties on the important policy Boards, ~~of all parties~~. If we are to have flexibility and order and understanding ~~[illegible] reasonable economy~~ in the conduct of our school system in the South, we must ~~[illegible] administration a workable and acceptable alternative to the rigidities of mathematical equality.~~ build a system of school administration which all concerned can believe in.

the quality of education their children are to receive.

Insert FX

Representation on school boards and other appropriate bodies has an additional advantage as a means of assuring progress toward real equality. Too often, equality is thought of [redacted] as static, mathematical equivalence. That takes no account of a going school system. Equality, if it is to be achieved at all, must be achieved in scores of day-to-day administrative decisions, in the working details of an evolving educational program. If Negroes are to participate in this kind of equality with any certainty, they must be ably represented in the councils of administration.

In many places, of course, boards of education are elective rather than appointive, and it is up to qualified Negro persons to seek the office. That has happened seldom in the past, partly because of threats, intimidation, or other more subtle pressures -- but mostly because there is little or no hope of success. In town after town, districts have been gerrymandered precisely in order that Negro voters may not make up a majority in any one district. Such jealous and exclusive control of the governmental machinery by the dominant group obviously is to be condemned. Until it is remedied, there is little likelihood in many communities of Negro representation on elective boards. Meanwhile the sole expedient -- and one which can only be regarded as temporary and inadequate -- is the establishment of Negro advisory committees. These would at least allow opportunity for the wishes and needs of the minority to be heard.

It need hardly be pointed out that no representation can be effective unless it honestly expresses the feelings of the group represented. Here and there, public [redacted] officials no doubt will be tempted to appoint persons whose compliance and readiness

to please would make for easy agreement. But such appointments will not accomplish their purpose. True agreement -- particularly in a matter as sensitive and important as educational opportunity -- can be reached only if the minority view is ~~frankly~~ voiced with frankness and considered with respect.

The opportunity is before us to strengthen our region and hasten its progress by admitting all our people to the ranks of our common citizenship. There could be no more appropriate time than now, and no more appropriate field than education, for that step to be taken.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.

An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

C O P Y

P. O. BOX 1208

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

C O P Y

December 20, 1949

Dear Mr. _____:

For the past two years, the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. We have found that the aims of the Council and its methods of work have followed our tradition in North Carolina.

On October 18, 1949, the Executive Committee of the Interracial Commission decided that it would be advantageous to become the State Division of the Southern Regional Council. This means that membership dues will be collected by the Atlanta office. We hope you will continue to support the organization.

Plans are now being made for an annual meeting to be held soon after the first of the year. You will receive notice of this meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Leon Russell
Chairman

Gurney P. Hood, Chairman
Board of Finance

Cyrus M. Johnson
Director

Rough Draft - Dr. Mitchell

MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Re: Distribution of Dues

The 1949 Annual Membership Meeting established classes of membership which have been set as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Member | $ 3.00 |
| Joint Member with Husband or Wife | 4.00 |
| Contributing Member | 5.00 |
| Supporting Member | 10.00 |
| Sustaining Member | 25.00 |

Nothing was said by the 1949 Membership Meeting as to any or what ~~pro~~ division should be made with State Divisions (including the New Orleans Chapter) of dues in excess of the old standard three dollars, under these classes of membership.

The staff has made increasing use of new membership application blanks showing the classified membership opportunity; and has been billing old members with a blank which showed these new classified memberships. In recent weeks, a good sprinkling of such higher-than-three-dollar-memberships have been coming in.

The question of the division now becomes ~~acute~~ because of events in connection with the new North Carolina Division.

Three officers of the North Carolina Division sent out, presumably to all of the several hundred sometime contributors to the old North Carolina Interracial Commission, a letter, copy of which is attached. This letter is misdated December 20, 1949. It was apparently sent out approximately March 10, 1950. It would appear that the North Carolina officials distributed with that letter the blue membership blank showing joint classified membership, copy attached.

March 13 and March 14, we began to receive checks accompanied by tick-marked blue application blanks. It seems reasonable to believe that the North Carolina officers, who as ~~in their guise as~~ ~~former~~ officers of the former ~~the~~ North Carolina Commission were accustomed to receiving good numbers of five and ten dollar checks, would have cause to question the ~~system and~~ good faith of this office were it to appropriate to its treasury all such membership sums in excess of $1.50.

The North Carolina matter, therefore, presents for a decision the whole question

of distribution of the higher-than-three-dollar membership receipts.

Your Executive Director ~~and Secretary-Treasurer,~~ therefore, make a recommendation as follows:

(1) Let it be assumed that the long established rule of division of dues money, half and half, ~~by~~ between the State Divisions and the Council Headquarters in Atlanta, should flow over and govern this situation. If this is done, then one-half of all dues money, whether in three dollar amounts or greater, would be returned to the State Division of the state in which the dues payment originated. This applies to new members and old members. Of course, it would not affect states not having divisions; to wit, Virginia, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, outside the New Orleans area.

(2) That the effective date of this obligation to return one-half be arbitrarily set at January 1, 1950.

(3) That from March 15 forward, the bookkeeping in the Headquarters Office be so arranged as to reflect this decision.

What has been said above has no bearing upon the old established arrangement under which contributions (as distinct from membership dues, whether small or large) are payable to the appropriate State Division's Treasury, if so specifically designated, and payable to the Council headquarters' Treasury, if not so specified for a State Division's Treasury.

If the Executive Committee approves this memorandum, the staff would undertake the duty, on behalf of the Executive Committee, of writing to the officers of each State Division and stating that this arrangement has been directed, effective as of January 1, 1950, and further stating that the arrangement would, of course, be subject to alteration at the will of either the Board of Directors or the Membership Meeting.

In the opinion of the Executive Director, this arrangement leans over backward to be fair to the State Divisions and offers some early increase in their treasuries.

SRC - Rough Draft

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

J.F.

Most Rev. (??) .... Rummell
Archbishop of New Orleans
The Chancery
New Orleans, La.

My dear Archbishop Rummell,

Friends here in the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai-B'rith have called our attention to news accounts of the recent cancellation of the Annual Holy Hour of the Holy Name Society, scheduled for City Park, because of the requirement that the participants be segregated in the gathering.

This will be heartening news to the many all over the South who praise each step taken to establish the right, ~~and wisdom,~~ of people to meet without artificial distinction.

I should like to add my warm admiration of the decision taken in this instance.

Respectfully,

[2 copies to Alex Miller]

Mrs. Huff

GSM

I suggest you have a staff-huddle about this, and amend as may seem suitable. It could then be mimeod and sent out. The copy to each Chairman should have a note from N. H. to each, asking for his care that the matter is discussed by the Division, and action taken if desired.

GSM

The long item's only being in for convenience; it should instead be the item underscored.

EH.

JRC - Rough Draft

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Hon. J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Attorney-General,

I should like to express ~~xxxx

(1) SRC - Rough Draft

TO: OFFICERS OF DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATED STATE COMMITTEES
FROM: G.S. Mitchell

RE: FAIR EMPLOYMENT IN THEFEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This is to bring you up to date on an opportunity to strengthen Southern precedents in the field of fair employment.

About a year ago the President issued Executive Order # 9980. We sent you a copy of it shortly after that.

In the Order it was stated that "the principles on which our Government is based require a policy of fair employment throughout the Federal establishment, without discrimination of race, color, religion, or national origin", and machinery was set up toward implementing this policy.

Each Department Head was required to designate a Fair Employment Officer. This official was directed to appriase his own agency, at regular intervals, for conformity to non-discrimination, and to hear complaints arising within his agency. He reports directly to the head of the Agency.

A special Board was set up in the Civil Service Commission to hear appeals from decisions of agency heads, and in various ways assist in getting fair employment within the Government.

The Board within the Civil Service Commission has been established.

Practically all Federal agencies have ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ designated Fair Employment Officers (in Washington), or Deputy Fair Employment Officers ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in other cities with large numbers of Federal employees.

~~Thex~~
As yet little seems to have been done to collect figures on employment of minorities within the Federal establishments.

One great gain arises from the new arrangements. For the first time, it has become clear that an applicant for Federal appointment who is refused appointment because of race, religion, etc., has a right to use the machinery of appeal.

The machinery is clumsy and divided, but it is clearly adequate to bring local administrators into line with over-all Federal policy in specific cases.

Cases may arise from failure of appointment or failure of promotion, where discrimination is alleged. Indded, any personnel action which is deemed discriminatory could come under the procedures set up. Local officials get plenty of opportunity to adjust cases locally.

Clearly, the major problem of non-discimination in employment in general

Clearly, the Federal Government should lead the way in non-discrimination in employment. The Executive Branch of the Government has made this effort to provide fair practices. But as with everything, the issue is going to have to be settled in many separate localities, and public opinion and diligent effort by private parties is going to be important in it.

I urge, therefore, that local citizens interested in fair play offer their services in counselling any persons who may be applying for Federal employment, or who may feel themselves presently being discriminated against. Council Officers, and Committee Officers, could and should be helpful in getting fair practices in use in Government offices.

If we can help you with more information, call

on us.

I have been helped in ~~getting~~ making this summary ~~together~~ by a recent memorandum from the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

SRC-Rough Draft

Dear Dr. Patterson,

I have mailed over to you the Tuskegee pictures, which you were kind enough to write about September 1.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

SRC-Rough Draft

Dear Miss....

One of our members has suggested that you might be interested in material about the Southern Regional Council.

I take pleasure in sending you a circular, with a membership blank in it, and several of our more recent publications.

We do hope you will like the sort of thing we do, and add your strength to it.

Sincerely,

(ehcs.
punch phlt
honest answer
old Negro police
recommendation to So. Governors
Virginia County
~~Florida~~ Groveton, Fla.

Dear Miss Mrs ??**?? Metcalfe

Thank you so mush for sending us the three names.

I have sent them the enclosed letters, and copies of various recent issues of New South.

Sincerely

ALVA TABOR

SRC - Rough Drafts.

Mr. .. .. ~~Tr~~ Tabor Taber ??

~~(Rural vocational agriculture at~~ Jessica Ft. Valley State College

" G2.

Dear Mr. Tab r,

You and your assistant were most mightily kind to give up a Sunday afternoon to taking Mr. Little about. It was a good look for him at the changing South.

Here is a leaflet about the mud bricks.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

State Itinerant
Mr. Alva
Tabor

2432
MAIN 6466
Bullock

SRC - Rough Drafts

Dear Mr. Roseman,

Glad to have your letter.

Here's a list of all our publication.
Also sample copies of some recent issues of our magazinelet.
We have a few more than 500 members in Florida.
I suppose we send about 600 of each new publication (as it comes out) to Florida members and subscribers. Probably we sell not to exceed a thousand miscellaneous pamphlets a year in the State, though upon occasiona we do get from Florida single orders for a thousand or so in a batch.

Also leaflet on SRC in general.

Delighted if your circumstances let you join us, at three dollars a year (membership blank in brown leaflet).

Sincerely,

New Dominion Series
Univ. of Va.
Charlottesville, Va.

SRC - Rough Draft

Someone suggested to me the other day that New Dominion might give consideration to some change in its format.

The idea was that a publication which continues too long in ~~xxxx~~ its original ~~xxxx~~ appearance loses its fresh appeal. ~~We Re~~ Those who get it may have a tendency to take as read what arrives in the mail.

That sounds sensible to me.

Tis a most useful publication, and if a change or two in cover, or type, or paper, would ~~xxxx~~ renew its appeal, so much the better.

Sincerely,

RVM

(on private stationery)

SRC - Rough Draft

General Robert Johnson
Chairman of the Board
Johnson and Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J.

Myddar General Johnson,

Here are two items from to-day's papers which should be of assistance in making clear the nature and work of the Southern Regional Council.

Very truly,

Paul D. Williams
President

(copy)

(enc. R. McGill, Today's Constn.
Today's NY Times story.

Copy to Mr. Robert J. Dixson
Johnson and Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

SRC - Rough Draft

Mr. Lewis Strauss
Atomec Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

~~Dxxxx~~My dear Mr. Strauss,

In my capacity as President f the Southen Regional Council I should be ~~xxxx~~ most grateful for your kindness in giving me an opportunity to talk briefly with you during my stay this coming week in Washington.

You may recall that we visited together at the time I accompanied Fr. Thomas E. O'Connell, of Richmond, Chairmain of the Catholic Committee of the South, in connection with his testimony on the confirmation of Mr. ~~xxxxxx~~ Lilienthal.

Lilienthal

Sincerely,

Paul D. Williams,
President

SRC - Rough draft

Mr. Eugene Meyer
The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

The Southern Regional Council, of which I am President, has been a good deal in the news of late. In the hope of interesting you in the Council I should be grateful for an opportunity to talk with you briefly during my stay in Washington next week.

I will call your officex when I reach the city, and ask for the favor of a few minutes of your time.

Sincerely

Paul D. Williams,
President

Mr. D. V. Jemison

Mount Zion Baptist Church

c/o Rev. S. H. Prentice

1375 East 45th Street

Los Angeles, California

SRC - Rough draft

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, meeting in Atlanta August 31, directed that the following be sent your Convention.

The period immediately ahead is one in which major decisions xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx by all the people of the South, ith the Nation, must be taken toward resolving the conflicts of today. Substantial achievement is in sight and the Southern Regional Council must have additional emergency support in order to play its uniquely effective part. Either the Christian groups accept this challenge or injurious forces will prevail. We appeal to your great Baptist Body to play its part in this effort and to align itself with other religious groups by voting one thousand dollars to the Council.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx The full membership of the Executive Committee is

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dear 666666 :

Our new "punch pamphlet" (enclosed) is a popular and effective cultivation device.

Can't you and your Division use it systematically for cultivation of new members? I think if you and others in your Division would put some time on it, you could find a good number of people quite worth special effort by you.

Will you ponder this and write me what you will be willing to do?

From now on the only cultivation this office is going to do (except in unusual situations) will be for names sent us by present members. We have found that circularizing lists of people is not rewarding enough for the effort. If, therefore, the organization is to keep on growing, there will need to be some persistent cultivation in the states.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

original on letterhead, two white onionskin copies, 1 green

Mr. Cyrus N. Johnson
P. O. Box 1208
Raleigh, North Carolina

current date

Dear Cy:

You were kind enough to agree back in February at the meeting in Durham to help us in follow-up on requests made to a number of North Carolinians that they share in matching Dr. Howard Odum's offer of $250 to the Council. You will recall that Dr. Odum conditioned his offer on our finding a hundred southern persons who would contribute in that way. Attached are copies of the letters sent out May 4 to the persons whose names you accepted some responsibility for.

Our plan is that if after a reasonable time--say by May 24 (Jack) no favorable reply has been had, we would write you and ask you to use your best offices to obtain a contribution from each of these persons.

Meanwhile, of course, if opportunity presents itself to advise with these persons, we would appreciate your kindness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc: Mr. John H. Wheeler

---

Please write

Same letter to:

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
116 West Parrish Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, President
Saint Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Harold:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
Chapel Hill, North Carolina "Dear Guy:"

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Route 3, New Hope Farm "Dear Dr. Will:"
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
N. C. State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. C. C. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
Durham, North Carolina

Mr. Asa Spaulding
116 West Parrish Street
Durham, North Carolina

Bertha -- please write

$250 letter to the following people

Mr. Oscar Kilby
Anniston Alabama

Mr. Harry M. Ayers
818 Glenwood Terrace
Anniston, Alabama

Mr. W. H. Plant, President
Peoples Bank and Trust Company
Selma, Alabama

Mr. Ed Roberts
Waterman Steamship Lines
Mobile, Alabama

Mr. Adolf Reich
Reich Hotel
Gadsden, Alabama

Mr. Carmage Wall
Gadsden, Alabama

Mr. Stanhope Bellmore
Montgomery, Alabama

Mr. Price C. McLemore
Waugh, Alabama

Mr. Algernon Blair
First National Bank Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Dr. B. R. Odum
Selma, Alabama

Add these PS8s to the following letters

(Mr. Larkins)

P.S. Notes from the Durham meeting indicate that Dr. Trigg and Cy Johnson share the responsibility with you for follow-up on these persons: We are relying in the first instance on you for this group, however.

(Dr. Trigg)

P.S. Notes from the Durham meeting indicate that Mr. John Larkins shares responsibility with you for follow-up on Mr. Clark and Mr. Pearsall.

(Mr. Wheeler)

P.S. Notes from the Durham meeting indicate that Mr. Asa Spaulding shares responsibility with you for Mr. J. P. McGuire and Mrs. Josiah Trent. For these persons, we are relying in the first instance on you.

(Mr. Asa Spaulding)

P.S. Notes from the Durham meeting indicate that Mr. Wheeler shares responsibility with you for Mr. J. P. McGuire and Mrs. Josiah Trent.

GSM:

approval

met

GSM:

for approval

met

SAL - Rough draft 5

LETTER TO STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

Dear Mr. _____:

This latest issue of New South reviews the Virginia experience and begins an estimate of the cost of providing equal school plants.

If you would wish more copies of it, we will be glad to supply them, at five cents apiece.

Sincerely yours,

GSM

~~POSSIBLE EXTRA SENTENCE:~~

The Council is sending a copy of this to each ~~[illegible]~~ County Superintendents of Schools. [~~[illegible]~~ Alabama, etc, etc.]

The precedent is of course of critical importance.

SRC - ROUGH DRAFTS

Edward guy Francis

I appreciate your strong and earnest letters of January 29 and February 5.

The Council has not thus far thought it wise to make broad, general pronouncements on the issue of segregation. You are one of our valued members and as a reader of the little magazine will know our policy. I can point to two things which define it somewhat: # The statement of the president, Paul Williams, at the November 1947 meeting, reported in the December '47-January '48 issue of New South. Our files, unfortunately, have only one copy of this remaining, but I trust you have kept yours. If not, I will be glad to have copied out the part in which he discussed segregation. The other thing is the adoption by the executive committee last September, and then by the annual membership meeting last November, of the statement called "An Honest Answer in the Civo Rights Controversy" as policy for the Council in this present year.

I think that the Council, in shaping its policy, constantly has in mind the desire of its membership to be active effectively in their local communities in getting improving things done.

Beginning by GSM

We have not made New South a vehicle for argument as to ultimate aims. Unless and until the Council through its ordinary machinery defines the general issues explicitely, I would not be disposed to ...

We have not made New South a vehicle for argument of ultimate aims, feeling that organizational policy can best be worked out in full and free discussion at annual membership meetings. Since policy is so determined each year, the staff confines itself to carrying out, in our publications and otherwise, the program agreed upon.

HA is to supply this paragraph

Your earlier letter to Mr. Williams was opened here in my absence, and will reach him only tomorrow when I meet him in North Carolina.

SRC- Rough Draft 5

My dear Senator _____:

This latest issue of our Council's little magazine treats in two articles the matter of equal school facilities. Clearly this will be a pressing problem everywhere in the South at an early date.

You will see that we are urging that the school systems of the South prepare now to do what is right and thus, in as many cases as possible, make suits at law unnecessary.

We have sent the articles to each Southern Governor and to each State Superintendent of Schools and to all of the county superintendents. Because I know you will be interested, I send a copy to you.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm

SRC - Rough draft

RD

for hcf's approval

to American News Pub Assn

good play.

This little pamphlet our Council has had back from the printers perhaps two weeks. It has already had remarkable usefulness.

Mr. Walter Johnson of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association mailed it out to their members. Both Time and Newsweek, in their issues of October 3, gave it ~~remarkable discussion~~. We have heard since that the SNPA mailed out the Time article to its members the next week as a follow-up. The Negro press has noticed it extensively and warmly. One New York edition ordered, etc.

We have sold the pamphlet in ~~good big chunks~~ good quantities: a thousand to one of the Negro life insurance companies to be mailed ot their policy holders, blocks of five hundred to this or that church group, and so on.

It has occurred to us that possibly some papers north of the Mason and Dixon line would like to have the pamphlet as a manual for usage in handling Negro news.

I send you three copies, and the query of whether the ANPA would wish to purchase some for distribution selectively or generally.

We sell them at fifteen cents apiece.

Sincerely,

GSM

SRC - Rough Draft

Following letter, individually typed, to each Board member. Watch your lists. Some that float about include Mr. Louis Jaffe, who's dead, and Mrs. Ames, who's de-double-resigned.

Dear Mr. ... ...
etc.

Here is the follow-up on ~~thexxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ my wire after the Executive Committee meeting last Friday.

One of the memebrs of the Committee called five of his friends and came to the meeting with checks for five hundred dollars.

A group of freinds at alunchcon, who talk over the work of the Council, can find good sums.

Please begin to act. [ misplaced should be second Paragraph. Queer, but so

Simcerely,

Paul D. Williams.

The above to be on small-size paper, if any. No need to use Presidential letterhead.

One gets hung, ticket-wise, to each outgoing MEMORANDUM

This above letter gets sent to all Board members, including State Division heads. In addition, solely to the following, this next letter goes, individually typed. The two ticket-businesses hung onto the memo, but not completely overlapping, i.e., neithr blotting t'other. This second let. on top.

Goes to Tydings, Beittel, Leon Russell in NC, Mrs. Irving Cohen, look for
Schaeffer, Gibbs. Mynders,

~~xxxxxx~~ Dear Mr.....,

You will see that we have put on you a job of tiding together what is done by the SRC Board members (and by the Division) in your State. In this connection see ~~xxxxxx~~ Dabbs' letter, attached. As one device you may wish to do what he did, or something like it. In any case we urge that you meet with, go see, or talk by'phone with each Board member in your State, and do it quickly.

They are:

whereupon list 'em and their towns

This is serious. Critical. It's raise about $2,000 per State or prepare to fold. Two thousand can be got. It's something Board members should take on the main work of, but you will have to urge them, and make a link between them.

Do come in to the April 22 meeting with some good news.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director yes, for gsm
sig

I've explained to Paul that he's tie-up man for Virginia.

In Georgia, I haven't decided. Will do when I get back.

For Carter Wesley: as attached:

You'll have to dig Dabbs' letter to SC people out of the files-if-any. In desperation, could get a copy from Mahan by mail, air mail, 'phoning her. But I filed one (in my Out box) and several must have come in one way or another. GSM

Sam and Tom, as D can check over Chap. 6. Tom

GSM letter to Carter Wesley ( he'll have to have a Memo, a regular PDW letter, and this, all hung on! This on top)

Dea Mr. Wesley,

① letter
② memo
③ PW
④ card

You will see what very considerable labors we are asking.

Obviously with you and Mrs. Crate as our only two Texas Board members (check to be sure 'tis so!) we can't ask you to pull together that much money. And I've written Mrs. Crate that I know she has her Texas Commission as first charge.

~~We want to do more, and know more in Texas. That is to do as soon as we can.~~

~~Meanwhile,~~ Though it's alot to ask, please do what you can. And come to the meeting. We need you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Mrs. Crate

Dear Mrs. Crate,

We aren't asking you to put on a drive for us in Texas. We know that getting money for the Texas Commission must come first. So I've aske d Mr. Wesley to ~~bear the responsibility~~ do what he can. But if you can help as a Board member, please do.

Sincerely,

Gsmetc.

When the letter to the NC Russell is typed, make an extra copy and send it to Mr. Wheeler, in Durham, along with the other things for him. But best put a minute NH or something by the neat doing of mine!

NH, from GSM memo:

Decided, late Sat pm, to use for the Board meeting not AU but roughly the space used for yesterday's luncheon, desks, etc , to be removed for that day. Luncheon to be served from say your office, or perhaps Mrs. Curry's. How sounds? Familiarizes Board with HQ, etc.

So, on Monday, call President Clement's Secretary, and say she may kindly release the AU Board room for Sat April 22. We are most appreciative of their willingness,etc.etc.

or BR

done UN

I have Paul's permission for you to forge his name, Needn' be imitative. And forge mine, same way.

you or Miss Rogers

SRC - Rough Draft

My dear Bishop Mitchell,

I do greatly hope that it will be possible for you to make some little study of the Council, and give it your approval and active help.

When your letter to Mrs. Tilly came in we looked up our records. ~~Xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ It appears that you were originally invited to become a member of the Council June 19, '45, and accepted September 4 of that year, paying the one dollar dues. You very kindly paid 1946 dues ($2.00) in August of that year. We have had no response to our subsequent bills, and of course should have dropped your name as ~~x~~ delinquent in dues, ~~Alas, our clerical operations xxxx has not been that ea~~ but through clerical ~~xxxx~~ omission hadn't done so. We have of course complied with your wishes, and in distress removed your name from our membership filed.

We have always had the warm friendship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. ~~Many~~ Various of its leaders took part in establishing the Council. Bishop Penick has been a member of our Board for years. The Synod of the Province of Sewanee cordially commended us in 1944 and again in 1947, and the Province itself has annually found it possible to give us from its slender resources a hundred dollars. Mrs. Henry Havens, of Jacksonville, Florida, was until quite recently both a Field Secretary of the Council and an active official in the Department of Christian Social Relations. Bishop Walker is a member of the Council, and ~~xxxxxxx~~ a most friendly one. Bishop Moody has helped us ~~greatly~~ in Kentucky. ~~I have written him, and asked that he be in touch with you about the Council.~~

I send a list of all the members of our Board of Directors, in order that you may judge the quality of those who are responsible for our ~~xxxxxxxx~~ program. Additionally, a copy of a letter I sent a day or two ago to Governor McMath, in order that we would be exactly informed ~~xxx~~ on the forthcoming meeting.

We greatly wish to have the help of Arkansas people, ~~and to do what our organization can to improve interracial understanding among them~~ and to encourage their activity toward greater interracial understanding. We would be distressed if you found ~~xxx~~ us unworthy of your support. Can you not write me that ~~we may have it?~~ you think we may have it?

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enc.
Oct. '47 New So.
List (as of Feb 9) of Board Mbrs
Copy of let. to Gov. McMath
~~A Flemming~~
~~Barbara Flemming~~
SRC Leaflet - latest.
Honest Answer

I am asking Bishop Walker to be so kind as to work with his ~~own~~ colleagues of the Council.

The Rt Rev. John Moore Walker
2744 Peachtree Road,
Atlanta, Ga.

SRC - Rough Draft

My dear Bishop ~~Moody~~ Walker

The Council has undertaken to organize a State Division in Arkansas. We are sending to Little Rock for a general meeting March 21 Mrs. M. E Tilly, who ~~is~~ serves as Field Secretary for the Council.

~~Inxxx

SRC - Rough Draft.

The reactionary forces of the South have been put, in the last few years, under very heavy pressure. In the next two or three years the nation, with a degree of consent from the South, is going to decide on long range policies and programs about the issues of discrimination, some forms of segregation, and the economic underpinning of ~~eco~~ ~~nomic~~ depressed groups in the South. Everything that strengthens the South's knowledge of the forces at work within it, each run of facts, each defining of argument, contributes to the virtue and quality of the decisions that will be made. There is no other broadly representative body in the South that consults both races on matters that come up. The informed voices of both races must be heard if good decisions are to be made. If we live at all, we can contribute weightily. We can contribute much more weightily if we have the money to do it with.

For thirty years, we have held a strait and most difficult course, having always in mind the time when the reward for that course would be opportunity to provide the basis for broader agreement within the South. These are the years in which the new basis is being worked out. Our appeal is directly to the Southern people. The South is getting stronger financially, and with greater resources must bear greater responsibility in decision.

This is harvest time for our painstaking accumulation of facts, our careful readings of public pressures. With money, that accumulation can be flowed into the South's process of decision. If ~~the~~ voices like those of the men and women who make up the Council's membership and Board are not markedly strengthened, then bitter, less constructive voices and views will cast the decisions in these States.

It is much the situation that they have in Europe today. They, and we, can either support democracy or let it die of neglect. Support in our case means the persuasion of the people of the South that, at a by no means impossible cost materially and emotionally, the Nation and the South can provide the basic human equality in which democratic institutions can ~~spread~~. become inclusive.

The Southern Regional Council is the voice of reason in these conflicts.

SRC - Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Calkins,

In conversation the other day with Mr. McCuistion I laid before him the immediate crisis in our Council's finances, xxxxx The situation is so severe that I have had to give a month's notice to ~~something like~~ half our staff of eleven people - effective October 20. If these notices must take effect we will be reduced to a skeleton basis, with hardly the power to write letters, ~~much less push our program,~~ stay in touch with our field forces, print our small journal, and xxxx

Beginning late in 1948, and continuing until June 30 of this year, we besought our 2300 member-households to give us special contributions, over and above dues, of ten dollars. ~~(Blank no. have responded ( blank % of our member-households)~~ About 1570 have responded with a total sum of $3,014, or an average of about ~~$~~ 8.74 per contributor. This is remarkable testimony, we think, of the value which our everyday members put upon the Council's work.

~~We have pushed up the sale of literature, (mainly in the South) by five or six hundred dollars over last year's figures.~~ several

After negotiations last May we engaged last September 19 Mr. Thomas F. Byrd, of Burnsville, NC., to head or drive for funds. He is working at the moment to bring in many more of the $250 amounts, and is planning an effort for a half-million dollar fund for a ten-year program for interracial activity by the Council. We like his methods, and expect good results. He is employed by us on a monthly salary, plus expenses. ~~This is a quite unbudgeted item.~~ Our arrangement is that he will work at it for several months, and if he finds that he is getting results, will continue longer. If the situation is not promising, the arrangement will be terminated. ~~This is a quite unbudgeted item.~~

We have raised this year, in the South, in round figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten dollar campaign | 3,000 |
| $250.00 Campaign | 4,650 |
| Anonymous (Southern) Foundation | 3,000 |
| Gifts outside campaigns | 1,400 |
| Raised by State Division and affiliated interracial committees for their own use | 8,000 |
| ~~Virginia body (not affiliated)~~ | ~~4,000~~ |

This is a total of $ 20,050. If we added in dues and sale of literature (mainly in the South), the total would go up another 5,000, and we might by forward the addition also of whatever raised by the Virginia body - not formally affiliated but closely linked.

3

PROGRAM

Through local and State committees, we still do the old job of the Interracial Commission on building friendly understanding, joint effort in matters helpful to either or both races, and in combating violence and injustice.

We push everywhere for health, housing, ~~xxxxx~~ a sound farming economy, employment opportunities, and equal schools. Our pamphlets help in this, and New South each month brings some special need or chance to the fore. Some of our best work in these fields is done with direct help from the press.

Self-surveys. We learned in a survey at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1946, the device of the carefully-chosen, responsible, and large, local committee whose members themselves do a survey of their town in housing, hospital facilities, employment, education, police administration, and so on. We have ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ produced a manual for use in such self-surveys, have circularized community leaders in many towns about the idea, and have got such surveys going in Greenville, Rock Hill, Mobile, West Palm Beach, and Madison, Ga. Other points which are considering such surveys are San Antonio, Orangeburg, ~~xxx~~ Oak Ridge, ~~xxxxxx~~ and Ocala, Fla. We have limited support from a Southern foundation for this project, which ~~xxxxxxx~~ we will continue to push this year and next. It ~~xx~~ has already had fine results, and promises much more.

transportation

smaller cities and towns.

we aim it for the

Fair play in the papers. We quite lately got out Race in the News, as a manual of correct usage in covering news arising from the Negro community. It has been sent by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association to all its members. Time and Newsweek have given it remarkable notice (issues of Oct. 3, '49), and it has been ordered in blocks of a thousnad, five hundred, or a hundred, by Church bodies, a Negro Life Insurance Company, ~~xxx~~ a Southern School of Journalism, ~~xxx~~ a Fraternal Lodge, a [illegible] and others. We have given much effort to organizing a follow-up, through local one-time committees to visit editors, green booklet in hand, and ask for greater compliance with the simple rules in the pamphlet. Adequatly carried through, such a follow-up, we believe, will ~~importantly~~ ~~xx~~ change the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Press throughout the South ~~xxxx~~ to an influence for constructive understanding between white and Negro communities.

Church Women and justice. Last Month the Ciuncil was ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ principal sponsor, with the Council of Church Women and the National Board of the YWCA, ~~xx~~ for a meeting of 200 selected church women leaders from all over the South. They were of both races, and of practically all impostant denominations. In a two-day meeting they worked out a program to activate church women in every county on behalf of greater and more equal justice. The women will visit courts, make their concern known to sheriffs and police officials, and take an active part as citizens in law enforcement in general. This program, if properly followed through, can immensely benefit order and fairness in

Mrs. Roosevelt took part throughout one day and addressed a large meeting

the South. Our sum available for pushing it is $187.50.

**Police.** We are anxious to move ahead with a program we have long worked at from time to time, but haven't had the money to concentrate on. That's police training. I shan't here outline our hopes, but if we could finance it we would put in two or three years of work on strengthing public knowledge of and pressure for adequate police training programs. We are already into that effort somewhat, by our long and successful work to get Negro policemen added to the forces in Southern cities and towns, and a police training effort fits needfully into the work of the church women on law enforcement and equal justice.

CRISIS

In this crisis, with growing usefulness, growing need for what we do, a major fund-raising effort in hand, and no money to meet our next payroll, I make bold to appeal for a contribution from the General Education Board of $5000 for our general program and or for the conduct of our fund-raising campaign.

As Mr. McCuistion will explain, we have the prospect of adequate funds in the fairly near future, by legacy and or by success in our campaign. This is an organization invaluable to the South and to America; it is worth, we deeply hope, some emergency assistance to tide it through the immediate crisis.

Sincerely,

DETAILED FIGURES

Income for 1949, as of October 7, 1949

| | |
|---|---|
| Julius Rosenwald Fund | 15,000 |
| Edgar Stern Family Fund | 500 |
| Marion R. Ascoli Fund | 500 |
| Phelps Stokes Fund | 250 |
| Ashby Jones Goodwill Fund | 100 |
| His Eminence, Cardinal Stritch | 1,000 |
| Catholic Missionary Union | 1,500 |
| Episcopal Church appropriations | 125 |
| Methodist Church appropriations | 1,875 |
| Anonymous New York Donor | 2,500 |
| Campaign donations, 1949 only | 7,250 |
| Sale of literature | 1,848.94 |
| Dues(for use Atlanta office) | 1,695.25 |
| New South subscriptions | 216.70 |
| Sale of office machine | 300 |
| ~~Xxxx

Details #2

Additional 1949 income certainly to be counted upon

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance due on personal pledges | 680.00 | |
| Presbyter an Church appropriation | 25.00 | |
| Methodits Church Appropriation | 325.00 | |
| Dues | 800.00 | |
| Contributions | 100.00 | |
| Sale of literature | 727.36 | (based on 1948 experience) |
| New South subscriptions | 45.00 | |
| TOTAL | 2,702.36 | |

Foreseeable ordinary expenses for the rest of this year

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | 6,188.25 |
| Travel | 1,500.00 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 300.00 |
| Rent | 260.00 |
| Supplies | 200.00 |
| Postage and express | 200.00 |
| Printing | 300.00 |
| Books and subscriptions | 50.00 |
| Press clippings | 60.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 25.00 |
| Travel expense, Mr. Byrd | 780.00 |
| TOTAL | 9,863.25 |

## Needed to see us through

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 6188.25 | (Includes W.T.) |
| | 1500 | |
| Travel | ~~2000.00~~ | (Includes annual Mtg. expense) |
| Tel. & Tel. | 300.00 | |
| Rent | 240.00 | |
| Office Supplies - | 200.00 | ( |
| Advisory Com ? | - - ? - - | (Omitted as an economy measure ?) |
| Postage & Express | 200.00 | |
| Printing & Lit. - | 300.00 | ? |
| Books & Sub. | 50.00 | ? |
| Clipping Service | 60.00 | |
| Bank Charges & Misc | 25.00 | |
| ~~Audit (Paid in 1950)~~ | ~~125.00~~ | |
| Fund Raising - Mr Byrd | 780.00 | (Based on current average of 60.00 per wk) |
| | 10,488.25 | |
| | 500.00 | |
| | 9,988.25 | |
| Current Bills | 1658.22 | |
| | ~~1645.69~~ | |
| | $ 11,521.47 - needed | |

- 125.00 = 9,863.25

Needed to see us thru.

10,000
3,400
13,400

3,400
780
269.60
4,449.60

4,500
1,000
4,349.60

Byrd
Byrd for
one of
1949.

SR L- Rough Drafts

GR HK

THIS LETTER TO BE MIMEOGRAPHED AND SENT TO:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Crate | Dr. Russell |
| Guy Johnson | Mrs. Ratliff |
| Mr. Dabbs | Mr. Schaeffer |
| Mrs. Spearman | Mrs. Lyells |
| Minahan | Alfred Mynders |
| Miss Reid | Mrs. Smith |
| Mr. Beittel | Kenneth Pafer (Rock Hill, SC) |
| Mr. Shores | Emerson Smith |
| Paul Williams | Mrs. Zeuch |

Members of Executive Committee

Members of SRC Board, other than ex officio members

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. White | Mr. Daniel | Mrs. Hortense Young |
| Mrs. Havens | Mr. Tydings | Pres. Atwood |

SRC Fellows

I enclose a new and greatly altered edition of a pamphlet which the Council has had in stock under the title of "The Economic Value of the Negro to the South." The old edition is exhausted.

For reasons of economy, we have printed only a few thousand of these and, as nearly all of our members once received the earlier edition, we are not sending out to the old mailing list this new edition. However, I do want some people in each state to know about it. It was useful before and the new one will be useful again. If you can help us to get it sold, we will be grateful. The price is _____.

Sincerely,

cc HF

Mrs. McKoy

Jane,

I wonder if you would set up a folder somewhere for "rough drafts". Sometimes we need to refer to them.

met

SRC - Rough Draft

~~11-Foundation Requests-~~
~~Independent~~ Aid

Letter to Independent Aid

Dear Mrs. Furst:

I promised to send you, before the end of this year, some facts about the Council's financing.

Here is:

1. Statement of relative income for 1947 and 1948 and estimates for for 1949 with a breakdown ~~for~~ by sources of income.

2. Our treasurer's report of estimated income and expenses for 1948 and 1949

3. A statement of relative expenditures, 1947 and 1948, with estimates for 1949.

On sources of income, some elaboration will be useful. The initials WSCS stand for Women's Society of Christian Service, one of which exists, with its own small treasury, for each conference area of the Methodist Church.

The annual membership meeting of the Council on November 10, 1948 and the Board meeting/the next day gave great attention to the problem of raising a much larger proportion of the Council's income from southern sources. Dr. Howard Odum at the University of North Carolina offered to be one of a hundred people giving $250 to the Council. Among those who have already agreed to join with Dr. Odum are Mr. Leonard Haas, an Atlanta attorney, Mr. Charles Smith, of Arlington, Virginia, Mr. Paul Williams, president of the Council, ~~Mr. G. D. Rogers~~, a life insurance executive of Tampa, Florida, and myself. Guy Johnson? Mr. J. Mayfield

Rec'd 250.

The Council is currently approaching 200-odd southern people with the request that they match Dr. Odum's gift. President Rufus Clement of Atlanta University and President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College have each undertaken to give $100. We have written each of the 3,000 members of the Council, asking for

an extra contribution of not less than $10. In addition, we are planning an intensive campaign for large contributions from individuals and business firms in one area of the South. All of which is to say that the Council frankly faced its need for much more money from the South. I think the prospects are quite good for getting $15,000 or $20,000 ~~anyway~~ during the early part of 1949 from southern sources.

Our membership meeting spontaneously adopted a budget of$75,000 for 1949, notwithstanding the apparent deficit afflicting the budget of approximately $50,000 which the staff ~~advanced~~ proposed for 1949.

You may recall from earlier correspondence that the last sum available to the Council from the Julius Rosenwald Fund is the $25,000 for 1949. It happens also that 1948 was the final year of our five-year grant from the General Education Board. It is mainly because of the loss of these two sustaining contributions that we must turn now with ~~such vigor for~~ additional funds from the South and also for other Foundation support.

The Council is doing an indispensable job, and one which clearly ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ cannot as yet be fully paid for from within the South. We feel justified, therefore, in asking Independent Aid to provide us with ~~a modest~~ $5,000 toward our 1949 budget.

Sincerely,

GSM

SRC - Rough Drafts

DATE to be determined
by time mailing can go out

MIMEOGRAPHED
LETTER TO GO TO OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS (other than North Carolina)

Salutation?

The Council has on hand a number of copies of the reprint of the original article by Mr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, which the Readers Digest recently carried in shortened form.

We thought perhaps you could help get these into circulation.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

( 1 of each type of reprint to be enclosed)

Use small letterhead
Send in brown envelope

March 28

Memo

To : Officers of State Divisions and/or Affiliates -

From : Geo S Mitchell

Re : Attached reprints

November 29, 1961

Mr. John Macy, Jr., Chairman
Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Macy:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

In January 1960 the Council prepared and released a report titled The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, a copy of which is enclosed. This was an analysis of existing executive powers and recommendations for their use.

We have been appreciative of the efforts made by the Administration, since taking office, to strengthen civil rights through executive action. A great deal has been done, and we think we should, partly as a follow-up of our earlier report, attempt to make a public reporting and appraisal of it. It is our intention, therefore, to prepare a second study devoted to the accomplishments of the Administration's first year.

We should be most grateful to receive from you copies of public releases, regulations, or internal agency orders reflecting your agency's policies and actions in the field of civil rights. We would also be interested in any data you can provide regarding the recruitment, hiring, training, or upgrading of Negroes by your agency. We shall be glad to have any other information you think would assist us.

Although we have collected, from the press and other sources, considerable material, we are eager to present as complete a report as possible. With many thanks for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

November 29, 1961

Mr. William J. Sheppard,
Acting Assistant
Director for Administration
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sheppard:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc.1

November 29, 1961

Mr. Neil Naiden, General Counsel
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Naiden:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

Executive Director

LWD:mbb

Enc. 1

November 29, 1961

Mr. A. H. Rosenfeld,
GSA Nondiscrimination Officer
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rosenfeld:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

In January 1960 the Council prepared and released a report titled The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, a copy of which is enclosed. This was an analysis of existing executive powers and recommendations for their use.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

November 29, 1961

Mr. John J. Hurley
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Small Business Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hurley:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc.

November 29, 1961

Mr. William C. Gausmann
Advisor on Labor and Minority Affairs
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gausmann:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

November 29, 1961

Mr. Al Monk
Associate Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Monk:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

November 29, 1961

Mr. Daggett H. Howard,
General Counsel
Federal Aviation Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Howard:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

November 29, 1961

Mr. Paul Geren, Deputy Director
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Geren:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

In January 1960 the Council prepared and released a report titled The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, a copy of which is enclosed. This was an analysis of existing executive powers and recommendations for their use.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

November 29, 1961

Mr. Jack T. Conway,
Deputy Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Conway:

Mr. Harris Wofford has told us that you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your agency in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

In January 1960 the Council prepared and released a report titled The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, a copy of which is enclosed. This was an analysis of existing executive powers and recommendations for their use.

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Although we have collected, from the press and other sources, considerable material, we are eager to present as complete a report as possible. With many thanks for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

Enc. 1

Pending

November 30, 1961

Mr. Hyman Bookbinder,
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bookbinder:

Mr. Harris Wofford told us you are the person who could best inform us regarding actions taken by your department in the interest of civil rights for Negroes.

In January 1960 the Council prepared and released a report titled The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, a copy of which is enclosed. This was an analysis of existing executive powers and recommendations for their use.

We have been appreciative of the efforts made by the Administration, since taking office, to strengthen civil rights through executive action. A great deal has been done, and we think we should, partly as a follow-up of our earlier report, attempt to make a public reporting and appraisal of it. It is our intention, therefore, to prepare a second study devoted to the accomplishments of the Administration's first year.

We would be most grateful to receive from you copies of public releases, regulations, or internal departmental orders reflecting your department's policies and actions in the field of civil rights. We would also be interested in any data you can provide regarding the recruitment, hiring, training, or upgrading of Negroes by your department. We shall be glad to have any other information you think would assist us.

Although we have collected, from the press and other sources, considerable material, we are eager to present as complete a report as possible. With many thanks for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

Original copies of this letter were sent to the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Wallace, | Dept. | of Treasury |
| Pedro Sanjuam, | " | of State |
| Herman Pollack | " | of State |
| Richard Murphy, | " | Post Office , Bureau of Personnel |
| James Reynolds, | @ | of Labor |
| D. Otis Beasley | " | of Interior |
| James Quigley | " | of Health, Education and Welfare |
| James Evanss | " | of Defense |
| Adam Yarmolinsky | | of Defense |
| Herman Bookbinder | | of Commerce |
| Joseph M. Robertson | | of Agriculture |

All Washington, D. C.

SEA FOAM BOND

Filed Federal Executive

December 27, 1961

Mr. Daniel H. Pollitt
Assistant to the Chairman
National Labor Relations Board
1717 Penn Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dan:

I believe I told you we are planning to do a report on one year of the Kennedy administration. I got from Harris Wofford a list of persons in a number of agencies to whom we have written for information on their agency's accomplishments to supplement what our files reveal. Harris did not include the NLRB in his list perhaps because it is not technically a part of the administration.

To leave you out, however, would pain me no end. Would you like to tell us what you people have done? Do you have any releases, departmental memoranda, etc.; do you have data on the number of Negroes employed or upgraded within the Board, etc.?

I will be in Washington around January 10-12 and we shall also have an interviewer - whose name is Mina Shaughnessy - who will be working on the report for us in Washington about the same time. I will call you while I am there. Moreover, I would like to tell Mina to call on you for guidance if she has any trouble or perplexities in trying to track down the information we'll ask her to gather up for us.

Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

cc: M. Shaughnessy

December 27, 1961

Mr. John Feild, Executive Director
President's Committee on Equal Employment
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

As you may have heard we are planning a report on the administration's achievements during its first year. Harris gave me a list of persons in various agencies to whom we could write for information supplementing what our files revealed. I had not yet written to you because you have been well publicized and also kind enough to mail us regularly your releases.

I would like to ask, however, for two things. (Of course, we shall be happy to receive anything else you think we should have but do not.) First, statistics on employment of Negroes within your staff. Secondly, any data you can make available to us which indicates and illustrates progress made in terms of actual hires, promotions, training programs established, etc., by contractors since your Committee has been active. We would be particularly interested in data regarding those firms which have signed Plan for Progress.

Mrs. Mina Shaughnessy has been engaged by us to do some interviewing in Washington before we put the report together. She will be there from January 9 to 12 and perhaps longer if need be. I hope you will have some time to see her because there are a couple of questions of interpretation I would like to have her discuss with you.

Word came from Art Levin that you wanted to hold off on the matter you called me about a couple of weeks ago. Let me know if there is any change.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

December 27, 1961

Mr. Berl I. Bernhard
Staff Director
Civil Rights Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Berl:

As you may have heard we are planning to do a report on the accomplishments of the first year of the Kennedy administration. We are hoping to get this out early in February, though that date seems ever more cold and forbidding. We have written to persons, suggested to us by Harris Wofford, in a number of agencies requesting information about their achievements. There did not seem to be much point in writing to you because, in the first place, your record is an open book, and secondly, you are not technically a part of the administration.

It would be helpful, however, to have from you statistics you may have on employment of Negroes within your Commission and, of course, any other information about the Commission and its work which you think we should have, and do not have.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

December 27, 1961

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

As you may have heard we are planning a report on the achievements of the Kennedy administration during its first year. Harris gave me a list of persons in various agencies to whom we have written for information to supplement what our own files revealed. I had not written to you because you are so well publicized that I thought we might not need to bother you. I wonder, however, if you could send us a checklist of the various court actions you have initiated or continued, including also those in which you have intervened. We would like to have a similar list of instances in which you had requisitioned voting records. The only other thing which I can think to ask of you is data on Negro employment within, not just your Division, but the Department; hires, promotions, grades, etc.

Mrs. Mina Shaughnessy has been engaged by us to do some interviewing in Washington before we put the report together. There are a couple of things we would like for her to ask you about and I hope you will have time to see her next month.

Wiley Branton has accepted. Many thanks to you for your help.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

January 29, 1962

Mr. Charles F. Steele
Executive Secretary
Louisville Urban League
608 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Charles:

As you may recall in January 1961 we issued a report entitled Federal Executive and Civil Rights. This contained certain recommendations to the incoming administration. A copy is enclosed. We are presently at work on a follow-up report, which we hope to issue next month, that will discuss the record of the Kennedy administration during its first year or so.

Certainly, one of the big fields of activities has been in federal and federal contractor's employment. In addition to reporting on the progress of the federal government in this field we should like to give an indication of results, recognizing that some considerable time is often required to translate programs into results. We do have at hand, of course, some published information and some information which we have obtained from the President's Committee. We would like, in addition, to get the observations and opinions of a few of the most knowledgeable persons.

I am wondering, therefore, if you could, fairly soon, write to me your views as to what changes have occurred in your geographic area since January 20, 1961 in regard to the available opportunities for Negroes in federal, and federal contractor's employment. We would be interested not only in what changes have taken place but also in what change seems to be in likely prospect.

I want to add further that we would like to have your permission to quote in our report any statement from your response.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

January 29, 1962

Mr. Clarence D. Coleman, Director
Southern Field Division
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Clarence:

As you may recall in January 1961 we issued a report entitled Federal Executive and Civil Rights. This contained certain recommendations to the incoming administration. A copy is enclosed. We are presently at work on a follow-up report, which we hope to issue next month, that will discuss the record of the Kennedy administration during its first year or so.

Certainly, one of the big fields of activities has been in federal, and federal contractor's employment. In addition to reporting on the progress of the federal government in this field we should like to give an indication of results, recognizing that some considerable time is often required to translate programs into results. We do have at hand, of course, some published information and some information which we have obtained from the President's Committee. We would like, in addition, to get the observations and opinions of a few of the most knowledgeable persons.

I am wondering, therefore, if you could, fairly soon, write me your general views as to what changes have occurred in your geographic area since January 20, 1961 in regard to the available opportunities for Negroes in federal, and federal contractor's employment. We would be interested not only in what changes have taken place but also in what change seems to be in likely prospect.

I want to add further that we would like to have your permission to quote in our report any statement from your response.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

January 29, 1962

Mr. R. A. Thompson
Executive Secretary
Atlanta Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bob:

As you may recall in January 1961 we issued a report entitled Federal Executive and Civil Rights. This contained certain recommendations to the incoming administration. A copy is enclosed. We are presently at work on a follow-up report, which we hope to issue next month, that will discuss the record of the Kennedy administration during its first year or so.

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I want to add further that we would like to have your permission to quote in our report any statement from your response.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

January 30, 1962

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
504 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kerns:

As you may recall in January 1961 we issued a report entitled Federal Executive and Civil Rights. This contained certain recommendations to the incoming administration. A copy is enclosed. We are presently at work on a follow-up report, which we hope to issue next month, that will discuss the record of the Kennedy administration during its first year or so.

Certainly, one of the big fields of activities has been in federal, and federal contractor's employment. In addition to reporting on the progress of the federal government in this field we should like to give an indication of results, recognizing that some considerable time is often required to translate programs into results. We do have at hand, of course, some published information and some information which we have obtained from the President's Committee. We would like, in addition, to get the observations and opinions of a few of the most knowledgeable persons.

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I want to add further that we would like to have your permission to quote in our report any statement from your response.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc. 1

PEACE CORPS

Washington 25, D. C.

APR 2 1962

I am pleased to have this report of the Southern Regional Council, and have noted with interest the accomplishments in the area of civil rights during the past year. I am having your report circulated among the senior staff of the Peace Corps for their review and information.

Sincerely yours,

Sargent Shriver

~~Sargent Shriver~~
Director

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

APR 4 1962

Ideally we would like 125 copies of Executive Support of Civil Rights, one for each of our overseas posts. However, that is a rather tall order and we would select posts for whatever number of copies you can spare in terms of the level of interest in these problems in these particular countries.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

William C. Gausmann

William C. Gausmann
Advisor on Labor and Minorities Affairs

With my best regards,

Burke

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 25, 1962

I am impressed by your excellent report, Executive Support for Civil Rights, which you sent me on March 21. It is a clear and comprehensive summary of the important progress that has been achieved and identifies areas where a continued vigorous effort is needed.

I would like to give this report wide distribution among the key staff of the Commission in Washington and in the field service. Could you send me 30 more copies for this purpose?

Sincerely yours,

John W. Macy, Jr.

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1962

Thank you for your letter of March 21st. I have just finished reading the excellent report on Executive Support for Civil Rights and I found it a most interesting, stimulating and provocative document.

Instead of saying more, maybe it would be better if I would stop right here and start concentrating a little harder on some of those "areas of little action". Quite seriously, I am sure the report will prove to be both a useful guide and a forceful propellant as we move along the road of unfinished business.

Sincerely,

James M. Quigley

James M. Quigley

**CURRENT**

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

File

Rec'd 4/27

April 25, 1962

PPV
JAK
MLV
PAV
LDV

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Enclosed, you will find a copy of the May issue of CURRENT. You will find your pamphlet "Executive Support of Civil Rights" listed in the Readers Service section on the back cover.

Again, thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

with LWD

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier, Associate Editor

AN:ms

File - Copy

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

March 9, 1962

To: Mr. Dabbs
Dr. Dent
Mr. Marion Wright
Miss Wilkins
Dr. Clement
Mr. John Wheeler

From: Leslie W. Dunbar

- L -

You will remember that last year we made some recommendations to the in-coming Administration under the title, The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. Some time back we decided to issue a sequel which would report on and evaluate the accomplishments of the Administration through executive action during the first year. A draft of what we have come up with is enclosed.

There are several considerations which make highly desirable a release of this before the end of this month. Consequently, we are aiming for a March 26 release date. This will mean that we must mail the report out to the Government agencies and to the press on March 19. Ordinarily, we would not need to mail a full week in advance of the release date, but in this case I think courtesy requires that Government officials have it for a couple of days before release.

To have bound and finished copies for mailing on March 19 means -- and this is cutting things very close -- that we must start the final typing Tuesday, March 13.

Last year you reviewed The Federal Executive and Civil Rights and your comments were extremely helpful. We would be grateful to you if you could also review this. Much as I dislike approaching you

in this spirit of rush, I would like to ask that any of you who could possibly find time to do so, read this and call your comments to me (or Jim Moss) on Monday, March 12 or as soon thereafter as you possibly can. We should like your criticisms about material, style, ideas, viewpoint, anything.

I would like for you to know that this rush has not been characteristic of the research. We have worked on this for a number of weeks, had extensive correspondence with Washington offices, and have done several days of interviewing in Washington.

You will, of course, understand that this is a first draft and that the staff will be working through the weekend and on Monday revising and editing it.

- L -

LWD/mmj
cc: Mr. Benjamin Muse

In January 1961, the Southern Regional Council issued The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. This was an attempt to outline the opportunities whereby civil rights could be strengthened, or made actual, by Presidential authority.

The present publication reviews the accomplishments during the first 14 months of the present administration. There has been, however, such extensive use of executive power and influence that we have tried to do more than simply summarize what has been done. Believing that the events and policies of these months represent, in sum, a genuine turning point in American racial relation, we have tried to evaluate the principle of executive action, as well as interpreting the adequacy of the results.

At appropriate places in the text of this report we have inserted each of the 18 proposals made last year by the Council to the incoming administration.

Other organizations with similar aims made recommendations also. The National Urban League released its report titled The Time is Now. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, in August 1961, issued Proposals for Executive Action to End Federally Supported Segregation and Other Forms of Racial Discrimination. A more specialized report was the publication of the National Association of Intergroup Relative Officials, issued in April 1961: Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has, of course, urged certain action by the Executive as well as by Congress. In the Appendix to the report we have reproduced all the Commission's recommendations that call for executive action.

We would like to acknowledge the kindness of many Washington Official, who have given time and attention to our queries, and the research assistance of Mrs. Menia Shaugehsay.

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APPENDIX

RECOMMENDATIONS OF U. S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION.. . .

I. CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH EXECUTIVE ACTION.

A. The Concept of Executive Action.

President Kennedy has brought to the defense of civil rights new instrument of executive action. The Administration consequently has become a primary center for initiative. Negroes and civil rights groups, long dependent chiefly and oft times solely on their own resources, have been joined since January 20, 1961 by the Federal Executive in the active search for sane and just race relations.

The numerous executive decisions taken these last 14 months represent a development as important as the Supreme Court's schools decision of 1954, and deserving of as much study and comprehension. Executive power has been placed in support of civil rights. That power is immense.

There are basic limitations to the scope of executive action. What can be done is nevertheless, great. Congress can pass broad legislation. But Congress does not have the almost innumerable opportunities for specification which lie before the executive. These include not only the occasions for small measures. There is also within the scope of executive power the authority to commit the country to far-reaching policies.

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The term "Executive Action" is to some extent a misnomer. Many of the actions taken by the Administration have derived from the powers conferred by statute. Without legislation under which he could act, there would be little its president could do in some areas. In others such as the military services or the employment field - he operates more freely.

B. National Leadership.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-one was a year of establishing a national mood and direction. In part, the Administration's activity coincided with and helped express this national consensus; in part, it was a clear response to the heavy Democratic rate of Negroes in the 1960 election. Yet the Administration has been more than the agent of either a popular will or a political debt. It has built momentum for civil rights into the structure and the policies of the government, and if it has not acted with more determination than public opinion requires, it has acted with more originality.

The President is said to feel that the people expect to read every day of some new advance in civil rights. He has stated that "we are proceeding ahead in a way which will maintain a consensus, and which will advance this cause." These are the requirements of responsible policy.

Although much has been accomplished, there have been revealed as well the latest weaknesses of executive action as a

means of advance. Activity and energy can become a substitute for results, especially in fields such as voting and educational rights. Moreover, a department or agency which is sponsoring controversial legislature may be irresistibly tempted to count marginal Congressional votes by leaving civil rights alone. And it is true, as later pages of this report will indicate, that cylinders of the executive engine have been quiet, and these include two with powerful thrust.

The life of an Administration is, however, four years, and there is time for all departments and agencies to fulfill their responsibilities. There is also, unfortunately time for momemtum to decay. A principal concern has to be whether the sense of urgency on which effective executive initiative and policies depends can be maintained.

The President has himself spoken often regarding civil rights, though he has never devoted an important address or statement to the subject. He has referred to the "national goal of equal opportunity;" he has affirmed that "I believe strongly that every American should have an opportunity to have maximum development of his talents, under the most beneficial circumstances;" he has protested that voting discrimination "disturbs the national conscience."

In his State of the Union Address in 1962, the President said,

> America stands for progress in human rights as well as economic affairs, and a strong America requires the assurance of full and equal rights to all citizens, of any race or color .... As we approach the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, let the acts of every branch of government - and every citizen - portray "the righteousness that exalteth a nation."

---

SRC Proposal;

> The President, by public statement, should set as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources, and should pledge a painstaking effort by all federal departments and agencies to administer their programs in such ways as to hasten the end of discriminations.

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An American President has enormous power to help the people set their moral and political guidelines. By these and other similar comments President Kennedy has, at the least, taken away any uncertainty the people may have earlier acquired as to whether the capitol regarded the removal of segregation as being a matter of material interest.

The President has set up a Sub-Cabinet group, at the Assistant Secretary level, to draw together thinking within the Administration and to coordinate policies. There is a Special Assistant on the White House Staff, assigned to civil matters, who presides over the group's monthly meetings.

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SRC Proposal:

> An adviser on race relations could perform valuable services for the President, and could also participate helpfully in the program planning of the Commission on Civil Rights and theCivil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

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In this as in other fields, the Administration has assigned primary responsibility to the departments and agencies. New policies are thereby being incorporated into the structure and procedures of many agencies, and each of them has been required to commit itself to civil rights goals. This spread of responsibility promises a greater permanence for the reforms and new policies than would be the case if they were the concern of top-side committees only.

II. EDUCATION.

A. New Orleans Crisis.

At two press conferences in March 1961, the President said that the use of executive authority to secure equal opportunity in all areas would get the continuing attention of his Administration; and that he would recommend legislation when he believed it useful. Inasmuch as no legislation regarding

NOTE: PLEASE GO TO PAGE 10

school desegregation has been recommended or endorsed, the President presumably regards none in this field as useful. Affirmative support has been given the Supreme Court's historic ruling by action of the executive - or more accurately, by action of one arm of the executive, the Department of Justice.

The most serious issue confronting the Department in early 1961 was the systematic harassment of the New Orleans school system by the Louisiana legislature. The U.S. District Court had made the United States a friend-of-the-court, and under the preceding Administration the Department gave vigorous and necessary support to the court as it fought off the numerous measures by which the legislature sought to stifle desegregation in New Orleans. This support was continued vigilantly and successfully. By the end of 1961, the legislature had abandoned virtually all of its once frantic attack, and the Department deserves great credit for its contribution to this end.

In 1960, a private group set up a school in St. Bernard parish to accommodate children whose parents were boycotting the two desegregated schools of New Orleans. Maintenance of the school was taken over by the parish. In September 1961, an interesting motion was filed by the Department to enjoin segregation in St. Bernard as long as it accepted Orleans parish children, and to enjoin the state from giving financial aid to St. Bernard in providing a segregated education for Orleans students. The effect of the motion, if successful, would be to desegregate the St. Bernard schools. Most of the children involved have now transferred to a private school in New Orleans made feasible by state tuition grants. The St. Bernard's suit, while still technically active, is dormant.

B. Efforts to Speed Desegregation

Under the Supreme Court's 1954 and 1955 decisions, the full burden of defending the Constitutional right of children to have a non-segregated education has fallen on Negro parents and their children, and on the limited resources of private organizations. This has been a basic hardship, for arrayed against them have been the state legislatures of the South, ceaselessly improvising new statutory barriers and evasions, and state treasuries to underwrite the costs of delaying litigation, and investigative harassment. In these circumstances, school desegregation could make only slight progress.

Two actions by the Department in 1961 offered hope that, despite Congressional unwillingness to implement the Supreme Court's ruling, some improvement could be effected. In March, the United States entered four cases in Louisiana as a friend-of-the-court. This represented the first occasion when the government had done so prior to a crisis, and for the purpose of asking for desegregation rather than for the purpose of defending the integrity of the federal courts. The plaintiffs are thus joined by the powerful presence of the United States in requesting their rights. The cases now are still before the District Court.

In April, the Department sought permission to intervene as a plaintiff in the Prince Edward County (Va.) case, basing its claim on the interest of the United States in securing obedience to the decrees of its courts. Although the petition was refused, the action gave evidence of the government's impatience and its readiness, which presumably will be renewed, to exert to the fullest its influence on the legal powers.

Both the Louisiana and the Virginia cases were initiated by Negro plaintiffs, and the Department's efforts were limited to intervention.

The Attorney-General has said that he does not believe the government has the power to file school desegregation cases on its own initiative. The Administration has not supported the Clark-Celler bill, which would require all school districts to plan desegregation and empower the Department to enforce compliance. The effort to intervene as a plaintiff in the Prince Edward case was frustrated. The ability of the Department to speed desegregation is, therefore, still severely restricted.

C. The Use of Persuasion

The Department has given considerable emphasis to another method. The Attorney-General, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Civil Rights Division, and others of their staffs have held numerous conversations with southern Congressional, state, and local leaders. They have made known the interest of the Administration in orderly compliance with court orders and have sought to persuade these leaders to place their ~~xxx~~ weight on the side of federal authority. These conversations have been private, but the fact that they have occurred has been widely reported. They have probably been of considerable value, especially in the New Orleans and perhaps also in the Memphis situations.

Desirable as they have been, they have not been an adequate substitute for the sort of federal persuasion which the Department of Justice is perhaps most well suited to provide. The ~~xxxxxxx~~ unfilled need is two-fold. First, there has been ~~x~~ no indication that the President or others in Administration have endeavored to enlist the political and economic leadership of the South to go beyond token compliance with the law. In the employment field, the Administration has asked not merely for non-discrimination, but for affirmative steps to recruit and utilize Negro skills. The Administration has seemingly failed to ask for the analogous

sort of positive achievement in the schools.

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SRC Proposal 2. National unity will be served best if the President speaks forthrightly to end of the South, and if he and his administration confine their statements of policy regarding racial discrimination to that which they are prepared to enforce. The President and his administration could specially contribute to the abatement of sectionalism by frequent conferences and consultations, publicized or not as they see fit, with southern economic and political leaders, to the end of broadening the base of southern support for civil rights and equal opportunities.

---

Second, the U.S. Office of Education continues aloof to the educational crisis of the South. President Eisenhower, in his last budget message, asked again for enactment of federal financial and technical aid to desegregating school districts. There has never been a persuasive argument made as to why technical assistance, as distinct from financial, requires Congressional authorization, nor has this Administration so contended. Southern educators have need for professional guidance and backing in the framing of desegregation plans, and the interpretation of the problems of children involved in the desegregation process. The active attention and counsel of the Office of Education would certify both the national interest in integration and awareness of its educational complexities.

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SRC Proposal 7. We urge upon the President that he

—publicly affirm his full support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his intention to employ his executive powers as needed to assure orderly compliance with it;

—publicly affirm his administration's belief that segregation is an intolerable hindrance to the national goal of higher educational standards;

—direct the Attorney-General to look closely into the authorizations he has for initiating or intervening in school desegregation cases;

—direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to assemble and disseminate, for the use of educators and the instruction of the public, educational facts related to the integration process.

---

D. Federal Support of Segregated Schools

President Kennedy said in March 1961 that the recommendation of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to withhold federal aid from segregated public colleges and universities was "under consideration." There have been no subsequent indications that the Administration plans to act in this area. There are important and difficult questions of law and policy involved here. As Vincent A. Doyle, of the Library of Congress, has concluded, after a careful analysis of several statutes, "in almost any statute the Administrator can find implied authority to withhold funds from recipients who refuse to eliminate racial discrimination in their use of the funds." The continued enrichment of segregated institutions by federal dollars is an example of federal irresponsibility. The President's words, spoken in another connection, are applicable here as well:

> "All of us agree that federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination, but rather should be spent in such a way that it encourages the national goal of equal opportunity."*

What the country has a right to expect is a thorough review of the many programs of federal assistance to higher education, and a resolve to withhold it from segregated institutions in all cases where such action

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*Before the first meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, April 11, 1961.

is not clearly violative of the interest of Congress.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Ribicoff said on February 27, 1962:

> My own approach is one of careful review and quiet action. What administrative authority we may have to bar discriminations in the various programs under the jurisdiction of their Department is by no means clear. We are carefully reviewing our programs to determine what authority we may have, and we are also investigating the operation of those programs where discriminatory action may be occurring.

This announcement, that "we are carefully reviewing," is very nearly the first indication the country has had that the Department has an interest in the problem.*

On the same day, and before the same Congressional sub-committee, the Commissioner of Education reported the actions taken by the Office of Education during the past year:

1. The language and counseling institutes held under the National Defense Education Act will not again be located at colleges and universities which will not accept Negro teachers as enrollees.
2. The Office will study the evidences of racial discrimination in libraries which receive federal

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*In 1961, the Department opposed an anti-discrimination clause in the federal-aid-to-education bill (which did not pass). In 1962, it opposes inclusion of a similar clause in the Administration's medical education bill.

aid to determine if there are violations of the law.

3. "As a part of its annual review of State Vocational Education programs supported with Federal funds, the Office this year is inquiring for the first time into the availability of courses of training in predominantly Negro and predominantly white schools."

The two studies and one action mentioned by the Commissioner are welcome. The inquiry into vocational training programs could, especially, be of profound value. Because the Commissioner did not mention them, presumably the Department is not yet considering other fields of action.

Go to page 25.

SRC Proposal 8. The vast federal outlays for public school education need to be administered with scrupulous regard for the basic federal policy against discrimination. At the present time, the two areas of vocational training and schooling for children of military personnel merit special attention to insure racial equality and fair=dealing,

The Commission also, of course, could not report on the actions - or non-actions - of other agencies which administer federal supports to education. There is evidence of gross racial inequities in school lunch programs of some southern states;* this is the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. The National Science Foundation allows its science institutes for teachers to be offered at segregated institutions. The Housing and Home Finance Agency has not, XX so far as is known, sought authoratative legal advice as to whether, in the administration of college housing loans, it can and should refuse loans to discriminatory schools.

Education on or near military bases sometimes provides vexing problems for the government, which get somewhat inconsistent solutions. For example:

> Madison Pike Elementary School, adjacent to Redstone Arsenal in Hnntsville (Ala.), serves chiefly the children of military personnel. The land on which it is built was deeded by the government to the Huntsville School District. Only white children attend. Negro children, living on base, are transported by Army bus to a Negro school. In 1960, the Department of Justice

* see Southern Schools: Progress and Problems, edited by the Southern Educator Reporting Service, p. 165.

publicly stated that it would press for desegregation of the school because of the land cession, the heavy federal contribution to construction and current operation, and the enrollment. Nothing further has been heard of this. In April 1961 an Assistant Secretary of Defense said before a Congressional committee with reference to Madison Pike, "Schools operated by local school districts in areas adjacent to military installations attended in whole or in part by military dependents, conform to state laws."

Hamilton Elementary School, adjoining Beaufort (S.C.) Marine Air Station, was built in 1958 with federal funds, and prior to the 1961-62 school year was all white. In August 1961 it was deeded by the county for $1.00 to the federal government, and is now bi-racial, in student body and faculty.

3. VOTING

Under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960, the Department of Justice has brought 24 cases involving 20 southern localities.[1] Nine of these cases were filed by the previous Administration and three had been brought to completion by it. The remaining 15 cases were filed between January 26 and December 28, 1961. In addition to this impressive activity, the Civirl Rights Division continued the governmental representation in the six incomplete cases started prior to January 20, 1961, and brought all but one to judgment.

Of the 24 cases, 10 have reached judgment. Only

one suit filed by this Administration has been decided. The exception, U.S. v. Wood, was an emergency action to enjoin state prosecition of a Negro active in a voter registration drive.

At the 1962 session of Congress, the Administration is supporting, for the first time, a civil rights bill: the Mansfield-Dirksen bill to accept a sixth grade education as adequate proof of literacy in any federal election. The bill has strong bi-partisan support, but has also attracted some opposition on sincere Constitutional grounds and some which grows out of sincerely held reservations about the bill's over-riding of the qualifications, particularly important in New York state, that electors be able to read English.

Acting under Section 303 of the Act of 1960, the Department has made voting records demands in 39 southern counties; 22 of these demands have been made during the present Administration. Refusals in eight counties have led to court action to enforce the demands, and three of these are still pending; these three relate to demands made in May and August 1960.

The Administration's decision to back the Mansfield-Dirksen bill may reflect a conclusion that the remedies of the Acts of 1957 and 1960 are too clumsy to effectively meet the problem. Ten cases decided - and the law almost five years old. Certainly, the Civil Rights Division has

given the Acts a thorough and sufficient test. The cases that have reached judgment have resulted in the registration of very few people.

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SRC Proposal 11. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice should be staffed with an adequate number of attorneys of first quality, and the Division's working relationships with the U.S. District Attorneys should be so defined as to permit widespread enforcement of the voting provisions of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

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The amount of litigation undertaken by the Civil Righ
Rights Division, in voting and in other areas, has confirmed the seriousness with which the President and the Attorney-General view criminal discrimination against American citizens.* The Civil Rights Division has been enlarged and has now brilliant direction. There is reasonable doubt, however, that the Division, no matter how capably staffed, can undertake and carry through the amount of litigation necessary to invoke the protection of the Acts of 1957 and 1960 in every existent area of discriminatory practice. There is also doubt that successful prosecutions in some places will induce others to rectify their ways. What is needed to overcome voter discrimination, over and above law enforcement or improvements of statutes, is a national conviction that non-voting

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* Mention should also be made of the Interior Department's action, in February 1961, when it entered as amicus to support the voting rights plea of Navajo Indians living on a New Mexico reservation.

is XX a handicap to democratic policy-making, and national leadership to educate the people in their responsibilities.

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| SRC Proposal 12. | A national registration drive, under the personal sponsorship of the President, should be launched, and supported by publications describing registration and voting qualifications and procedures in each state |

## 4. TRANSPORTATION

### A. Airports

By the close of the 1950's, segregation persisted in many intra-state carriers and in the waiting rooms of many terminals.

Court-actions, boycotts, and occasionally voluntary policy decisions are progressively ending the practice on offending carriers, particularly on municipal transit lines. There is still much to be changed, and segregation on city bus lines is currently the cause of several specially tense situations. The Administration has had more opportunity to act XX in the other field - that of waiting rooms - and has achieved considerable success.

In October 1960, the Federal Aviation Administration discarded a policy under which it had concurred in the provision of segregated facilities. In granting funds for local airport construction, it had specified which parts of the terminals were being subsidized by the federal government;

the XX locality,using its own funds for rest rooms, dining rooms, XXXX etc., could then require or permit segregation in these without being subject to FAA regulation. The policy change is, for the time being, not important, because the FAA has discontinued grants for the construction of terminals.

A suit, filed by the Department of Justice, at the request of the F.A.A., led to desegregation of the Montgomery airport in January 1962. Another suit, intended to desegregate the luxury restaurant at the New Orleans airport, has been heard and is waiting judgment.

Justice was able to achieve desegregation of the Columbus (Ga.) and Raleigh-Durham airports by negotiation.

B. Train Stations

In October, 1961, the Department of Justice persuaded the Illinois Central, the Southern, and the Louisville and Nashville railroads to disallow segregation in all their terminals. By January, 1962, written commitments to this end had been obtained from all rail lines serving the South.

C. Bus Terminals

In a Special Report on waiting room practices in 21 southern cities, issued July 1959, the Southern Regional Council observed that "facilities in air line terminals are desegregated or rapidly being desegregated; that facilities in train stations are still largely segregated but are slowly

becoming desegregated; that facilities in bus terminals are almost completely segregated." This was still the case by 1961, and meant that bus terminals were to be the Administration's most troublesome task.

Following the May disorders in Alabama and Mississippi which greeted the Freedom Ride, the Attorney-General petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission on May 29 for issuance of a regulation prohibiting any discrimination on interstate busses or in bus terminals.* Hearings were held on August 15, at which time Justice presented the results of a Federal Bureau of Investigation survey which showed widespread use of segregation signs in southern terminals. The regulation was issued September 22, effective November 1.

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SRC Proposal 15. Interstate travel is a field in which a final federal effort could decisively end segregation. The clearly established unconstitutionality of segregation in common carriers operated intra-state invites serious study by the Department of Justice of means to require observance of the Constitutional principle.

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The regulation applies to the carriers. It prohibits them from segregating passengers on any bus operated interstate, and prohibits them, in their interstate operations, from maintaining or <u>using</u> any terminal any portion of which is segregated.

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* The Secretaries of State and Defense both filed supporting briefs with the I.C.C.

Compliance has been general, though not perfect. The Department of Justice has moved quickly against localities which have prevented bus terminals from complying. Eight suits have been filed since November 1961, against the following cities: Alexandria, Rustin, Monroe, and Baton Rouge (La.); McComb, Greenwood, and Jackson (Miss.); and Birmingham (Ala.). The McComb and Greenwood cases led to the invalidation of state segregation laws, and in the Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Birmingham cases temporary injunctions against enforcement of segregation are in force.

A New York Times report of January 29, 1962, noted only a few remaining instances of un-compliance; eight Louisiana cities, 10 in Mississippi, and perhaps one each in Florida and Georgia. There quite likely are more, and certainly a number of evasions are in use. Nevertheless, the I.C.C. regulation has been an outstanding gain.

It is, therefore, worth noting that the desegregation of bus terminals was carried out because legislation clearly confers on the I.C.C. the power to regulate interstate carriers. It is the authority of Congress which has been invoked. On the Schools question Congress has been silent, and on voting rights it has provided sanctions, but scarcely any positive regulation. In these circumstances, executive action has a narrow scope.

In May 1961, the Administration met decisively and sensibly the outbreak of mob viciousness, indulged in by state and local authorities, in Alabama.

Physical force is a traditional part of the South's race relations. The ultimate control over Negroes has been violence, administered extra-legally. This is far less customary than formerly; it is still a prevalent threat and often a reality. The mob has been and is the most fearful form of violence. Where at one time mobs seemed to spring into existence uncontrollably, there is now suggestive evidence that they do not appear unless local or state authorities hold open the door. When the politics of the South have outgrown ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ racial issues, and when white people of the South have freed themselves from racial hate, the South will have outgrown mob violence. Until then, however, the latent mob is an everpresent aspect of southern racial relation, and Washington must know this. The present Administration, unlike its predecessor, has understood that there is a dominant national interest to be defended whenever a mob gathers to override the law. It has, moreover, sensed accurately the temper of the southern majority, which wants federal aid when local authority cannot or will not move, but wants that aid routinely and impersonally, and not as the outcome of high policy debates and negotiations.

The occasionsfor violence usually display their

signs in advance. As the Freedom Ride wound toward Alabama, the Department of Justice became aware of these signs and informed the state and local law enforcement authorities. This alertness has been characteristic of the department during this Administration, and is one of the strongest assets it has brought.

Between May 20 - 25, the Department acted with rare vigor and intelligence. It dispatched hundreds of federal marshalls to Montgomery, moved in the courts to restrain the Klan and others who were spawning violence, and the police chiefs of Birmingham and Montgomery, who were permitting it, arrested the supposed Anniston bus burner, and obtained assurances from Mississippi authorities that there would be police protection when the Freedom Ride reached their state.

On May 24, the Attorney General appealed to the Freedom Riders for a "cooling off" period. As he was later to say, "I never questioned the legal right of these people to make these trips but I did question, where emotions ran so high, the wisdom of taking these trips." In view of his responsibilities, and the Department's conspicuous fulfillment of those responsibilities, this was an honorable request. The sincerity of it was further demonstrated by the petition of May 29 to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The President, on July 19, 1961, said, in regard

to the continuing Freedom Ride into Jackson, that the basic question was the right of persons to move freely in interstate commerce. Throughout tense weeks, the government had no means to protest that right, so long as it was denied, as Mississippi was careful to do, without violence. The I.C.C. order gave the government the instrument it needed, and since November has been using.

B. Albany

It was slow to use that instrument in Albany (Ga.), however, and despite violations of the I.C.C. order by the Albany police on November 1 and November 22, the Department took no action. As the subsequent disorder in Albany mounted during December, the Department kept up a steady interest in developments, an action which might be likened to maintaining a "presence" on a troubled front. The Albany events were produced by police high-handedness, included the arrests of over 700 persons, resulted in a settlement in which the Negroes made most of the concessions, and when it was announced the Attorney-General wired the Mayor of Albany his congratulations.

The Attorney-General's exasperating telegram was likely motivated by a simple wish for public order. No blood flowed in Albany's streets, and therefore its law enforcement was to be praised. Albany has copies the police tactics of Jackson during the Freedom Ride: arrest demon-

strators fast, quietly, and on non-racial charges.

These are not praiseworthy methods, nor is there evidence so far to show that the Department of Justice - an enforcing agency - has accomplished much in its several efforts to mediate or persuade in a critical situation, such as Albany or Baton Rouge,* where it either does not have the power or the clearly apparent intention of acting. T The Department might recall that in 1960, numerous southern cities settled tense sit-in disputes without any show of guidance or even interest from Washington. When the Department can, and intends to, act, it can be extraordinarily helpful in resolving issues. In other circumstances, its presence is quite possibly an element of confusion. The Administration has made the Department its principal, almost its only, spokesman and representative in the South; the administration needs to realize that a law enforcing agency is ill-equipped, by its nature, to be accepted in the role of mediator or conciliator.

What the Department can effectively do was revealed during the Freedom Ride in Alabama. It was revealed also when schools opened in New Orleans, and the Department made

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* The Department could effectively proceed against the wire-tapping of liberals' phones in Baton Rouge. It has not been able, through conversation, to induce a change in the fierce dogmas of Baton Rouge officials.

known the fact that several score marshalls were on stand-by duty in the city. So also in McComb (Miss.), where prompt litigation was taken to require the city to comply with the I.C.C. order, and a decisive warning and adequate force were sent when the local police on November 29 allowed rioters to attack interstate passangers.

The South is living through rapid cultural and political change and the climate will sometimes be stormy. Neither the Department nor the rest of the government need to get involved in every controversy that flares. Most can be settled through local pressures and by local common sense. Even when the situation boils or festers, the Department of Justice is perhaps not well-suited to contribute to its solution unless a federal interest is clearly involved.

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SRC Proposal 10. While the present turmoil continues, the Department of Justice has an obligation to enforce vigilantly the existing statues and precedents which protect personal security, and to discharge fully the federal government's duty to preserve the public peace; in particular, every available means should be used to assure orderly school desegregation and the right of peaceable assembly and protest.

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## 6. THE TONE AND PRACTICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

### A. Executive Vigilance

Possibly the greatest achievement of the months since January 1961 has been the establishment of a new and pervasive attitutde in Washington. There has been created among federal

policy makers a sense of obligation to civil rights, and new, higher standards against which to measure that obligation. Decisions made and procedures formed provide what will almost certainly prove to be a built-in alertness to the problems and to the opportunities for advance. Perhaps as important as anything else, there is an air of friendliness toward the civil rights movement, which makes possible its discussions of civil rights as a national, and not merely or primarily a Negro, concern.

This spirit of obligation is evident in the government's drive to recruit and advance Negro civil servants, an action which is not only important in itself but will do much to assure momentum. Of less, but still substantial, importance are the number of things done to tidy up governmental operation. These include such actions as

-- President Kennedy's correction of the Civil War Centennial Commission

-- The Department of Interior's order making nondiscrimination in recreational use a condition of purchase of forest reserves offered to state and local governments

-- Secretary of Interior Udall's insistence that the Washington Redskins either hire Negro players or not use the capital's new stadium

-- the ordering of a Yellowstone Park concessionaire to hire qualified Negroes

-- A Defense Department directive forbidding the use of military police to "quell affrays" on behalf of local authorities in support of

segregation "or other forms of racial discrimination"; local commanders are instructed to monitor carefully any legal actions against servicemen growing from enforcement of discrimination, and to provide legal assistance if necessary to assure due process

-- the requiring of civil defense training carried on under Defense Department auspices to be non-segregated

-- a Department of Defense memorandum of November 7, 1961, expressing concern over the small number of Negro officers, and directing attention be given to their recruitment

-- the instruction of Peace Corps trainees in the extent and causes of discrimination.

These actions are illustrative of a seriousness of purpose expressed in external relations of the Administration as well. The Vice-President met with Negro representatives of Nashville, in the office of Governor Ellington, for a frank and full discussion of needs. The Departments of Commerce and Labor, and the Small Business Administration brought together Negro businessmen for a three day conference (to acknowledge that there is such a thing as a "Negro" businessman, who has special problems, is, in itself refreshing governmental honesty). The President intervened when the White House Press Photographers Association barred a Negro applicant. The International Cooperation Administration, which has a training center in Annapolis (Md.), used pressures to desegregate the principal hotels and motels, and a majority of leading restaurants and other public accom-

modations. The President authorized the Department of Agriculture in June 1961 to send surplus food to the Negroes of Fayette and Haywood Counties (Tenn.), victims of economic pressures because of their efforts at registering to vote.

The Administration has been generally careful also to make an exemplary public appearance, even in the private actions of its officials. The Administration certainly is not impeccable. Even after the White House had said in April, 1961, that Cabinet officers should not speak at functions where there were racial bars, a statement which followed a speech by Secretary of Commerce Hodges at a segregated Democratic party dinner in Columbia (S.C.), Secretary of Defense McNamara spoke at another, and heavily publicized, such dinner in Atlanta in November.

As a rule, however, the Administration has done better and had more presence of mind.* When Secretary of State Rusk spoke to the Atlanta Bar Association in April, the invitation of Negro lawyers was a pre-condition.

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* Shortly after the episode into which Mr. McNamara was drawn, the Agency for International Development ~~XXXXX~~ circulated an interoffice notice, warning all staff against participation in public affairs or meetings which discriminate. This was typical of the caution which the affair induced throughout the Administration.

Atlanta was again the site, when in October Labor Department officials shunned an annual conference of employment security administrators held in a segregated hotel (even though, because there are no state employment security directors who are Negro, none would have been invited).

The President himself initiated steps to bring Negroes into the Coast Guard Academy, and into the White House police and White House detail of the Secret Service. The President has also been personally involved, along with a number of other high officials, in expressing disapproval of membership policies of Washington's Cosmos and Metropolitan Clubs.*

A particularly noteworthy instance of scrupulous conduct was the refusal of the Secretary of State to sign a restrictive covenant when purchasing his home.

B. African Diplomats

Unusually energetic help has been given to African diplomats, who suffer sore difficulties (go to page 45)

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* Although it has been contended that these two clubs are somehow specially touched with the public interest, governmental officials who shun them do, of course, open up all their other club membership and resort preferences for scrutiny.

and embarassments in housing and food services. The Special Protocol Service Section of the Department of State has worked assiduously to persuade restauranteurs along Route 40 in Maryland, and landlords in Washington, to drop their color bars. The Department has advocated before the Legislative Council of the Maryland General Assembly passage of an anti-discrimination bill, as a measure in behalf of American foreign policy -- surely one of the first instances in which the State Department has championed a bill before a state legislature. The assistance of governors in avoiding incidents has been sought, by the President and the Department.

A good bit of success has resulted, and the good will earned from African diplomats is probably great. How serious is the housing problem was shown in July by a government survey that found, out of 211 better-class apartment houses in northwest Washington, only eight that would clearly accept Africans.

The President has, as with the Sierra Leone charge-d'affaires, underlined by his personal concern the country's dilemma, which can increase as African embassies multiply and enlarge. The Department of State has repeatedly pointed out that the dilemma is inseparable from the problem of racial discrimination against American citizens.

Secretary Rusk has also said, in a broader context, that,

> The biggest single burden that we carry on our backs in our foreign relations in the 1960's is the problem of racial discrimination here at home. There is just no question about it.

Until such time as the burden has been put down, the frank attack being made by the Department on the accommodation problem, the sort of candor displayed by the Attorney-General when he visited the Ivory Coast in August, the free exposure which we at SRC see being permitted to foreign visitors, the forthright reporting of the U. S. Information Agency, -- these are the practices of an intelligent government.

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SRC Proposal 4. The effort of America to establish racial harmony and justice enables our people to understand the aspirations of formerly colonial peoples, and for them to identify their hopes with ours. Those who represent America abroad should interpret our racial strife and change with truthfulness and candor. .....

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## C. APPOINTMENTS TO HIGH OFFICE

The tone and practice of this Administration has in no way been more marked than by the appointment of Negroes to high office and the positions of intermediate distinctions. A partial and select list of such appointments is:

Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Dircuit

Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Ambassador to Norway

Ambassador to Niger

Judge, U. S. District Court, Illinois

Judge, U. S. District Court, Michigan

Assistant Secretary of Labor

U. S. Attorney, Northern District of California

U. S. Attorney, Northern District of Ohio

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Associate White House Press Secretary

Commissioner, District of Columbia

Commissioner, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Assistant Executive Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Deputy Assistant Postmaster General for Transportation

Assistant to U. S. Attorney, Houston

Senior Adviser to the Director, Office of International Finance, Department of the Treasury

Collection of Customs, Virgin Islands

Attorney General of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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SRC Proposal 6. Real advantages would accrue to the country from frequent appointment of competent Negroes to high level administrative posts. Negroes can be valuable assets in the representation of the United States abroad, but not if they are used primarily in non-white capitals.

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As Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Mr. Robert Weaver has a position higher than any held by a Negro in any previous administration. Mr. Clifton Wharton is both the first Negro Ambassador to a white country, and the first to rise through the career services. Mr. John Duncan is the first Negro Commissioner in the District of Columbia. Judges James Parsons and Wade McCree are the first federal district judges, and Messrs. Cecil Towle and Merle McCurdy are the first U. S. Attorneys. To the list above might be added Lieut. Commander S. L. Gravely, Jr., who in February 1962 became the first Negro to take command of a combat ship.

It is particularly noteworthy and commendable that the Kennedy Administration has been willing to appoint to high office Negroes who have been leaders of the civil rights movement. It is noteworthy also, however, that very few of the appointees have come from the South. The Administration has avoided challenge to southern political power by appointing very few Negro Southerners prominent in the civil rights movement to high office, the principal exception to this statement being Mr. Spottswood Robinson of the Commission on Civil Rights.

In Mr. Kennedy's election the Negro vote was of great, perhaps decisive, importance. In the American political tradition and practice, this fact would have established the right of Negroes to some of the spoils of victory. What is most impressive, therefore, is not only the number of Negro

appointees, but their evident qualifications. If a political debt were being paid, it was, with only a small exception, paid in good coin, by bringing & into office persons of recognized competence and distinction.

## D. ASSESSMENT

The actions recounted in this chapter have been expressive of a newness of spirit which is the great accomplishment of this Administration. Whatever blunders, or whatever indecision, this deep change of attitude and motivation that has been created in Washington should be the enduring thing. In its best moments, the Administration has had something of the greatness envisioned by the Attorney-General in his Athens address of May 6, 1961:

> For on this generation of Americans falls the full burden of proving to the world that we really mean it when we say all mean are created free and are equal before the law. .....To the South, perhaps more than any other section of the country, has been given the opportunity and the challenge and the responsibility of demonstrating America at its greatest - at its full potential of liberty under law.

This is a summons to the nation and to the South, but the South too is represented by the President and his Administration, and they are a part of the South as they are of every other region. The Administration has not estranged itself from the South. We know of no evidence to suggest that the Administration's widespread efforts for civil rights have in any degree weakened southern support for the Administration. Even the legal proceedings of the Department of Justice have been resented only by the politicians and those relatively few others of the South with vested interests in social discrimination.

## 7. EMPLOYMENT

### A. Federal Employment

So much has been done toward ending discrimination in federal employment that to recount it in adequate detail, even if that were possible, would be tedious and overbearing. The most worthy of achievements has been the transfer of emphasis away from technical non-discrimination and toward the actual recruitment and advancement of Negroes.

How much exactly, has been accomplished, cannot be stated. Results of a survey of Negro job-holders, made in the Spring of 1961, were never &&&& released, except in bits; a second survey made late in 1961 is not yet tabulated.

Nevertheless, there has been a surging initiative, and the groundwork is being laid for a continuing advance.

How bad the situation was can be illustrated by a few data:

- Although the survey of Spring, 1961 showed that 10.6% of federal employees were Negro - roughly equal to the Negro proportion of the population - these were heavily concentrated in the lowest salary grades.
- In Grades GS 12-18 Negroes held only 0.59% of the positions.
- In one department, for example, one tenth of all employees were Negro; about 20% of the lower grades, 5% of the middle grades, and only 10% of the upper grades (GS 11-15) were filled by Negroes. There was no Negro in GS 14, one in GS 15, and none in the super-grades 16-18.
- Not all agencies employed Negroes in number even in the lower grades; the Atomic Energy Commission had 1,955 employees in GS 1-5: only 66 were Negro; at its two large southern installations in South Carolina and Tennessee, of 1,251 employees only seven were Negro: one of 225 in South Carolina, and six (including one GS 12) in Tennessee.
- At the Bureau of the Budget, Negroes were used only for custodial work.

Since Spring, 1961 such progress as the following has been recorded:

- The Chairman of the Civil Service reported that between June and December, 1961 the number of Negroes in $5-$15,000 jobs increased 7%.

- The Post Office had recruited at least 23 Negroes for key positions, ranging from a Deputy Assistant Postmaster General to Postmasters of two villages in Alabama and North Carolina.
- The Department of Justice had added 40 Negro lawyers to its staff, which had had only 10 before.
- The Housing and Home Finance Agency had these comparisons:

NEGRO EMPLOYEES

| | As of April 14, 1961 | December 31, 1961 |
|---|---|---|
| GS 11 | 16 | 24 |
| GS 12 | 35 | 38 |
| GS 13 | 3 | 8 |
| GS 14 | 7 | 9 |
| GS 15 | 3 | 6 |

(A sizeable proportion of these persons are, however, in race relations jobs of various sorts)

- Negro clericals were introduced to the Atlanta and Greensboro (N.C.) offices of the Federal Housing Administration; between April and November, 1961, Negro employment in the Atlanta office of the Federal National Mortgage Association went from zero to eight.
- Negro technicians were added to the Internal Revenue office in Atlanta and New Orleans.
- As of February 1962, Negroes in the Department of Labor in positions GS 12 and up had increased from 24 to 41.
- As of January 1962, the General Services Administration had 12 Negroes above GS 9, compared with four a year earlier.
- 63 of 275 Peace Corps employees, as of December 1961, were Negro, including two GS 12, five GS 13, one GS 16, and three GS 17.
- The Department of the Treasury has appointed four Negroes to senior professional positions, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing - after complaint -

XXXXX hired its first Negro machinist, and the lily-white Coast Guard appointed a Negro as an Assistant Professor of Chemistry at its Academy.

- Civil Service tests are no longer given under segregated conditions.
- XXXX

employees records to ascertain if discrimination in placement or advancement existed. On the same day, Vice President Johnson, who is Chairman of the Committee, stated that the government was not fully utilizings its Negro employees.

Raising Negro representation in the upper ranks is a hard task. In attempting it, the bureaucracy is making a signal contribution to the national problem of underdeveloped manpower and talent.

The dimension of the problem can be illustrated by the recent experience of the Civil Service Commission and the Department of State.

Of 712 graduates of Negro colleges in the South who took the Civil Service examination in May, 1961, only 56 (8%) passed. Of 3,200 examinees from white schools, 45% passed.

As of August, 1961, the Department of State had 4,570 civil service employees, of whom a large share, 1,064, were Negro: 85% of these, however, were not over GS 5. The Foreign Service had 3,732 officers, of whom 17 were Negro. Of 1,140 Foreign Service Reserve officers, three were Negro. of 3,527 secretarial and clerical staff in the Foreign Service about 38 were Negro. In the Foreign Service examination of December, 1959, an estimated 59 candidates from Negro colleges tried, and none passed. Three Negro candidates from integrated schools passed the written and two of these the oral; one of these cleared the medical qualification: the 1959 examination then yielded one Negro along with 170-180 white officer candidates for the Foreign Service. In the 1960 examination, 44 candidates from Negro schools all failed the written, six Negroes from integrated colleges qualified for the orals, and 3(?) passed.

Against this background, the Department on August 16, 1961, convened a conference of Negro educators and other interested persons. Secretary Rusk opened the conference with perceptive remarks, worth quoting at some length:

"...This conference starts from some beliefs which the President feels very strongly, as do I. The first of these is that the United States ought to be represented by people who reflect our total pppulation, and that is not yet the case....Secondly, we have a critical shortage of talent, facing us today and in the immediate years ahead....We now have a genuine shortage of talent. We cannot afford to have any portion of our pppulation in effect excluded from our talent hunt....I've said to some of you before that when you start looking for talent for particular jobs, all the great, systematic rosters really don't help very much, because there is no way to sort out those who are more rather than less likely to do a good job. You get certain standard qualifications. You get certain formal qualifications. But that really isn't the way top-level people are found. Key talent is located by a sort of chain of conversation -- gossip, if you like. You get hold of people whom you know and you say, "Do you know someone who can do this?" They get hold of someone else, and it is in this sort of informal chain of conversation that the most signifcant part of the talent hunt goes on. In this respect, the minority groups in this country are somewhat out of the circles of gossip. We must find some way to tie our minority groups into the realistic processes through which talented individuals are located...

" Up to this point we have not had a large number of Negro applicants for the Foreign Service, and among those who have applied the mortality rate in the process of examination has been high. We have an impression...that the most talented young Negroes are not applying for the Foreign Service...

"If Negro young people do not believe that there is a fair and adequate opportunity for them in the Foreign Service, then you cannot expect them to apply, or to show interest. We must take responsibility for clarifying that point and demonstrating that opportunity does exist.".

From the conference came eight sensible recommendations which the Department since has made efforts to follow. A committee of the conferees was appointed to maintain consultation, and it has been used.

Most interestingly, the conference discussed the nature of the Foreign Service examination, and recommended as follows:

> Do not compromise with quality or make any special concessions of competence as a favor to Negroes, but the examination procedure ought to be investigated to determine whether it automatically excludes categories of persons who are potentially valuable Foreign Service officers.

A critique of the examination is now underway, by distinguished psychologists whose services the Department has obtained. The basis for the recommendation, which goes to one of the crucial and most difficult questions of talent development, was stated by Dr. Kenneth Clark, one of the conferees:

> There is considerable evidence that the present objective tests used by colleges, business, industry and government for the selection of individuals clearly place handicaps on certain individuals from low income groups, rural groups and minority groups, and they give a clear advantage to individuals from culturally privileged backgrouns. If the State Department desires to select individuals of the more privileged, socio-economic groups, if this is an important part of what the State Departments wants in its personnel, then it should continue to use these tests, because these tests will provide a basis for selecting individuals from privileged urban, high socio-economic backgrounds,
>
> However, this advantage can only be obtained with the liability, namely, that individuals of potential talent who would be useful to the Foreign Service from a different pattern of cultural and social background, individuals from rural areas, individuals from lower socio-economic groups, and certainly minority groups, will be substantially excluded, if not completely excluded.

The efforts under way to meet the sort of problems illustrated in the experience of the State Department have been strengthened by several staff arrangements.

Each department and agency has designated an official or Employment Policy Officer, reporting directly to the Secretary or agency head. The Civil Service Commission has put in the field a special recruiter to work Negro college campuses. Several other offices have done likewise. Meetings jointly led by the Civil Service Commission and the President's Committee have been held in regional centers to acquaint field managers and personnel officers with their responsibilities. Interne programs of some agencies, such as HHFA, have sought out Negro trainees.

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Southern Regional Council Proposal No. 5.

> There should be overall review of federal employment practices, without waiting for complaints and with the aim of immediate compliance with the policy of non-discrimination. Agencies whose functions are critically related to civil rights have a pressing need for Negro staff. Mindful of the cumulative effects of past discrimination, the government could be a yardstick for private employers by careful experimentation with techniques for the measuring of job potential.

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Although primary responsibility for ending discrimination and taking affirmative action is assigned by the President to the departments and agencies, their work is coordinated and in some measure supervised by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. It is directed by Executive Order 10925 to

> ... scrutinize and study employment practices of the Government of the United States, and to consider and recommend additional affirmative steps which should be taken...to realize more fully the national policy of nondiscrimination within the executive branch of the Government.

It is worthy of note that the assistant executive director

of the Committee, in charge of its federal employment functions, is himself a Negro economist.

The Committee has authority to receive complaints which allege discrimination. Through October 1961, it had received 593 and disposed of 70: 17 of these had merited corrective action, 29 found no discrimination, and the other 24 were dropped for various reasons.

The Committee's problems, as indeed those of all governmental agencies, are complicated by the rule that forbids a racial designation on the government's personnel records. There is, consequently, no convenient way of counting Negro employees at any time; the only method is an expensive, slow, and not always accurate "head count." This makes difficult both the measurement of the problem and of progress. The elimination of racial record-keeping was done as a means to combat discrimination, and there are good grounds, both practical and ethical, for the rule. Nevertheless, at least in this present period of effort, the rule handicaps good intentions and necessary studies. In January, 1962, a workshop of the American Federation of Government Employees, D.C. Department, recommended a relaxation of the rule and this would seem to be a sensible step.

By Letter of April 18, 1961, the President directed that no association of federal employees which practiced segregation or other discrimina tion could use the name, sponsorship, or facilities of the government or any of its agencies. This has especially affected employee recreational programs. The order has been enforced and has effected wide change. The Atomic EnergyCommission, and perhaps other agencies as well, has included its contractors under this directive.

## B. CONTRACTOR EMPLOYMENT

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities was created by Executive Order 10925, effective April 7, 1961. The order was the first and is still the most considerable of the Administration's new policies. It is the purest example of "executive action." Under its terms, the Committee

was given the twin responsibilities of federal and federal contractor employment.

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Southern Regional Council's Proposal No. 1.

> There is, furthermore, a strong case for establishment of an office, with adequate staff, to review the execution of all governmental programs and expenditures of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of non-discrimination.

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The Vice President is Chairman of the Committee, thus giving it great stature, which has been made real by his active interest. The Secretary of Labor is Vice-Chairman, and an Assistant Secretary of Labor is Executive Vice-Chairman. There are about 14 public members, appointed by the President, of whom two are Negro, about 10 Cabinet level government representatives. Moreover, as the Commission on Civil Rights has noted, the strongest asset which the Committee has is the evidence of active support by the President. The Committee has a staff, which in January, 1962, comprised 50 persons. Space and facilities are provided by the Department of Labor; each contracting agency* of the government contributes to the operating expenses of the Committee, which must be fairly substantial inasmuch as the assessment of one independent agency (Atomic Energy Commission) for Fiscal Year 1962 is $50,000. These two arrangements are made necessary by the Committee's lack of statutory authority.

The Committee has very substantial powers over contractors, few of which have been used. It has, instead, given its chief emphasis to inducing large contractors to commit themselves to the goal of equal opportunity; this function is not set forth in the Order.

*Except the Department of Justice, which furnishes legal services.

The heart of the Order are (?) the provisions which, by requiring compliance reports, established that the primary tool of the government is to be a continued review of contractors' practices. Unlike the old committees of the previous two Administrations, the burden is to be on the employer to demonstrate his compliance, rather than on the complaining employee or applicant.* These compliance reports are required from contractors and first-tier sub-contractors who, according to regulations adopted by the Committee, have contracts of at least $50,000 or employ at least 50 persons. The first reports are to be filed by April 1, 1962, and, presumably, will afterward be required per the regulations, within 30 days from award of contract, and periodically thereafter. The April, 1962 reporting will cover an estimated

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* The inadequacy of reliance on complaints was well stated in a memorandum of the International Cooperation Administration:

> "...without deprecating the importance or value of complaints, the Agency's experience of the past few years has indicated that this is not an effective instrument for advancing the principle of job equality. For a host of legitimate reasons, too numerous to enumerate here, most alledgedly aggrieved persons do not file complaints against contractors; and if the Agency were to rely on this source alone to advance vigorously the national program, its efforts would not be very meaningful. Despite the execution of thousands of contracts in the past few years, only a handful of complaints have been filed. No sophisticated observer or participant in the Government's Equal Employment Opportunity Program believes that the number of complaints is an accurate index as to the extent and scope of employment discrimination. This is not only true of private contractors but is equally applicable to universities and non-profit institutions. Contracts have been and are awarded to universities in the southeastern or southwestern part of the country which do not either admit Negro students or emply Negro faculty members, laboratory technicians or administrative staff; and those universities which admit or employ a limited

38,000 companies with 40,000 plants and 15,500,000 employees. One compliance report will be asked of each company, no matter how many contracts it has, or contracting agencies it may deal with. The reports are to be filed with the contracting agency, subject to examination by the Committee.

The Committee may also require that bidders or prospective contractors, who have previously filed reports, re-submit them for review prior to award of a new contract.

Exemption from this reporting system may be had by a company which, after full review of the practices, is awarded a Certificate of Merit. This provision of the Order has not yet been tried.

Although the Executive Vice-Chairman has said,"Our influence over labor union practices rests almost entirely on our ability to persuade, to encourage, to negotiate," the Order in fact provides a mechanism for securing cooperation from unions. Strengthening this are potent sanctions which authorize the Committee to hold public hearings on union practices to report discriminatory practices to the President and recommend remedial action, and to notify federal, state, and local agencies of any union it finds to be discriminatory.

The Committee met in May, 1961, with 42 labor leaders to discuss objectives; the President joined the meeting.

Strong enforcement powers, including public disclosure, injunctive and criminal

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number of Negroes, too often segregate their facilities with regard to these Negroes. Nevertheless, no complaints have ever been filed with this Agency concerning the practices of these institutions....It is unlikely that there will be any change in the number of complaints filed. It must also be parenthetically stated that the great majority of complaints filed, upon investigation, are found to be unwarranted. Therefore, it will be necessary for the Agency to adopt or devise a program which will give it a more realistic insight and review...

proceedings, contract cancellation, & black-listing, are conferred on the Committee. None of these has yet been found needed.

A complaint procedure is set up. As of December 1, 1962, there had been received 473 complaints: 178 had been dismissed, 71 had led to corrective action, and the remaining 124 not fully processed. Complaints are first investigated by a contracting agency, and may be, and usually are, re-investigated by the Committee. The processing of a complaint requires an average of nearly three months.

The Committee and the Air Force did an extremely efficient job of investigating and acting on the widely publicized complaint of April 1961 against Lockheed's Marietta (Ga.) plant. These complaints were brought not by individuals alone, but by the N.A.A.C.P. In this field as in any other, the prodding of outside pressure groups is probably necessary to the success of governmental enforcement.

The Committee has put its biggest emphasis on the negotiation of so-called "Plans for Progress." Beginning with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation on May 25, plans have by now been executed with 52 of the largest federal contractos. Signing of these plans has been given extensive publicity.* The Plans are all much alike, and commit the contractor, in the words of one Plan, to make efforts "toward attracting applicants from minority groups "especially in professional, white collar, and skilled jobs. [illegible].

Of the 52, not more than 30 - and that is a generous estimate - have, according to Moody's 1961, operations of any consequence in the South. Seventeen have no southern operation at all. The Plans for Progress are primarily a non-southern program. If they are successful in improving employment conditions for Negroes, and if no comparable program is carried out in the South, the effect will be an

*An announcement was made October 29, 1961, of a drive for Plans among the larger unions.

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acceleration of the drain of Negro talent and skills from the South.

The exemption of small contractors from the initial compliance report requirement makes good sense, from the standpoint of conserving the Committee's resources for close attention to bigger problems. It can, however, be noted that the exemption of contractors under $50,000 and with less than 50 employees releases a good many southern textile plants. Shortly after issuance of Executive Order 10925, there were reports of a refusal by the southern textile industry to accept further government business. This issue was apparently overcome, following a conference of April 19, 1961 between textile people and the Executive Vice Chairman and the Secretary of the Army, though by what persuasion has not been reported.

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SRC Proposal 16. There needs to be more effective enforcement of the bar against discriminatory employment by government contractors. Large contractors can be appropriately charged with a special responsibility for positive recruitment of Negroes; an appropriate means of requiring this would be prior certification as a condition for award of contract.

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Public utilities have also been a problem for the Committee. Claiming that their costs must be related to rates set by their state regulatory agencies, they have resisted Executive Order 10952 and its requirement of extensive reporting. The result is that governmental agencies are buying services now from utilities without contracts. This is very probably the only thing the government can do, and reflects one kind of situation with which a non-statutory authority cannot effectively deal.

Results of the Plans for Progress are not yet known. The Committee has detailed information, which it has not released, on employment conditions of the contractors prior to executing the Plans. When compliance reports are filed in April, the opportunity for measuring the value of the Plans

will be present. From time to time, the Committee has made fragmentary reports of wholesome progress.

The Committee has a puzzling administrative structure. It lacks statutory authority. It has, apparently, four policy chieftains: Chairman, Vice Chairman, Executive Vice Chairman, and Executive Director. The Committee itself is not a mere advisory or supervisory body, but meets regularly and directs the program. In fact, one member of the Committee has been primarily responsible for the Plans for Progress, has acted in their negotiation like a staff officer, and has therefore given more direction to the Committee than has the staff itself. This member is supplied with a branch office and staff, not under the supervision of the Executive Director.

At the same time, primary responsibility for non-discrimination in contractive employment is assigned by Executive Order 10925 to the contracting agencies themselves. Agency regulations have been framed and issued. Each agency has designated a high level official to be its Compliance Officer. The Air Force has gone further, and made plans for nine so-called "inter-group relations specialists," at salaries of $12,000 - $14,000, to patrol their contractors and assist them in affirmative compliance. The Army and the Navy are reportedly framing similar plans.

During the first year, the President's Committee has principally achieved the 52 Plans for Progress. Much hard, necessary work has also gone into the preparation of the compliance reporting system. During the next several months, the country should begin to see results, and over the next several years the Committee can, if it fulfills the assignment given it by the President, contribute greatly to American welfare.

C. Other Programs

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the Department of Labor had, prior to July 1961, a policy against registration of apprenticeship programs containing discriminatory provisions. The new policy is to require a specific non-discrimination clause in all programs submitted for registration; government contractors are also required to include a non-discrimination statement in the standards of whatever apprenticeship programs they have.*

The serious problem of discrimination within the state offices of the U.S. Employment Service continues. In August 1961 the Department of Labor issued new regulations against acceptance of job orders with racial specifications. The shortcoming of this, however, is that regulations issued by the Department are not accepted as mandatory by all states. In none of the southern states are they accepted as anything except advisory. Consequently, in the South, the only actual restrictions are those which prohibit the acceptance of discriminatory job orders from governmental offices or contractors. Even here, as the names of government contractors are, except for the few giants, not well known, there is little control.

The U.S.E.S. still in many if not most southern locations has segregated offices to receive Negro and white applicants, and the U.S.E.S. staffs include few Negroes. Services, as the Commission on Civil Rights found out, are not only separate but unequal.

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* The Bricklayers and the I.B.E.W. (electrical workers) have, together with their employer associations, adopted equal standards in apprenticeship training. Probably other unions have also.

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SRC Proposal 17. Federal cooperation with discrimination should be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.

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## 8. AREAS OF LITTLE ACTION

### A. Federal Aid to Research

Vast sums, estimated in the order of $750,000,000 are spent annually by the federal government to support research centered at universities and colleges. This represents approximately two-thirds of all available funds for research in higher education.

How crucial the federal funds are in the economy of a university can be shown by example. Tightly segregated Emory University, a Methodist institution in Atlanta, received a little over $15,000,000 in contributions, bequests, and grants for the academic years 1958-59 through 1960-61. Of this amonnt approximately $7,000,000, or 45%, came from the federal government. Emory holds today research grants and contracts which total about $3.25 million; some $2.5 million of these funds came from the federal government.

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SRC Proposal 9. An announcement ought to be made that, at a date certain, no research funds will be granted by the federal government to any institution of higher learning (or its faculty), public or private, which refuses admission to anyone because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

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President Kennedy has said that "federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination." This principle has not been applied in the field of research grants. For reasons difficult to comprehend, the same Administration which requires every government

contractor to practice non-discrimination, spends enormous sums for university centered research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars.

B. Hill-Burton: the rural hospital construction programs

Of 5,888 Hill-Burton projects, as of the end of 1961, only 98 had been constructed as segregated facilities, as authorized by the "separate but equal" clause of the law. This does not mean, however, that the remainder of the more than 2,100 Hill-Burton projects built in the South are integrated. It means only that 98 have candidly called themselves either all-white or all-Negro. As to the racial practices of the others, the Department of Health, Education & Welfare takes the position that once a project is built, the Department does not inquire into its internal operations.

The Hill-Burton Act was passed in 1946, and its "separate but equal" clause is an anachronism in today's law. Despite this, the Department has taken no step, so far as is known, to question the continued validity of the clause. It has not, in fact, even required non-discriminatory employment in the building of the hospitals.

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SRC Proposal 14. Health and recreational programs, both of which bring the government into close personal touch with people, need to be constantly audited for discriminatory effects. Continued observance of the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton Act is Constitutionally dubious, and should be authoritatively examined.

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The N.A.A.C.P. has had, therefore, to initiate the legal test, and has done so by a suit filed February 12, 1962 against two Hill-Burton hospitals in Greensboro (N.C.). Neither hospital gives staff privileges to Negro physicians or dentists, one segregates Negro patients, and the

other excludes them altogether.

The Department of Justice has not yet indicated whether it will intervene in the case. As the case challenges the constitutionality of a federal law, the Department can intervene at will.

C. The National Guard

The National Guard in southern states is either segregated or lily-white. The Guard is substantially financed by federal funds. Its regulations are prescribed by the President. It is an integral part of the United States Army.

Nor is segregation in force only because of state prejudice. The Guard in the District of Columbia is under direct federal control, and is segregated. There is reportedly no Negro officer in the National Guard Bureau at the Pentagon.

The Department of Defense has no plans to change their practice of racial exclusion. And so a national scandal is continued.

The numbers of Negro cadets at West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy have increased from eight, seven, and three respectively in 1960 to 14, 12, and 10.

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SRC Proposal 13. The National Guard in Southern states is the remnant of segregation in the armed services; segregation in southern colleges and universities, and the mode of selection of academy cadets and midshipmen, restrict the opportunities for Negroes to become military officers. All of these situations are within the power of the President to remedy or ameliorate.

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D. Housing

During the campaign of 1960, Mr. Kennedy said that he would, when in office, issue an Executive Order against discrimination in federal housing programs. Indeed, this was his most specific campaign commitment

in the civil rights area.

The appointment of Mr. Weaver, a Negro, as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency has meant that housing programs are now directed by a person with a long and profound attachment to the cause of civil rights, and with a special professional concern for the economic and social values of open, unrestricted occupancy. Because of the confidence which Negro groups and other civil rights advocates have in him, Mr. Weaver's appointment also secured for the Administration many months of immunity from pressure for a fulfillment of campaign pledges.

A draft Executive Order, prepared by his advisers, was apparently put before the President in early November, 1961. By early January 1962 it had become known that the President would not at this time sign and issue it.

No suggestion has at any time been made that the order was anything but postponed. The implication also has been that the order is postponed for none but political reasons.

At his press conference of January 15, 1962, the President said that he would issue the order "when I consider it to be in the public interest, when I consider it to make important contributions to advancing the rights of our citizens." He said further that "we are proceeding ahead in a way which will maintain a consensus, and which will advance the cause. --- I am fully conscious of the wording of the [campaign] statement to which you refer, and plan to meet my responsibilities in regard to this matter."

A President has, of course, other responsibilities than those to civil rights. He does need to build

Next page is 80.

and maintain Congressional support for his legislative program, and he does need to lead the nation in such a way as to strengthen national unity.

Negroes can and do understand all this. They can, at the same time, justly ask that civil rights not consistently be assigned a low priority. The Administration has avoided legislative battles on civil rights by confining itself to executive action; this has left the Administration's legislative program unencumbered. To postpone promised executive actions, while &&& continuing to avoid serious legislative proposals, is a double-edged deferral of civil rights to other areas of policy.

Race relations are exacerbated increasingly by the festering social problems of our cities, and large among the roots of those are the growing residential ghettoes spoiling and &&&& gnawing at our urban culture. This is a matter too critical, too sore, for postponement of measures acknowledged to be necessary*

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SRC Proposal 18. A declaration by the President that federal housing programs will be guided by a belief in the values of integration would be the soundest basis for an Executive Order prohibiting discrimination. Because the federal government has been a principal architect of housing segregation, there is special reason for it continuously to evaluate its success in reversing the process. Adverse reactions, especially in the South, &&& are to be expected to firm policies; Presidential &&&&&& leadership can be decisive in allaying and overcoming them .....

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Some helpful small actions have been taken by constituents of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which supervises savings and loan associations,

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*For an authoritative analysis of the problems, see A Call...for the Issuance of an Executive Order Ending Discrimination in all Federal Housing Programs issued September 1961 by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

adopted a policy resolution opposing discrimination against borrowers, and ordered its examiners to report any observations of violations. In March 1962, the Federal Housing Administration announced a strengthening of its established - but largely meaningless - policy of cooperation with those states which have anti-discriminatory housing laws. An assurance was given the state of Pennsylvania which FHA said would be the forerunner of others, that FHA will && require approved lenders and developers to certify that they are in compliance with the state's law.

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The housing issue is an appropriate conclusion for a study of the concept of executive action, and what has been accomplished by it. For housing more than any other raises the fundamental questions. Here the issues of civil rights intersect clearly with the more basic problem, which is the question of whether this nation wants to confront and solve the racial conflict that has bedeviled and tortured our history. And in the problems of housing - which are, &&&&&&& simply put, the question of where a family may live and raise its children - we see that racial relations are, in live meaning, the relations of individual human beings to each other. Government can give no higher service than the creation of environments in which the nation's individuals can live with each other in trust and good will.

# APPENDIX

## Recommendations of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights for Executive Action

**from the 1959 Report**

1. p. 327

The Commission recommends that the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, conduct an annual school census that will show the number and race of all students enrolled in all public educational institutions in the United States, and compile such data by States, by school districts, and by individual institutions of higher education within each State. Further, that initially this data be collected at the time of the taking of the next decennial census, and thereafter from official State sources insofar as possible.

2. p. 533

It is recommended: That the President issue an Executive order stating the constitutional objective of equal opportunity in housing, directing all Federal agencies to shape their policies and practices to make the maximum contribution to the achievement of this goal, and requesting the Commission on Civil Rights, if extended, to continue to study and appraise the policies of Federal housing agencies, to prepare and propose plans to bring about the end of discrimination in all federally assisted housing, and to make appropriate recommendations.

That the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency give high priority to the problem of gearing the policies and the operations of his constituent housing agencies to the attainment of equal opportunity in housing.

3. p. 538

It is recommended that in support of State and city laws the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration should strengthen their present agreements with States and cities having laws against discrimination in housing by requiring that builders subject to these laws who desire the benefits of Federal mortgage insurance and loan guaranty programs agree in writing that they will abide by such laws. FHA and VA should establish their own factfinding machinery to determine whether such builders are violating State and city laws, and, if it is found that they are, immediate steps should be taken to withdraw Federal benefits from them, pending final action by the appropriate State agency or court.

4. p. 539

It is recommended that the Public Housing Administration take affirmative action to encourage the selection of sites on open land in good areas outside the present centers of racial concentrations. PHA should put the local housing authorities on notice that their proposals will be evaluated in this light. PHA should further encourage the construction of smaller projects that fit better into residential neighborhoods, rather than large developments of tall "high-rise" apartments that set a special group apart in a community of its own.

5. p. 540

It is recommended that the Urban Renewal Administration take positive steps to assure that in the preparation of overall community "workable programs" for urban renewal, spokesmen for minority groups are in fact included among the citizens whose participation is required.

from the 1960 report on Public Higher Education

6. p. 267

The Commission recommends that the Federal Government, either by Executive or, if necessary, by congressional action, take such measures as may

be required to assure that funds under the various programs of Federal assistance to higher education are disbursed only to such publicly controlled institutions of higher education as do not discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin.

The Commission agrees that in any such Federal action taken it should be stipulated that no Federal agency or official shall be given power to direct, supervise or control the administration, curricula or personnel of an institution operated and maintained by a State or a political subdivision thereof. (one dissent).

from the 1961 Report

7. Vol. 2, p. 182-3

(a) That the President direct, or the Congress enact legislation authorizing, the Commission on Civil Rights, if extended, to serve as a clearinghouse to collect and disseminate information concerning programs and procedures used by school districts to achieve an organization and operation of their schools in accordance with constitutional principles, including data as to the known effects of such programs on the quality of education and the cost thereof; (b) That the Commission further be authorized to establish an advisory and conciliation service to assist local school officials in developing plans designed to meet constitutional requirements and local conditions, and to attempt to mediate and conciliate disputes between school officials and school patrons, upon the request of either, as to desegregation of schools--proposed plans for desegregation, or the implementation of plans already in operation. The Commission agrees that the use of such an advisory and conciliation service should not be a prerequisite to the bringing of legal action in a Federal court nor a ground for delay in the prosecution of a pending action; that its purpose is to obviate the necessity of legal action where possible and, in the case of pending suits, to speed, not delay, a final determination.

8. 8. Vol. 2, p. 183

That the President or the Congress direct the Attorney General to take such action as may appropriate, in any case where a school system is operating under a plan to bring it into conformance with the requirements of the 14th amendment, to protect the

school board members carrying out such plan, supervisory officials and teachers in school systems executing the orders of such school boards, school children of both races attempting to attend schools affected by the plan and their parents, and citizens helping such children or their parents, from bodily harm, harassment, intimidation, and/or reprisal by officials or private persons.

9. Vol. 2, p. 183

That the President direct the Department of Defense to make a complete survey of the segregated-desegregated status of public schools attended by dependents of military personnel living on-base or in the absence of sufficient housing on-base, living in the vicinity of a base, and report its findings to him. Further, that insofar as such dependents are found to be attending compulsorily racially segregated schools, the President instruct the Commissioner of Education to make suitable arrangements for their education in public schools or on-base schools open to all such dependents without discrimination because of color or race.

10. Vol. 2, p. 184

That the President direct the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to make a survey of the practices of all public libraries receiving Federal financial aid under the Library Services Act of 1956 to determine whether or not they are offering free service to all residents of the community as required by the terms of that law and by the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the Constitution. Further, that the Commissioner, as provided in the law granting such Federal aid, withhold Federal funds from States which include under the State plan libraries not serving all residents of the community or not serving all of them in a manner consonant with constitutional principles.

11. Vol. 2, p. 184

That the Federal Government, either by executive or by congressional action, take such measures as may

be required to assure that funds under the various programs of Federal assistance to higher education are disbursed only to such publicly-controlled institutions of higher education as do not discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

The Commission agrees that in any such Federal action taken it should be stipulated that no Federal agency or official shall be given power to direct, supervise or control the administration, curricula or personnel of an institution operated and maintained by a State or a political subdivision thereof.

12. Vol. 3, p. 162

That the President issue an Executive order providing for equality of treatment and opportunity, without segregation or other barriers, for all applicants for or members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard and student training programs, without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin; and directing that an immediate survey, and report thereon, be made regarding Negro membership in the Armed Forces, the Armed Forces Reserves, the National Guard, and student training programs, including data, where appropriate, on branch of service, rank, type of job or assignment, years of service, and rates of pay.

13. Vol. 3, p. 162

That the President issue an Executive order making clear that employment supported by Federal grant funds is subject to the same nondiscrimination policy and the same requirements as those set forth in Executive Order 10925 applicable to employment by Government contractors.

14. Vol. 3, p. 163

That the President direct that appropriate measures be taken for the conduct, on a continuing basis, of an affirmative program of dissemination of information--

(a) To make known the availability on a nondiscriminatory basis of jobs in the Federal Government and with Government contractors; and

(b) To encourage all individuals to train for and apply for such jobs, and particularly those jobs where there is currently a shortage of qualified applicants.

15. Vol. 3, p. 163

That steps be taken, either by executive or congressional action, to reaffirm and strengthen the Bureau of Employment Security policy, in rendering recruitment and placement services, of encouraging merit employment and assisting minority group members in overcoming obstacles to employment and in obtaining equal job opportunities. ~~This~~ In addition, regulations and statements of policy with respect to the operation of State employment offices should be re-examined to insure that such regulations and statements conform to the overall USES policy of discouraging employment discrimination and encouraging merit employment.

16. Vol. 3, p. 164

That the President direct the Secretary of Labor to grant Federal funds for the operation of State employment offices only to those offices which offer their services to all, on a nonsegregated basis, and which refuse to accept and/or process discriminatory job orders.

17. Vol. 4, p. 150

That the President issue an Executive order, stating the national objective of equal opportunity in housing and specifically directing all Federal agencies concerned with housing and with home mortgage credit to shape their policies and practices to make the maximum contribution to the achievement of this goal; and that the President use his good offices to stimulate the participation of all elements of the housing and home finance industries in the achievement of the national objective of equal housing opportunity.

18. Vol. 4, p. 150-1

That the President (a) direct FHA and VA, on a nationwide basis, to take appropriate steps to assure that builders and developers will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or creed in the sale or lease of housing built with the aid of FHA mortgage insurance or VA loan guarantees; (b) direct FHA, VA, and FNMA to take appropriate steps to assure nondiscrimination by lending institutions with which these agencies have dealings; (c) direct FHA and VA, in selling or leasing reacquired housing, to take appropriate steps to assure that such Government-owned housing will be available on a nondiscriminatory basis; (d) designate open occupancy housing for FNMA special assistance.

19. Vol. 4, p. 151

That the Federal Government, either by executive or by congressional action, take appropriate measures to require all financial institutions engaged in a mortgage loan business that are supervised by a Federal agency to conduct such business on a nondiscriminatory basis, and to direct all relevant Federal agencies to devise reasonable and effective implementing procedures. (one dissent and one dissent in part)

20. Vol. 4, p. 153

That the Federal Government, either by executive or by congressional action, take appropriate measures to require communities as a prerequisite to receiving Federal urban renewal assistance: (a) to assure that there is a supply of decent, safe, and sanitary housing for displacees in fact adequate to the needs of the families displaced; and (b) to provide sufficient relocation facilities to assure the relocation of such displacees into decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings.

21. Vol. 4, p. 153

That the President direct the Urban Renewal Administration to require that each contract entered into between local public authorities and redevelopers contain a provision assuring access to rease housing to all applicants regardless of race, creed, or color.

22. Vol. 4, p. 153

That the President direct all Federal agencies concerned with housing and with home mortgage credit to develop procedures for obtaining information on the availability of home mortgage credit to nonwhites and other minority groups, and the extent to which they participate in the benefits of the housing programs administered by these agencies.

23. Vol. 5, p. 165

The Commission recommends that the President utilize his leadership and influence and the prestige of his office in support of equal protection of the laws for all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States in all aspects of civil and political life: by explaining to the American people the legal and moral issues involved in critical situations when they arise; by reiterating at appropriate times and places his support for the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions as legally and morally correct; by undertaking the leadership of an active effort to stimulate the interest of citizens in their right of franchise; and by all other means at his disposal marshaling the Nation's vast reservoir of reason and good will in support of constitutional law not only as a civil duty but as essential to the attainment of the national goal of equal opportunity for all.

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 3/12/62

To: LWD From: JM

Subject: Comments on Federal Executive manuscript

Page 2, paragraph 2.

Should "Democratic rate" be "Democratic vote"?

Page 4.

I had the disquiting feeling that the insertions from the Federal Exec. and Civ. Rights.were being squeezed in to fit rather than flowing naturally in the text. Example on page 4. The discussions of the sub-cabinet group of the President is followed by an SRC proposal that "an advisor on race relations..."

Page 2, paragraph 1.

In addition to the official forces deterring school integration, I would add "school boards."

Page. 25.

The footnote should be "Southern Education Reporting Service."

P age 29.

Again, I think the SRC proposal, if it is to follow closely to the text ought to perhaps come ~~xxxxx~~ on page 28 just before the section beginning, "What is needed to overcome..." In fact, I think that the SRC proposals ought to come at the beginning of each chapter heading indicating that these are the relevant points in the formal document that are being treated in the present one.

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To: _____ From: _____

Subject: _____

P. 30, paragraph 3.

Justice Department?

Page 31.

I know your feelings about this but the phrase "May disorders in Alabama and Mississing" referring to the Freedom Rides poses the Freedom Riders again as the cause of disorder. Couldn't we use following the "May violence in Alabama and Miss. which greeted the Freedom Rides"?

Page 32.

Un-compliance or non-compliance?

P. 33.

Les, I still don't think that we ought to officially apologize for the violence that whites perpetrated against Negroes in the exercise of their constitutional rights whether or not it has been a tradition of theirs to handle race relations in this way. Let me be specific; take your sentence "when the politics of the South have outgrown racial issues and when white people of the South have freed themselves of racial hate, the South will have outgrown mob violence." I submit no Negro should have to wait that long. The point, if you have to make it, ought to be that the Justice Dept. in any anticipated racially tense situation should make it clear to local authorities that all shall be responsible for the safety of persons involved in seeking to achieve their full privileges and rights

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in a democracy. Briefly what I am saying is that tomorrow law enforcement officials, if pressed enough by the Justice Department, ~~will~~ can come to understand that they have the more than equal responsibility of removing violence from the program of any kind of racial change irrespective of the politics of the South or its feelings about the issues involved. I know that we differ on this but I take strong exception to practically the whole page 33.

P. 34.

Can we change the word "supposed" to "accused" or "alleged" - in connection with the Anniston bus burner. It seemed to me to carry less of a value judgment than the word "supposed."

P. 34, last paragraph.

And I guess you know that I, among others, (I hope) in the light of subsequent events (or even at that time) do not consider the Attorney-General's request to the Freedom Ridgers for a cooling off period as "an honorable request". The fact remains that the Justice Department has never yet said to Baton Rouge or Albany to "cool off in the harassment of Negroes involved in the civil rights struggle." If it is not within the Attorney-General's powers or office to take these steps in Baton Rouge and Albany (and I accept this) then I do not think it is within the powers of his office to tell any group of citizens from anywhere to "cool off in their efforts to implement existing legal provisions."

P. 35, paragraph 2.

I think you are bending over politely to be objective. First of all, I am not aware that a settlement has been arrived at in Albany and it is my recollection that Negroes didn't give most of the concessions - they made them all.

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To: _____ From: _____

Subject: _____

P. 29 to P. 37

The section on Transportation.
I get the feeling that the Justice Department is being credited with moving in to implement and enforce the ICC riling and with the exception of the reference to the May disorders in Alabama and Mississippi, no support is given to the individuals and groups, volunteer and organized, that stimulated the action later resuling in the Justice Department's activities. I do not think you need to cite CORE or SNCC by name, but I think that some reference ought to be made to the consistent, vigilant, active, intercession of such pressure groups on behalf of fair compliance with ICC regulations.

P. 50.

Either in a foot-note or somewhere you might note what the salary range is of GS11-15.

P. 52.

Since you have already indicated that the Justice Department had added 40 lawyers I do not think it needs repeating.

P. 57, paragraph 2.

If there is any consensus developing on this point of racial designations of employees, whether in government or in private industry, I think it revolves around the elimination of any racial or religious designation prior to employment of an individual. But they suggest designation would be

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helpful once an individual is employed. I would, therefore, ~~begin~~ change your sentence beginning, "there is consequently no convenient way of counting etc., to "there is, consequently, no convenient way of counting Negroes once employed..."

P. 57, 2nd from last paragraph.

Seems out of place. It doesn't follow the discussions of the Committee's functions, it goes back go a directive of the President. Maybe somewhere near the beginning of this discussion on page 56 would be a good place for that paragraph.

P. 59.

Why don't we just say "At the heart of these provisions are the requirements that all firms make compliance reports and that the primary tool of the government is to be a continued review of contractors' practices.

P. 61. Second paragraph, last sentence.

Makes the point that I think you should have made earlier " in this field as in any other, the prodding of outside pressure groups..." You confuse me at the last paragraph here where you state"of the 52, not more than 30 (and I suppose you mean 30 firms) have, according to Moodys 1961, operations of any consequence in the South. You go on to say "17 have no southern operation at all" but in the absence of indicating something about the size of these 30 plants this is considerably more than 1/2 of all the plants involved and its rather difficult for me to follow you on the statement that "The Plans for Progress are primarily a non-southern program."

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P. 63. Second paragraph from the bottom.

Les, I think the Intergroup Relations Specialists could be miffed by being described as so-called. Could we just say Intergroup Relations specialists and let it ride at that.

P. 65.

I do not approve of singleing Emory University out in terms of funds received for research because they are doing no more than any other major southern university. I think your argument is just as strong by saying a major, southern university in the Deep South, or even in Georgia. Emory is not on trial, but federal granting of research funds to segregating institutions is.

P. 75. Last paragraph.

I got the feeling that your last paragraph was a tired paragraph in which you really didn't have any more ~~XXXXXXX~~ energy left to work creatively on this document because I suspect that it ought to conclude with a summary evaluation of where the Executive has acted strongest, where it has been indecisive and in what areas it has been weakest. And, if you dare, a projection of the year ahead.

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 12, 1962

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: The draft of the new Executive Action report

I believe that this will be a first-rate and timely report which will be of considerable help to the field. I believe that it still needs considerable re-working, and reconsideration from the stand-point of organizational structure of the report, conclusions, length, and style.

1. General suggestions.

a. The injection of SRC recommendations from last year's report do not, I think, help the document. They sometimes seem to be injected into the report even where there is no real parallel in subject matter. I think the use of this technique is a bit presumptious,at any rate, and that the report would stand on its own feet without this rather labored effort to relate it to one of our previous efforts. It would be much better, I believe, if there were a general section which summarized our reactions to the last year against the background of last year's recommendations.

b. I think the report needs a more clear-cut conclusion, perhaps in the form of a summary, or something. I think the ending quite abrupt in its present form. The section suggested in a. above might serve this purpose.

c. I think we need to be more specific about our recommendations. Last year's report included a number of specific recommendations. This year's report is more of an analysis. I think that the pulling together of specific recommenda-

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tions growing out of this analysis would be a contribution. Perhaps a summary or concluding section could state general conclusions, compare performance with our recommendations of last year, include a new set of specific recommendations of high priority, some of which would be the same as last year and some of which would differ.

d. I think the organizational structure of the report needs to be tightened up. Specifically, I thought the section on the Office of Education did not reasonably come under Persuasion, but might be a sub-section of its own. I thought the section on Areas of Little Action was weak organizationally and perhaps that these topics could be distributed among other topics. The sub-section here on Research Grants could come under the Education section, and Assistance to Segregated Colleges. The comments on Housing could come under the section on Tone and Practice of the Administration, as could the paragraph on the National Guard. The Hospital and Health paragraphs might be a section unto themselves entitled Health and Welfare Practices, or something.

II. Specific suggestions.

a. I question the need to reproduce recommendations of the United States Commission on Civil Rights in the appendix of this report. The report is long enough as it is.

b. Page 1 - second paragraph. I would not say that the developments of the Executive Department during the

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Page 3

last fourteen months represent a development as important as the 1954 decision.

c. I think that perhaps the section on the tone and Practice of the Administration should be up near the beginning, with or following the discussion of national leadership.

d. Page 10. Do we need a little more detail on the role that the Justice Department played in the New Orleans school developments?

e. Page ~~2~~ 12.- top paragraph. Are there other similar school situations in the region where the Justice Department might have intervened but for some reason failed to do so?

f. Page 12 - second paragraph. I do not know the factual basis for singling out New Orleans and Memphis in this category and for saying,"especially" in New Orleans and"perhaps"in Memphis.

g. Page 12 - last paragraph. I think we need more development of the contention that the Administration has not attempted to move Southern leadership beyond token compliance. This seems to be a major criticism of the Administration and one that bears more emphasis. The reference to "the sort of Federal persuasion which the Department of Justice is most well suited to ~~p~~ provide," is unclear to me. Particularly so, since it seems to relate to the suggested role of the U.S. Office of Education on page 13. This would not seem to me to be a sort of Federal persuasion which the Department of Justice

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Page 4

is able to provide.

h. Pages 14 through 16. I think we need more development of this area of concern. More of the data used in your testimony before the ~~Spnate~~ House subcommittee might be useful here.

i. Page 27 - second paragraph. I would question the use of the adjectives "sincere" and "sincerely" in this paragraph, relating to opposition to the Mansfield-Dirkson bill. I think the "sincerity" of these reservations is rather irrelevant. The term represents subjective evaluation of motive.

j. Page 28 - paragraph 2. Wouldn't "able" or "competent" direction sound better than to call the direction of the Civil Rights Division "brilliant"? I think so. The word "brilliant" does not sound balanced and analytical and objective.

k. Page 28 - same paragraph. The mention of a "national conviction" as the ~~solut~~ solution to voter problems is a little vague and general.

l. Page 32 - second paragraph. I believe it would give a more balanced picture if we could give some examples of existing evasions, etc.

m. Pages 33-37. I think the discussion of Freedom Rides and of ~~Alb~~ Albany would probably best be handled under the section on Transportation.

n. Page 34--third paragraph. I would not include this paragraph discussing the Attorney General's recommendation for a cooling off period May 24. I do not agree with your evaluation of this recommendation. I think the use of the term

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Page 5

"honorable" is again judgmental and subjective. Would the petition of May 29 to the Interstate Commerce Commission have been filed if the Freedom Riders had accepted the cooling-off recommendation? I think it unnecessary for SRC to take a position on this issue and I question more strongly the validity of the position you have taken.

o. Page 35 - last paragraph. I would not use the term "exasperating" concerning the Attorney General's telegram for the same reasons that I objected to "honorable" and "brilliant" earlier.

p. Page 36 - first paragraph. Do you really believe that efforts of the Department of Justice to mediate are a negative factor where the Department does not have power to act? This is the impression you give here. I would certainly agree the law enforcement agency is not best equipped to mediate or conciliate. In the absence of any other, it may be better than nothing.

q. Page 37 - first paragraph. Should the comments on McComb be put over along with those on the Freedom Riders and the Albany situation?

r. I question the statement "most can be settled through local pressures and by local common sense." In some situations local pressures have been all from the wrong side and little "common sense" has revealed itself. For instance, Birmingham, Albany, etc.

s. Page 46. Would it not also be helpful to point out some of the harmful Presidential appointments? The Merriweather appointment from Alabama, for one; the new Federal judge in Mississippi, perhaps. Are there others?

t. Page 48. Section D. I don't feel that this section is necessary, I feel that it is somewhat redundant, that it could be eliminated without serious harm to your general position.

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Page 6.

u. Page 50. I think that some of the data showing how ~~pan~~ bad things were can be eliminated, depending on several examples as typical.

v. Pages 53-54. I think the quotation from Secretary Rusk is much too lengthy here. I think the Conference itself has been given more space than can be justified on balance with other factors and subjects.

w. The section on employment. Do we not have specific recommendations here? Is the picture given perhaps too rosy?

x. Do we need somewhere some discussion of agricultural ~~assistant~~ assistance programs such as Area Redevelopment, etc? Note the recent report of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

y. Would it be useful to ~~t~~ note the use of Federal marshals escorting white and Negro children to school in New ~~Orle~~ Orleans as an example of something?

If this report is to be a report of SRC, not signed by you as author, I think it would be particularly appropriate if it could represent the collective judgement of staff and officers to a considerable degree, even if this involves a little more time. I will not be in the office until Wednesday morning. I will be available by telephone and in the evenings in case we need to talk further about these suggestions or in case you want me to read subsequent drafts.

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# Executive Support of Civil Rights

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

# EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

# OF

# CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 13, 1962

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APPENDIX

Recommendations of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights ..... 47

In January, 1961, the Southern Regional Council issued The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. This was an outline of opportunities for the strengthening of civil rights by Presidential authority.

The present publication reviews accomplishments during the first 14 months of the present Administration. Because the use of executive power and influence has been so extensive, we have tried to do more than simply summarize and interpret the record. The events and policies of these months represent, in sum, a genuine turning point in American racial relations. We have, therefore, tried to evaluate the principle of executive action which brought them about.

At the beginning of this report we have set out the 18 proposals made last year by the Council to the incoming administration. Actions taken since then coincide with a number of them; others are as relevant and needed now as they were in 1961.*

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has likewise urged certain measures by the executive as well as by Congress. In the Appendix we have reproduced all the Commission's recommendations which call for executive action. A few have been adopted; all are worth study.

*Other organizations with similar aims made recommendations also. The National Urban League released its report, titled The Time is Now, in December, 1960. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights issued Proposals for Executive Action to End Federally Supported Segregation and Other Forms of Racial Discrimination in August, 1961. A more specialized report was the publication, in April, 1961, of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, Executive Responsibility in Intergroup Relations.

PROPOSALS
of the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

January 1961

I. THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

A. Internal Policies and Organization

1. An adviser on race relations could perform valuable services for the President, and could also participate helpfully in the program planning of the Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. There is, furthermore, a strong case for establishment of an office, with adequate staff, to review the execution of all governmental programs and expenditure of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of non-discrimination.

B. National Leadership

2. National unity will be served best if the President speaks forthrightly to and of the South, and if he and his administration confine their statements of policy regarding racial discrimination to that which they are prepared to enforce. The President and his administration could specially contribute to the abatement of sectionalism by frequent conferences and consultations, publicized or not as they see fit, with Southern economic and political leaders, to the end of broadening the base of Southern support for civil rights and equal opportunities.

II. THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

A. Broad Policy

3. The President, by public statement, should set as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources, and should pledge a painstaking effort by all federal departments and agencies to administer their programs in such ways as to hasten the end of discriminations.

4. The effort of America to establish racial harmony and justice enables our people to understand the aspirations of formerly colonial peoples, and for them to identify their hopes with ours. Those who represent America abroad should interpret our racial strife and change with truthfulness and candor.

B. Federal Employment

5. There should be overall review of federal employment practices, without waiting for complaints and with the aim of immediate compliance with the policy of non-discrimination. Agencies whose functions are critically related to civil rights have a pressing need for Negro staff. Mindful of the cumulative effects of past discrimination, the government could be a yardstick for private employers by careful experimentation with techniques for the measuring of job potential.

6. Real advantages would accrue to the country from frequent appointment of competent Negroes to high level administrative posts. Negroes can be valuable assets in the representation of the United States abroad, but not if they are used primarily in non-white capitals.

C. Education

7. We urge upon the President that he

--publicly affirm his full support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his intention to employ his executive powers as needed to assure orderly compliance with it;

--publicly affirm his administration's belief that segregation is an intolerable hindrance to the national goal of higher educational standards;

--direct the Attorney-General to look closely into the authorizations he has for initiating or intervening in school desegregation cases;

--direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to assemble and disseminate, for the use of educators and the instruction of the public, educational facts related to the integration process.

8. The vast federal outlays for public school education need to be administered with scrupulous regard for the basic federal policy against discrimination. At the present time, the two areas of vocational training and schooling for children of military personnel merit special attention to insure racial equality and fair-dealing.

9. An announcement ought to be made that, at a date certain, no research funds will be granted by the federal government to any institution of higher learning (or its faculty), public or private, which refuses admission to anyone because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

D. Security of Person and Property

10. While the present turmoil continues, the Department of Justice has an obligation to enforce vigilantly the existing statutes and precedents which protect personal security, and to discharge fully the federal government's duty to preserve the public peace; in particular, every available means should be used to assure orderly school desegregation and the right of peaceable assembly and protest.

E. Voting

11. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice should be staffed with an adequate number of attorneys of first quality, and the Division's working relationships with the U. S. District Attorneys should be so defined as to permit widespread enforcement of the voting provisions of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

12. A national registration drive, under the personal sponsorship of the President, should be launched, and supported by publications describing registration and voting qualifications and procedures in each state.

F. Armed Services

13. The National Guard in Southern states is the remnant of segregation in the armed services; segregation in Southern colleges and universities, and the mode of selection of academy cadets and midshipmen, restrict the opportunities for Negroes to become military officers. All of these situations are within the power of the President to remedy or ameliorate.

G. Health, Recreation

14. Health and recreational programs, both of which bring the government into close personal touch with people, need to be constantly audited for discriminatory effects. Continued observance of the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton Act is Constitutionally dubious, and should be authoritatively examined.

H. Transportation

15. Interstate travel is a field in which a final federal effort could decisively end segregation. The clearly established unconstitutionality of segregation in common carriers operated intra-state invites serious study by the Department of Justice of means to require observance of the Constitutional principle.

I. Contractor Employment

16. There needs to be more effective enforcement of the bar against discriminatory employment by government contractors. Large contractors can be appropriately charged with a special responsibility for positive recruitment of Negroes; an appropriate means of requiring this would be prior certification as a condition for award of contract.

17. Federal cooperation with discrimination should be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.

J. Housing

18. A declaration by the President that federal housing programs will be guided by a belief in the values of integration would be the soundest basis for an Executive Order prohibiting discrimination. Because the federal government has been a principal architect of housing segregation, there is special reason for it continuously to evaluate its success in reversing the process. Adverse reactions, especially in the South, are to be expected to firm policies; Presidential leadership can be decisive in allaying and overcoming them.

## 1. CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH EXECUTIVE ACTION

### A. The Concept of Executive Action

President Kennedy has brought to the defense of civil rights the new instrument of executive action. The vigor of its use has made the Administration a primary center for initiative. Negroes and civil rights groups, long dependent chiefly and ofttimes solely on their own resources, have been joined since January 20, 1961, by the federal executive in the search for sane and just race relations.

The numerous executive decisions taken these last 14 months represent a development of importance comparable to that of the Supreme Court's schools decision of 1954, and deserving of as much study and comprehension. The executive branch has placed its power in support of civil rights. That power is immense.

Although there are basic limitations to the scope of executive action, its range is, nevertheless, great. Congress can pass broad legislation. But Congress does not have the almost innumerable possibilities for specific action which lie before the executive. These include not only the occasions for small measures, but also the authority to commit the country to far-reaching policies.

The term "executive action" is to some extent a misnomer. Much done by the Administration has derived from powers conferred by statute. Without legislation under which he could act, there would be little the President could do in some areas. In others, such as the military services or federal and contractor employment, he operates more freely.

Even when he and his subordinates act under statutory authority, however, there are spacious opportunities for creative executive policies. Statutes may be interpreted broadly, where once they were interpreted strictly. They can be plumbed for implied

delegation of power. They can be given application to new circumstances.

Executive action is immediate. Between an act of Congress or a court decision and their enforcement there is always an interval of time, sometimes a long one. Executive decisions can be, and usually are, in effect at once. Between the decision and its application there is not, therefore, time for disputation and the mobilization of resistance. Executive actions are more impersonal than those of legislatures or courts. The decision comes forth from the recesses of the bureaucracy, without public debate attending its delivery.

Executive actions have, moreover, another kind of immediacy. People come in touch with the executive far oftener than with Congress or the courts. They recognize it as a vast, impersonal organism which has "its own ways of doing things," and they accept it. New practices which affect civil rights are, like new income tax forms, something to be adjusted to.

These are qualities of executive action which, in the case of a responsible Administration, permit the strengthening of the rights of the people without heated and divisive controversy, and without harm to Constitutional processes.

## B. National Leadership

1961 was a year of establishing a national mood and direction. In part, the Administration's activity coincided with and helped express this national consensus; in part, it was a clear response to the heavy Democratic vote of Negroes in the 1960 election. Yet the Administration has been more than the agent of either a popular will or a political debt. It has built momentum for civil rights into the structure and the policies of the government, and if it has not acted with more determination than public opinion requires, it has acted with more originality.

The President is said to feel that the people expect to read every day of some new advance in civil rights. He has stated that "we are proceeding ahead in a way which will maintain a consensus, and which will advance this cause."

Although the Administration has accomplished much, there have been revealed as well latent weaknesses of executive action as a means of advance. Activity and energy can become a substitute for results, especially in fields such as voting and educational rights. Moreover, a department or agency which is sponsoring controversial legislation may be irresistibly tempted to court marginal Congressional votes by leaving civil rights alone. And it is true, as later pages of this report will indicate, that some cylinders of the executive engine have been quiet, and these include two with powerful thrust.

The life of an Administration is, however, four years, and there is time for all departments and agencies to fulfill their responsibilities. There is also, unfortunately, time for momentum to decay. A principal concern has to be whether the sense of urgency on which effective executive initiative and policy depends can be maintained.

The President has himself spoken often regarding civil rights, though he has never devoted an important address or statement to the subject. He has referred to the "national goal of equal opportunity"; he has affirmed that "I believe strongly that every American should have an opportunity to have maximum development of his talents, under the most beneficial circumstances"; he has protested that voting discrimination "disturbs the national conscience."

In his State of the Union address in 1962, the President said,

> America stands for progress in human rights as well as economic affairs, and a strong America requires the assurance of full and equal rights to all citizens, of any race or color .... As we approach the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, let the acts of every branch of government - and every citizen - portray "the righteousness that exalteth a nation."

An American President has enormous power to help the people set their moral and political guidelines. By these and other similar comments President Kennedy has, at the least, taken away any uncertainty the people may have earlier acquired as to whether

the capital regarded the removal of segregation as a matter of national interest.

The President has set up a sub-Cabinet group, at the Assistant Secretary level, to draw together thinking within the Administration and to coordinate policies. There is a Special Assistant on the White House staff, assigned to civil rights matters, who presides over the group's monthly meetings.

In this as in other fields, the Administration has assigned primary responsibility to the departments and agencies. New policies are thereby being incorporated into the structure and procedures of many agencies, and each of them has been required to commit itself to civil rights goals. This spread of responsibility promises a greater permanence for the reforms and new policies than would be the case if they were the concern of top-side committees only.

## 2. EDUCATION

### A. New Orleans Crisis

At two press conferences in March, 1961, the President said that the use of executive authority to secure equal opportunity in all areas would get the continuing attention of his Administration, and that he would recommend legislation when he believed it useful. Inasmuch as no legislation regarding school desegregation has been recommended or strongly endorsed, the President presumably regards none as needed. Support has been given the Supreme Court's historic ruling by action of the executive - or more accurately, by action of one arm of the executive, the Department of Justice.

The most serious issue confronting the Department in early 1961 was the systematic harassment of the New Orleans school system by the Louisiana legislature. The U.S. District Court had made the United States a friend-of-the-court, and under the preceding Administration the Department gave vigorous and necessary aid to the court as it fought off the numerous measures by which the legislature sought to stifle desegregation in New Orleans. This was continued vigilantly and successfully. By the end of 1961, the legislature had abandoned virtually all of its once frantic attack, and the Department deserves great credit for its contribution to this end.

In 1960, a private group set up a school in St. Bernard Parish to accommodate children whose parents were boycotting the two desegregated schools of New Orleans. Maintenance of the school was taken over by the parish. In September, 1961, an interesting motion was filed by the Department to enjoin segregation in St. Bernard as long as it accepted Orleans Parish children, and to enjoin the state from giving financial

aid to St. Bernard in providing a segregated education for Orleans students. The effect of the motion, if successful, would be to desegregate the St. Bernard schools. Most of the children involved have now transferred to a private school in New Orleans made feasible by state tuition grants. The St. Bernard suit, while still technically active, is dormant. It indicates, however, that the Department can, if a similar situation arises elsewhere, take steps against what could be an evasion tactic of serious importance.

B. Efforts to Speed Desegregation

Under the Supreme Court's 1954 and 1955 decisions, the full burden of defending the Constitutional right of children to have a non-segregated education has fallen on Negro parents and their children, and on the limited capabilities of private organizations. This has been a basic hardship, for arrayed against them have been the state legislatures of the South, ceaselessly improvising new statutory barriers and evasions, and state treasuries to underwrite the costs of delaying litigation and investigative harassment. In these circumstances, school desegregation could make only slight progress.

Two actions by the Department in 1961 offered hope that, despite congressional unwillingness to implement the Supreme Court's ruling, some improvement could be effected. In March, the United States entered four cases in Louisiana as a friend-of-the-court. This was the first occasion when the government had done so prior to a crisis, and for the purpose of asking for desegregation rather than for the purpose of defending the integrity of the federal courts. The plaintiffs are thus joined by the powerful presence of the United States in requesting their rights. The cases now are still before the District Court.

In April, the Department sought permission to intervene as a plaintiff in the Prince Edward County (Va.) case, basing its claim on the interest of the United States in securing obedience

to the decrees of its courts. Although the petition was refused, the action gave evidence of the government's impatience and its readiness, which presumably will be renewed, to exert fully its influence on the legal process.

Both the Louisiana and the Virginia cases were initiated by Negro plaintiffs, and the Department's efforts were limited to intervention. The Attorney-General has said that he does not believe the government has the power to file school desegregation cases on its own initiative. The Administration has not supported the Clark-Celler bill, which would require all school districts to plan desegregation and empower the Department to enforce compliance. The effort to intervene as a plaintiff in the Prince Edward case was frustrated. The ability of the Department to speed desegregation is, therefore, still severely restricted.

## C. The Use of Persuasion

The Department has given considerable emphasis to another method. The Attorney-General, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Civil Rights Division, and others of their staffs have held numerous conversations with southern congressional, state, and local leaders. They have made known the interest of the Administration in orderly compliance with court orders and have sought to persuade these leaders to place their weight on the side of federal authority. These conversations have been private, but the fact that they have occurred has been widely reported. They may have been of considerable value in some situations, such as New Orleans and Memphis.

Desirable as they have been, they have not been an adequate substitute for the sort of federal persuasion which the Department of Justice is perhaps not well suited to provide. There has been no indication that the President or others in the Administration have endeavored to enlist the political and economic leadership of the South to go beyond token compliance with the law. In the employment field, the Administration has

asked not merely for non-discrimination but for affirmative steps to recruit and utilize Negro skills. The Administration has seemingly failed to ask for the analogous sort of positive achievement in the realization of educational rights. The goals have not been set high.

D. Federal Support of Segregated Schools

President Kennedy said in March, 1961, that the recommendation of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to withhold federal aid from segregated public colleges and universities was "under consideration." There has been no subsequent indication of plans to act. The questions of law and policy are both important and difficult. As Vincent A. Doyle, of the Library of Congress, has concluded, after a careful analysis of several statutes, "in almost any statute the Administrator can find implied authority to withhold funds from recipients who refuse to eliminate racial discrimination in their use of the funds." The continued enrichment of segregated institutions by federal dollars raises issues of extreme importance. The President's words, spoken in another connection, are applicable here as well:

> All of us agree that federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination, but rather should be spent in such a way that it encourages the national goal of equal opportunity.*

What the country has a right to expect is a thorough review of the many programs of federal assistance to higher education, and a resolve to withhold it from segregated institutions in all cases where such action is not clearly violative of the intent of Congress.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Ribicoff said on February 27, 1962:

> My own approach is one of careful review and

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*Before the first meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, April 11, 1961.

> quiet action. What administrative authority we may have to bar discriminations in the various programs under the jurisdiction of this Department is by no means clear. We are carefully reviewing our programs to determine what authority we may have, and we are also investigating the operation of those programs where discriminatory action may be occurring.

This announcement, that "we are carefully reviewing," is very nearly the first indication the country has had that the Department has an interest in the problem.*

On the same day, and before the same Congressional subcommittee, the Commissioner of Education reported the actions taken by the Office of Education during the past year:

1. The language and counseling institutes held under the National Defense Education Act will not again be located at colleges and universities which will not accept Negro teachers as enrollees.
2. The Office will study the evidences of racial discrimination in libraries which receive federal aid to determine if there are violations of the law.
3. "As a part of its annual review of State Vocational Education programs supported with federal funds, the Office this year is inquiring for the first time into the availability of courses of training in predominantly Negro and predominantly white schools."

The two studies and one action mentioned by the Commissioner are welcome. The inquiry into vocational training programs could, especially, be of profound value. If these moves represent the entrance, finally, of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare into the civil rights cause, they are good news indeed. The Department administers programs of basic importance; in its field (as in the equally basic one of housing) the Administration's concern for civil rights has to

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* In 1961, the Department opposed an anti-discrimination clause in the federal-aid-to-education bill (which did not pass). In 1962, it opposes inclusion of a similar clause in the Administration's medical education bill.

date been almost mute.

The Commissioner could not, of course, report on the actions - or non-actions - of other agencies which administer federal supports to education. There is evidence of gross racial inequities in school lunch programs of some southern states;* this is the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. The National Science Foundation allows its science institutes for teachers to be offered at segregated institutions. The Housing and Home Finance Agency has not, so far as is known, sought authoritative legal advice as to whether, in the administration of college housing loans, it can and should refuse loans to discriminatory schools.

Education on or near military bases sometimes provides vexing problems for the government, which get somewhat inconsistent solutions. For example:

> Madison Pike Elementary school, adjacent to Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville (Ala.) serves chiefly the children of military personnel. The land on which it is built was deeded by the government to the Huntsville School District. Only white children attend. Negro children living on base are transported by Army bus to a Negro school. In 1960, the Department of Justice publicly stated that it would press for desegregation of the school because of the land cession, the heavy federal contribution to construction and current operation, and the enrollment. Nothing further has been heard of this. In April, 1961, an Assistant Secretary of Defense said before a Congressional committee with reference to Madison Pike, "Schools operated by local school districts in areas adjacent to military installations attended in whole or in part by military dependents, conform to state laws."
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> Hamilton Elementary School, adjoining Beaufort (S.C.) Marine Air Station, was built in 1958 with federal funds, and prior to the 1961-62 school year was all white. In August, 1961, it was deeded by the county for $1.00 to the federal government, and is now bi-racial, in student body and faculty.

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* see Southern Schools: Progress and Problems, edited by the Southern Education Reporting Service, p. 165.

## 3. VOTING

Under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960, the Department of Justice has brought 25 cases involving 21 southern localities. Nine of these cases were filed by the previous administration and three brought to completion by it. The remaining 16 were filed between January 26 and February 21, 1962. In addition to this impressive activity, the Civil Rights Division continued the government's representation in the six incomplete cases started prior to January 20, 1961, and brought all to judgment.

Only one suit filed by this Administration has been decided. The exception, U.S. v. Wood, was an emergency action to enjoin state prosectuion of a Negro active in a voter registration drive. Ten of the 25 suits have, therefore, reached judgment; one of these (U.S. vs. Wood) added no voters, and two others* enfranchised only a handful of people.

At the 1962 session of Congress, the Administration is supporting, for the first time, a civil rights bill: the Mansfield-Dirksen bill to accept a sixth grade education as adequate proof of literacy in any federal election. The bill has strong bi-partisan support, but has also attracted some opposition on Constitutional grounds and some which grows out of reservations about the bill's over-riding of the qualification, particularly important in New York state, that electors be able to read English.

Acting under Section 303 of the Act of 1960, the Department has made voting records demands in 39 southern counties; 22 of these have been made during the present Administration. Refusals in eight counties have led to court action to enforce the demands, and three of these are still pending; these three relate to demands made in May and August, 1960.

The Administration's decision to back the Mansfield-Dirksen bill may reflect a conclusion that the remedies of the Acts of

*In Terrell County (Ga.) and East Carroll Parish (La.).

1957 and 1960 are too clumsy to meet the problem. Ten cases decided - and the law almost five years old. Certainly, the Civil Rights Division has given the Acts a thorough and sufficient test.

The amount of litigation undertaken by the Civil Rights Division, in voting and in other areas, has confirmed the seriousness with which the President and the Attorney-General view criminal discrimination against American citizens.* The Civil Rights Division has been enlarged and has now able direction. There is reasonable doubt, however, that the Division, no matter how capably staffed, can undertake and carry through the amount of litigation necessary to invoke the protection of the Acts of 1957 and 1960 in every existent area of discriminatory practice. There is also doubt that successful prosecutions in some places will induce others to rectify their ways.

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*Mention should also be made of the Interior Department's action, in February, 1961, when it entered as amicus to support the voting rights plea of Navajo Indians living on a New Mexico reservation.

## 4. TRANSPORTATION

### A. Airports

By the close of the 1950's, segregation persisted on many intra-state carriers and in the waiting rooms of many air, rail, and bus terminals.

Court-actions, boycotts, and occasionally voluntary policy decisions are progressively ending the practice on offending carriers, particularly on municipal transit lines. There is still much to be changed, and segregation on city bus lines is currently the cause of several especially tense situations. The Administration has had more opportunity to act in the other field - that of waiting rooms - and has achieved considerable success, both through its own initiative and by responding to the prodding of various civil rights groups.

In October, 1960, the Federal Aviation Agency discarded a policy under which it had connived in the provision of segregated facilities. In granting funds for local airport construction, it had specified which parts of the terminals were being subsidized by the federal government; the locality, using its own funds for rest rooms, dining rooms, etc., could then require or permit segregation in these without being subject to F.A.A. regulation. The policy change is, for the time being, not important, because the F.A.A. has discontinued grants for the construction of terminals.

A suit, filed by the Department of Justice at the request of the F.A.A., led to desegregation of the Montgomery airport in January, 1962. Another suit, intended to desegregate the luxury restaurant at the New Orleans airport, has been heard and is waiting judgment.

The Department was able to achieve desegregation of the Columbus (Ga.) and Raleigh-Durham airports by negotiation.

## B. Train Stations

In October, 1961, the Department of Justice persuaded the Illinois Central, the Southern, and the Louisville and Nashville railroads to disallow segregation in all their terminals. By January, 1962, written commitments to this same end had been obtained from all rail lines serving the South.

## C. Bus Terminals

In a Special Report on waiting room practices in 21 southern cities, issued July, 1959, the Southern Regional Council concluded that "facilities in air line terminals are desegregated or rapidly being desegregated; that facilities in train stations are still largely segregated but are slowly becoming desegregated; that facilities in bus terminals are almost completely segregated." This was still the case by 1961, and meant that bus terminals were to be the Administration's most troublesome task.

Following the May violence in Alabama and Mississippi which greeted the Freedom Ride, the Attorney-General petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission on May 29, for issuance of a regulation prohibiting any discrimination on interstate busses or in bus terminals.* Hearings were held on August 15, at which time Justice presented the results of a Federal Bureau of Investigation survey which showed widespread use of segregation signs in southern terminals. The regulation was issued September 22, effective November 1.

The regulation applies to the carriers. It prohibits them from segregating passengers on any bus operated interstate, and prohibits them, in their interstate operations, from maintaining or using any terminal any portion of which is segregated.

Compliance has been general, though not perfect. The Department of Justice has moved quickly against localities which have prevented bus terminals from obeying. Eight suits have been filed

*The Secretaries of State and Defense both filed supporting briefs with the I.C.C.

since November, 1961, against the following cities: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Monroe, and Rustin (La.); Greenwood, Jackson, and McComb (Miss.); and Birmingham (Ala.). The Baton Rouge and Jackson cases are still pending. The others have been decided in the government's favor.

A New York Times report of January 29, 1962, noted only a score or so remaining instances of non-compliance. There quite likely are more, and certainly a number of evasions are in use.* Nevertheless, the I.C.C. regulation has been an outstanding gain.

It is, therefore, worth noting that the desegregation of bus terminals was carried out because legislation clearly confers on the I.C.C. the power to regulate interstate carriers. It is the authority of Congress which has been invoked. On the schools question Congress has been silent, and on voting rights it has provided sanctions but scarcely any positive regulation. In these circumstances, executive action has a narrow scope.

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*Some practices observed around the South during the last six to eight weeks: signs remaining at Negro lunch counters although removed at white; terminal entrance to restaurant boarded up, leaving only a street entrance, and no change in practice; signs down, but waiting room still partitioned, and Negroes and whites segregating themselves.

## 5. ACTION DURING CRISIS

### A. The Freedom Ride

In May, 1961, the Administration met decisively and sensibly the outbreak of mob viciousness, indulged by state and local authorities, in Alabama.

Physical force is a traditional part of the South's race relations. The ultimate control over Negroes has been violence, administered extra-legally. This is far less customary than formerly; it is still a prevalent threat and often a reality. The mob has been and is the most fearful form of violence. Where at one time mobs seemed to spring into existence uncontrollably, there is now suggestive evidence that they do not appear unless local or state authorities hold open the door. When the politics of the South have outgrown racial issues, and when white people of the South have freed themselves from racial hate, the South will have outgrown mob violence. Until then, however, the latent mob is an ever present aspect of southern racial relations, and Washington must know this and be prepared to combat it. The present Administration has understood that there is a dominant national interest to be defended whenever a mob gathers to override the law. It has, moreover, sensed accurately the temper of the southern majority, which wants federal aid when local authority cannot or will not move, but wants that aid routinely and impersonally, and not as the outcome of high policy debates and negotiations.

The occasions for violence usually display their signs in advance. As the Freedom Ride wound toward Alabama, the Department of Justice became aware of these signs and informed the state and local law enforcement authorities. This alertness has been characteristic of the Department during this

Administration, and is one of the strongest assets it has brought.

Between May 20 - 25, the Department acted with rare vigor and intelligence. It dispatched hundreds of federal marshalls to Montgomery, moved in the courts to restrain the Klan and others, who were spawning violence, and the police chiefs of Birmingham and Montgomery, who were permitting it, arrested the alleged Anniston bus burners, and obtained assurances from Mississippi authorities that there would be police protection when the Freedom Ride reached their state.

On May 24, the Attorney-General appealed to the Freedom Riders for a "cooling off" period. As he was later to say, "I never questioned the legal right of these people to make these trips but I did question, where emotions ran so high, the wisdom of taking these trips." In view of his responsibilities, and the Department's conspicuous fulfillment of those responsibilities, this was an honorable request. The sincerity of it was further demonstrated by the petition of May 29 to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The President, on July 19, 1961, said, in regard to the continuing Freedom Ride into Jackson, that the basic question was the right of persons to move freely in interstate commerce. Throughout tense weeks, the government had scant means to protect that right, so long as it was denied, as Mississippi was careful to do, without violence. The I.C.C. order gave the government the instrument it needed, and since November has been using.

B. Albany

It was slow to use that instrument in Albany (Ga.), however, and despite violations of the I.C.C. order by the Albany police on November 1 and November 22, the Department took no action. As the subsequent disorder in Albany mounted during December, the Department kept up a steady interest in developments, an action which might be likened to maintaining a

"presence" on a troubled front. The Albany events were produced by police high-handedness, included the arrests of over 700 persons, resulted in an interim settlement in which the Negroes made most of the concessions, and when it was announced the Attorney-General wired the Mayor of Albany his congratulations.

The Attorney-General's exasperating telegram was likely motivated by a simple wish for public order; no blood flowed in Albany's streets, and therefore its law enforcement was to be praised. Albany has copied the police tactics of Jackson during the Freedom Ride: arrest demonstrators fast, quietly, and on non-racial charges. These are not praiseworthy methods, nor should the Department of Justice in similar situations overvalue public order.

The Department apparently decided not to exercise any enforcing powers in Albany; it confined its efforts to attempted persuasion and mediation. In Baton Rouge, where student demonstrations have occurred and been suppressed and where Negro youth have been arrested and held for exorbitant bail on charges that derive simply from official malice, the Department has had little authority to act.

The Department can be extraordinarily helpful in resolving issues when it can, and intends to, act. When it does not intend to, as in Albany, its "presence" adds little, except possibly confusion. Where it has little authority to act, as in Baton Rouge, there is still a role for the federal government to play. One can question, however, whether the Department of Justice is the best to carry it out, for it is a role of persuasion. By its nature, as an enforcing agency, the Department is not a good instrument of mediation and persuasion. The Administration has made it its principal, almost its only, spokesman and representative in the South. The Administration would do better by applying at congressional and state capital levels the influence which it possesses, and to insist in those quarters that southern officialdom give respect to Constitutional rights and ordinary decency.

What the Department of Justice can do well was revealed during the Freedom Ride in Alabama. It was revealed also when schools opened in New Orleans, and the Department made known the fact that several score marshalls were on stand-by duty in the city. So also in McComb (Miss.), where prompt litigation was taken to require the city to comply with the I.C.C. order, and a decisive warning and adequate force were sent when the local police on November 29 allowed rioters to attack interstate passengers.

The South is living through rapid cultural and political change and the climate will sometimes be stormy. Neither the Department nor the rest of the government needs to get involved in every local controversy that flares. Many, perhaps most, can be settled through local pressures and by local common sense. The Department might recall that in 1960 numerous southern cities settled tense sit-in disputes without any show of guidance or even interest from Washington. Even when the situation boils or festers, the Department of Justice is perhaps not well-suited to contribute to its solution unless an enforcible federal interest is clearly involved.

## 6. THE TONE AND PRACTICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

### A. Executive Vigilance

Possibly the greatest achievement of the months since January, 1961, has been the establishment of a new and pervasive attitude in Washington. There has been created among federal policy makers a sense of obligation to civil rights, and new, higher standards against which to measure that obligation. Decisions made and procedures formed provide what will almost certainly prove to be a built-in alertness to the problems and to the opportunities for advance. Perhaps as important as anything else, there is an air of friendliness toward the civil rights movement, which makes possible the discussion of civil rights as a national, and not merely or primarily a Negro, concern.

This spirit of obligation is evident in the government's drive to recruit and advance Negro civil servants, an action which is not only important in itself but will do much to assure momentum. Of less, but still substantial, importance are the number of things done to tidy up governmental operations. These are exemplified by such actions, large and small, as

- President Kennedy's correction of the Civil War Centennial Commission
- the Department of Interior's order making non-discrimination in recreational use a condition of purchase of forest reserves offered to state and local governments
- Secretary of Interior Udall's insistence that the Washington Redskins either hire Negro players or not use the capital's new stadium
- the ordering of a Yellowstone Park conces-

sionaire to hire qualified Negroes

- a Defense Department directive forbidding the use of military police to "quell affrays" on behalf of local authorities in support of segregation "or other forms of racial discrimination"; local commanders are instructed to monitor carefully any legal actions against servicemen growing from enforcement of discrimination, and to provide legal assistance if necessary to assure due process

- the requiring of civil defense training carried on under Defense Department auspices to be non-segregated

- a Department of Defense memorandum of November 7, 1961, expressing concern over the small number of Negro officers, and directing attention be given to their recruitment

- the instruction of Peace Corps trainees in the extent and causes of discrimination.

These acts illustrate a seriousness of purpose expressed in outside relations of the Administration as well. The Vice-President met with Negro representatives of Nashville, in the office of Governor Ellington, for a frank and full discussion of needs. The Departments of Commerce and Labor and the Small Business Administration brought together Negro businessmen for a three day conference (to acknowledge that there is such a thing as a "Negro" businessman, who has special problems, is, in itself, refreshing governmental honesty). The President intervened when the White House Press Photographers Association barred a Negro applicant. The International Cooperation Administration, which has a training center in Annapolis (Md.), used pressures to desegregate the principal hotels and motels, and a majority of leading restaurants and other public accommodations. The President authorized the Department of Agriculture in June, 1961, to send surplus food to the Negroes of Fayette and Haywood Counties (Tenn.), victims of economic pressures because of their efforts at registering to vote.

The Administration has been generally careful also to make an exemplary public appearance, even in the private actions

of its officials. In April, 1961, the White House said that Cabinet officers should not speak at functions where there were racial bars, a statement which followed a speech by Secretary of Commerce Hodges at a segregated Democratic party dinner in Columbia (S.C.). Secretary of Defense McNamara, nevertheless, spoke at another, and heavily publicized, such dinner in Atlanta in November.

As a rule, however, the Administration has done better and had more presence of mind.* When Secretary of State Rusk spoke to the Atlanta Bar Association in April, the invitation of Negro lawyers was a pre-condition. Atlanta was again the site when in October Labor Department officials shunned an annual conference of employment security administrators held in a segregated hotel (even though, because there are no state employment security directors who are Negro, none would have been invited).

A particularly noteworthy instance of scrupulous conduct was the refusal of the Secretary of State to sign a restrictive covenant when purchasing his home.

The President himself initiated steps to bring Negroes into the Coast Guard Academy, and into the White House police and White House detail of the Secret Service. The President has also been personally involved, along with a number of other high officials, in expressing disapproval of membership policies of Washington's Cosmos and Metropolitan Clubs.+

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* Shortly after the episode into which Mr. McNamara was drawn, the Agency for International Development circulated an interoffice notice, warning all staff against participation in public affairs or meetings which discriminate. This was typical of the caution which the affair induced throughout the Administration.

+ Although it has been contended that these two clubs are somehow specially touched with the public interest, governmental officials who shun them do, of course, open up all their other club memberships and resort preferences for scrutiny.

The Washington club controversy was widely reported, and the public watched with interest the unfolding of its day-to-day developments. Public interest and public instruction go usually hand in hand. The club affair emphasized how important the private acts of high officers can be. They contribute largely to the tone of American life, and establish social standards for many.

B. African Diplomats

Unusually energetic help has been given to African diplomats, who suffer sore difficulties and embarassments in housing and food services. The Special Protocol Service Section of the Department of State has worked assiduously to persuade restaurateurs along Route 40 in Maryland, and landlords in Washington, to drop their color bars. The Department has advocated before the Legislative Council of the Maryland General Assembly passage of an anti-discrimination bill, as a measure in behalf of American foreign policy - surely one of the first instances in which the State Department has championed a bill before a state legislature. The assistance of governors in avoiding incidents has been sought, by the President and the Department.

A good bit of success has resulted, and the good will earned from African diplomats is, hopefully, great. How serious is the housing problem was shown in July by a government survey that found, out of 211 better-class apartment houses in northwest Washington, only eight that would clearly accept Africans.

The President has, as in the case of the Sierra Leone charge d'affaires, underlined by his personal concern the country's dilemma, which can increase as African embassies multiply and enlarge. The Department of State has repeatedly pointed out that the dilemma is inseparable from the problem of racial discrimination against American citizens.

Secretary Rusk has also said, in a broader context,

> The biggest single burden that we carry on our backs in our foreign relations in the 1960's is the problem of racial discrimination here at home. There is just no question about it.

Until such time as the burden has been put down, the frank attack being made by the Department on the accommodation problem, the sort of candor displayed by Assistant Secretary of State Williams when in Africa and by the Attorney-General when he visited the Ivory Coast, the free exposure which we at the Southern Regional Council see being permitted to foreign visitors, the straightforward reporting of the U.S. Information Agency - these are the practices of an intelligent government.

## C. Appointments to High Office

The tone and practice of this Administration has in no way been more marked than by the appointment of Negroes to high office and to positions of intermediate distinction. A partial and select list of such appointments is:

- Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit
- Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency
- Ambassador to Norway
- Ambassador to Niger
- Judge, U.S. District Court, Illinois
- Judge, U.S. District Court, Michigan
- Assistant Secretary of Labor
- U.S. Attorney, Northern District of California
- U.S. Attorney, Northern District of Ohio
- Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs
- Associate White House Press Secretary
- Commissioner, District of Columbia
- Commissioner, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
- Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Assistant Executive Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Deputy Assistant Postmaster General for Transportation

Assistant to U. S. Attorney, Houston

Senior Adviser to the Director, Office of International Finance, Department of the Treasury

Collector of Customs, Virgin Islands

Attorney General of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

As Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Mr. Robert Weaver has a position higher than any held by a Negro in any previous administration. Mr. Clifton Wharton is both the first Negro Ambassador to a white country, and the first to rise through the career service. Mr. John Duncan is the first Negro Commissioner in the District of Columbia. Judges James Parsons and Wade McCree are the first federal district judges, and Messrs. Cecil Poole and Merle McCurdy are the first U. S. Attorneys. To the list above might be added Lieut. Commander S. L. Gravely, Jr., who in February, 1962, became the first Negro to take command of a combat ship.

It is particularly noteworthy and commendable that the Kennedy Administration has been willing to appoint to high office Negroes who have been leaders of the civil rights movement. It is noteworthy also, however, that very few of the appointees have come from the South. The Administration has avoided challenge to southern political power by appointing very few Negro Southerners prominent in the civil rights movement to high office, the principal exception to this statement being Mr. Spottswood Robinson of the Commission on Civil Rights.

In Mr. Kennedy's election the Negro vote was of great, perhaps decisive, importance. In the American political tradition and practice, this fact would have established the right of Negroes to some of the spoils of victory. What is most impressive, therefore, is not only the number of Negro appointees, but their evident qualifications. If a political debt were being paid, it was paid in good coin, by bringing into office persons of recognized competence and distinction.

## D. Assessment

The actions recounted in this chapter have been expressive of a newness of spirit which is the great accomplishment of this Administration. Whatever blunders, or whatever indecision, this deep change of attitude and motivation created in Washington should be the enduring thing. In its best moments, the Administration has had something of the greatness envisioned by the Attorney-General in his Athens address of May 6, 1961:

> For on this generation of Americans falls the full burden of proving to the world that we really mean it when we say all men are created free and are equal before the law .... To the South, perhaps more than any other section of the country, has been given the opportunity and the challenge and the responsibility of demonstrating America at its greatest - at its full potential of liberty under law.

This is a summons to the nation and to the South, but the South too is represented by the President and his Administration, and they are a part of the South as they are of every other region. The Administration has not estranged itself from the South. We know of no evidence to suggest that the Administration's widespread efforts for civil rights have alienated the Administration's support among the people of the South. Even the legal proceedings of the Department of Justice have been generally accepted, except by those politicians and some relatively few others with vested interests in racial discrimination.

## 7. EMPLOYMENT

### A. Federal Employment

The most worthy of many achievements in federal employment has been the transfer of emphasis away from technical non-discrimination and toward the actual recruitment and advancement of Negroes.

How much exactly has been accomplished cannot be stated. Results of a survey of Negro job-holders made in the Spring of 1961 were never released, except in bits; a second survey made late in 1961 is not yet tabulated. Nevertheless, there has been a surging initiative, and the groundwork is being laid for continuing advance.

How bad the situation was can be illustrated by a few data:

- Although the survey of Spring, 1961 showed that 10.6% of federal employees were Negro - roughly equal to the Negro proportion of the population - these were heavily concentrated in the lowest salary grades. In Grades GS-12 to GS-18, Negroes held only 0.59% of the positions.

- In one department, for example, one-tenth of all employees were Negro; about 20% of the lower grades, 5% of the middle grades, and only 1% of the upper grades (GS-11 to GS-15)* were filled by Negroes. There were no Negroes in GS-14, one in GS-15, and none in the super-grades 16-18.

- Not all agencies employed Negroes in number even in the lower grades. One independent agency, for example, had 1,955 employees in GS-1 to GS-5: only 66 were Negro; at its two large southern installations in South Carolina and Tennessee, of 1,251 employees only seven were Negro: one of 225 in South Carolina, and six (including one GS-12) in Tennessee.

*$7,560 - $13,730 starting salaries

Since Spring, 1961, such progress as the following has been recorded:

- The Post Office had recruited at least 23 Negroes for key positions, ranging from a Deputy Assistant Postmaster General to Postmasters of two villages in Alabama and North Carolina.

- The Department of Justice had added 40 Negro lawyers to its staff, which had had only ten before.

- The Housing and Home Finance Agency had these comparisons:

| | As of April 15, 1961 | As of December 31, 1961 |
|---|---|---|
| GS-11 | 16 | 24 |
| GS-12 | 35 | 38 |
| GS-13 | 3 | 8 |
| GS-14 | 7 | 9 |
| GS-15 | 3 | 6 |

(A sizeable proportion of these persons are in race relations jobs of various sorts.)

- Negro clericals were introduced to the Atlanta and Greensboro (N.C.) offices of the Federal Housing Administration; between April and November, 1961. Negro employment in the Atlanta office of the Federal National Mortgage Association went from zero to eight. Negro technicians were added to the Internal Revenue offices in Atlanta and New Orleans.

- As of February, 1962, Negroes in the Department of Labor in positions GS-12 and up had increased from 24 to 41. As of January, 1962, the General Services Administration had 12 Negroes above GS-9, compared with four a year earlier.

- 63 of 275 Peace Corps employees, as of December, 1961, were Negro, including two GS-12, five GS-13, one GS-16, and three GS-17.

- The Department of the Treasury has appointed four Negroes to senior professional positions, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing - after complaint - hired its first Negro machinist, and the formerly lily-white Coast Guard Academy appointed a Negro as an Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

- Civil Service tests are no longer given under segregated conditions.

- The Department of Agriculture had by the end of the year 42 full time and four part time Negro employees in GS-12 to GS-15, as against 15 a year earlier.

The Agriculture picture is a convenient example of the uneven progress which still characterizes governmental employment. Agriculture, at the end of 1961, had no full time Negro employees above GS-14 and only two in that grade. Its 46 Negroes, full and part time, in Grades 12-15 (a 300% increase over the previous year) were still less than one-half of 1% of the Department's 9,692 employees in those grades. There were no Negroes above GS-15. Several of the Department's agencies employed no Negroes at all in their upper positions, including such big ones as the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

Despite token gains, chiefly in the housing agencies, there have been no appreciable changes in Negro employment in federal offices located in the South. Where government offices are in privately owned buildings, separate facilities are often still in use.

What improvement, if any has occurred in the employment of Negroes in certain positions especially vital to their interests, such as F.B.I. investigators and U.S. Marshalls, has been impossible to determine, as the Department of Justice has declined to release the information.

The gains cited above are slight, but they convey promise. On February 17, 1962, Secretary of Labor Goldberg, who is also Vice-Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, announced that the Committee was undertaking the "stupendous task" of reviewing all federal employees' records to ascertain if discrimination in placement or advancement existed. On the same day, Vice-President Johnson, who is Chairman of the Committee, stated that the government was not fully utilizing its Negro employees.

Raising Negro representation in the upper ranks is a hard task. In attempting it, the bureaucracy is making a signal contribution to the national problem of underdeveloped manpower

and talent.

The dimensions of the problem can be illustrated by the recent experiences of the Civil Service Commission and the Department of State. Of 712 graduates of Negro colleges in the South who took the Civil Service examination in May, 1961, only 56 (8%) passed. Of 3,200 examinees from southern white schools, 45% passed.

As of August, 1961, the Department of State had 4,570 civil service employees, of whom a large share, 1,064, were Negro: 85% of these, however, were not over GS-5. The Foreign Service had 3,732 officers, of whom 17 were Negro. Of 1,140 Foreign Service Reserve officers, three were Negro. Of 3,527 secretarial and clerical staff in the Foreign Service about 38 were Negro. In the Foreign Service examination of December, 1959, an estimated 59 candidates from Negro colleges tried, and none passed. Three Negro candidates from integrated schools passed the written and two of these the oral; one of these cleared the medical qualification: the 1959 examination thus yielded one Negro along with 170-180 white officer candidates for the Foreign Service. In the 1960 examination, 44 candidates from Negro schools all failed the written, six Negroes from integrated colleges qualified for the orals, and three passed; two* of these have been appointed.

Against this background, the Department on August 16, 1961, convened a conference of Negro educators and other interested persons. Secretary Rusk opened the conference with perceptive remarks, worth quoting at some length:

> ...We now have a genuine shortage of talent. We cannot afford to have any portion of our population in effect excluded from our talent hunt....
>
> I've said to some of you before that when you start looking for talent for particular jobs, all the great, systematic rosters really don't help very much, because there is no way to sort out those who are more rather than less likely to do a good job. You get certain formal qualifications. But that really isn't

*Including the first female Negro Foreign Officer candidate. The 1961 examination is not yet fully processed; 119 Negroes (by a head count) took the examination.

> the way top-level people are found. Key talent is located by a sort of chain of conversation -- gossip, if you like. You get hold of people whom you know and you say, "Do you know someone who can do this?" They get hold of someone else, and it is in this sort of informal chain of conversation that the most significant part of the talent hunt goes on. In this respect, the minority groups in this country are somewhat out of the circles of gossip. We must find some way to tie our minority groups into the realistic processes through which talented individuals are located....
>
> Up to this point we have not had a large number of Negro applicants for the Foreign Service, and among those who have applied the mortality rate in the process of examination has been high. We have an impression...that the most talented young Negroes are not applying for the Foreign Service....
>
> ...If Negro young people do not believe that there is a fair and adequate opportunity for them in the Foreign Service, then you cannot expect them to apply, or to show interest. We must take responsibility for clarifying that point and demonstrating that opportunity does exist...

From the conference came eight sensible recommendations which the Department since has made efforts to follow. A committee of the conferees was appointed to maintain consultation, and it has been used.

Most interestingly, the conference discussed the nature of the Foreign Service examination, and recommended as follows:

> Do not compromise with quality or make any special concessions of competence as a favor to Negroes, but the examination procedure ought to be investigated to determine whether it automatically excludes categories of persons who are potentially valuable Foreign Service officers.

A critique of the examination is now under way, by distinguished psychologists whose services the Department has obtained. The basis for the recommendation, which goes to one of the crucial and most difficult questions of talent development, was stated by Dr. Kenneth Clark, one of the conferees:

> There is considerable evidence that the present objective tests used by colleges, business, industry and government for the selection of individuals clearly place handicaps on certain individuals from low income groups, rural groups and minority groups, and they give a clear ad-

vantage to individuals from culturally privileged backgrounds....

The efforts under way to meet the sort of problems illustrated by this experience of one department have been strengthened by several staff arrangements. Each department and agency has designated an official as Employment Policy Officer, reporting directly to the Secretary or agency head. The Civil Service Commission has put in the field a special recruiter to work Negro college campuses. Several other agencies have done likewise.* Meetings jointly led by the Civil Service Commission and the President's Committee have been held in regional centers to acquaint field managers and personnel officers with their responsibilities. Interne programs of some agencies, such as H.H.F.A., have sought out Negro trainees.

By letter of April 18, 1961, the President directed that no association of federal employees which practiced segregation or other discrimination could use the name, sponsorship, or facilities of the government or any of its agencies. This has especially affected employee recreational programs. The order has been enforced and has effected wide change. The Atomic Energy Commission, and perhaps other agencies as well, has included its contractors under this directive.

Although primary responsibility for ending discrimination and taking affirmative action is assigned by the President to the departments and agencies, their work is coordinated and in some measure supervised by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. It is directed by Executive Order 10925 to

> ...scrutinize and study employment practices of the Government of the United States, and to consider and recommend additional affirmative steps which should be taken...to realize more fully the national policy of nondiscrimination within the executive branch of the Government.

It is worthy of note that the assistant executive director

*Including the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and State, the Veterans Administration, and the Federal Aviation Agency.

of the Committee, in charge of its federal employment functions, is himself a Negro economist.

The Committee has authority to receive complaints which allege discrimination. Through October, 1961, it had received 593 and disposed of 70: 17 of these had merited corrective action, 29 found no discrimination, and the other 24 were dropped for various reasons.

The Committee's problems, as indeed those of all governmental agencies, are complicated by the rule that forbids a racial designation on the government's personnel records. There is, consequently, no convenient way of counting Negro employees; the only method is an expensive, slow, and not always accurate "head count." This makes difficult both the measurement of the problem and of progress. The elimination of racial record-keeping was done as a means to combat discrimination, and there are good grounds, both practical and ethical, for the rule. Nevertheless, at least in this present period of effort, the rule handicaps good intentions and necessary studies. In January, 1962, a workshop of the American Federation of Government Employees, D.C. Department, recommended a relaxation of the rule and this would seem to be a sensible step.

## B. Contractor Employment

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity was created by Executive Order 10925, effective April 7, 1961. The order was the first and is still the most considerable of the Administration's new policies. It is the purest example of "executive action." Under its terms, the Committee was given the twin responsibilities of federal and federal contractor employment.

The Vice-President is Chairman of the Committee, thus giving it great stature, which has been made real by his active interest. The Secretary of Labor is Vice-Chairman, and an Assistant Secretary of Labor is Executive Vice-Chairman. There are about 14 public members, appointed by the President, of whom two are Negro, and about 10 Cabinet level government representatives. Moreover, as

the Commission on Civil Rights has noted, the strongest asset which the Committee has is the evidence of genuine support by the President.

The Committee has a staff, which in January, 1962, comprised 50 persons. Space and facilities are provided by the Department of Labor; each contracting agency* of the government contributes to the operating expenses of the Committee. These two arrangements are made necessary by the Committee's lack of statutory authority.

The Committee has very substantial powers over contractors, few of which have been used. It has, instead, given its chief emphasis to inducing large contractors to commit themselves to the goal of equal opportunity; this function is not set forth in the Order.

The heart of the Order is the provisions which require compliance reports, and thus establish that the primary tool of the government is to be a continual review of contractors' practices. Unlike the old committees of the previous two administrations, the burden is to be on the employer to demonstrate his compliance, rather than on the complaining employee or applicant.+ These compliance reports are required from contractors who, according to [redacted] policies adopted by the Committee, have contracts of at least $50,000 or employ at least 50 persons, and their first-tier sub-contractors. The first reports are to be filed by April 1, 1962, and, presumably, will afterward be required, per the regulations, within 30 days from award of contract, and periodically thereafter. The April, 1962, reporting will cover an estimated 38,000 companies with 40,000 plants and 15,500,000 employees. One compliance report will be asked of each company, no matter how many contracts it has, or contracting agencies it may deal with. The reports are to be filed with the contracting agency, subject to examination by the Committee.

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*Except the Department of Justice, which furnishes legal services.

+The inadequacy of reliance on complaints was well stated in a memorandum of the International Cooperation Administration:

Violators of the anti-discrimination clause included in every contract can be strictly dealt with. Strong enforcement powers, including public disclosure, injunctive and criminal proceedings, contract cancellation, and black-listing, are conferred on the Committee. None of these has yet been found needed.

The Committee may also require that bidders or prospective contractors, who have previously filed reports, re-submit them for review prior to award of a new contract.

Exemption from this reporting system may be had by a company which, after full review of its practices, is awarded a Certificate of Merit. This provision of the Order has not yet been tried.

Although the Executive Vice-Chairman has said, "Our influence

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(cont'd)

...without deprecating the importance or value of complaints, the Agency's experience of the past few years has indicated that this is not an effective instrument for advancing the principle of job equality. For a host of legitimate reasons...most allegedly aggrieved persons do not file complaints against contractors; and if the Agency were to rely on this source alone to advance vigorously the national program, its efforts would not be very meaningful. Despite the execution of thousands of contracts in the past few years, only a handful of complaints have been filed. No sophisticated observer...believes that the number of complaints is an accurate index as to the extent and scope of employment discrimination. This is not only true of private contractors but is equally applicable to universities and non-profit institutions. Contracts have been and are awarded to universities in the southeastern or southwestern part of the country which do not either admit Negro students or employ Negro faculty members, laboratory technicians, or administrative staff; and those universities which admit or employ a limited number of Negroes, too often segregate their facilities with regard to these Negroes. Nevertheless, no complaints have ever been filed with this Agency concerning the practices of these institutions.... It is unlikely that there will be any change in the number of complaints filed. It must also be parenthetically stated that the great majority of complaints filed, upon investigation, are found to be unwarranted. Therefore, it will be necessary for the Agency to adopt or devise a program which will give it a more realistic insight and review...

over labor union practices rests almost entirely on our ability to persuade, to encourage, to negotiate," the Order in fact provides a mechanism for securing cooperation from unions. Strengthening this are potent sanctions which authorize the Committee to hold public hearings on union practices, to report discriminatory practices to the President and recommend remedial action, and to notify federal, state, and local agencies of any union it finds to be discriminatory. The Committee met in May, 1961, with 42 labor leaders to discuss objectives; the President joined the meeting.

A complaint procedure is set up. As of December 1, 1962, there had been received 473 complaints: 178 had been dismissed, 71 had led to corrective action, and the remaining 124 were not fully processed. Complaints are first investigated by a contracting agency, and may be, and usually are, re-investigated by the Committee. The processing of a complaint requires an average of nearly three months.

The Committee and the Air Force did an extremely efficient job of investigating and acting on the widely publicized complaints of April, 1961, against Lockheed's Marietta (Ga.) plant. These were brought not by individuals alone, but by the N.A.A.C.P. In this field as in any other, the prodding of outside pressure groups is probably necessary to the success of governmental enforcement.

The Committee has put its biggest emphasis on the negotiation of so-called "Plans for Progress." Beginning with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation on May 25, Plans have by now been executed with 52 of the largest federal contractors. The signing of these Plans has been given extensive publicity.* They are all much alike, and commit the contractor, in the words of one Plan, to make efforts "toward attracting applicants from minority groups" especially in professional, white collar, and skilled jobs.

Seventeen of the 52 have, according to Moody's 1961, no southern operations at all. Several are large southern employers,

*An announcement was made October 29, 1961, of a drive for Plans among the larger unions.

but not more than half- and that is a generous estimate - have operations of consequence in the South. The Plans for progress are primarily a non-southern program. If they are successful in improving employment conditions for Negroes, and if no comparable program is carried out in the South, the effect will be an acceleration of the drain of Negro talent and skills from the South.

The exemption of small contractors from the initial compliance report requirement makes good sense, from the standpoint of conserving the Committee's time for close attention to bigger problems. It can, however, be noted that the exemption of contractors under $50,000 and with less than 50 employees releases a good many southern textile plants. Shortly after issuance of Executive Order 10925, there were reports of a refusal by the southern textile industry to accept further government business. This issue was apparently overcome, following a conference of April 19, 1961, between textile people and the Executive Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the Army, though by what persuasion has not been reported.

Results of the Plans for Progress are not yet known. The Committee has detailed information, which it has not released, on employment conditions of the contractors prior to executing the Plans. When compliance reports are filed in April, the opportunity for measuring the value of the Plans will be present. From time to time, the Committee has made fragmentary reports of wholesome progress.

The Committee's funds, which come from the budgets of the contracting agencies, have been under scrutiny by Congressional appropriations committees. The lack of statutory authority leaves the Committee specially vulnerable to these assaults on its finances. The Committee has also a puzzling administrative structure. It has, apparently, four policy chieftains: Chairman, Vice-Chairman,

Executive Vice-Chairman, and Executive Director. The Committee itself is not a mere advisory or supervisory body, but meets regularly and directs the program. In fact, one member of the Committee has been primarily responsible for the Plans for Progress and has acted in their negotiation like a staff officer. This member and his staff are not under the supervision of the Executive Director.

At the same time, basic responsibility for non-discrimination in contractor employment is assigned by Executive Order 10925 to the contracting agencies themselves. Detailed agency regulations have been framed and issued. Each agency has designated a high level official to be its Compliance Officer. The Air Force has gone further, and made plans for nine "inter-group relations specialists," at salaries of $12,000 - $14,000, to patrol their contractors and assist them in affirmative compliance. The Army and the Navy are reportedly devising similar plans.

During the first year, the President's Committee has principally achieved the 52 Plans for Progress. Much hard, necessary work has also gone into the preparation of the compliance reporting system. During the next several months, the country should begin to see results, and over the next several years the Committee can, if it fulfills the assignment given it by the President, contribute greatly to American welfare.

## C. Other Programs

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the Department of Labor had, prior to July, 1961, a policy against registration of apprenticeship programs containing discriminatory provisions. The new policy is to require a specific non-discrimination clause in all programs submitted for registration; government contractors are also required to include a non-discrimination statement in the standards of whatever apprenticeship programs they have.*

*The Bricklayers and the I.B.E.W. (Electrical Workers) have, together with their employer associations, adopted equal standards in apprenticeship training. Probably other unions have also.

The serious problem of discrimination within the state offices of the U.S. Employment Service continues. In August, 1961, the Department of Labor sent out new regulations against acceptance of job orders with racial specifications. The shortcoming of this, however, is that the regulations issued by the Department are not accepted as mandatory by all states. In none of the southern states are they accepted as anything except advisory. Consequently, in the South, the only actual restrictions are those which prohibit the acceptance of discriminatory job orders from governmental offices or contractors. Even here, as the names of government contractors are, except for the few giants, not well known, there is little control.

The U.S.E.S. still in many if not most southern locations has segregated offices to receive Negro and white applicants, and the U.S.E.S. staffs include few Negroes. Services, as the Commission on Civil Rights found out, are not only separate but unequal.

## 8. AREAS OF LITTLE ACTION*

### A. Federal Aid to Research

Vast sums, estimated in the order of $750,000,000 are spent annually by the federal government to support research centered at universities and colleges. This represents approximately two-thirds of all available funds for research in higher education. How crucial the federal funds are in the economy of a university can be shown by example. Tightly segregated Emory University holds today research grants and contracts which total about $3.25 million; some $2.5 million of these funds came from the federal government.

President Kennedy has said that "federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination." This principle has not been applied in the field of research grants. For reasons difficult to comprehend, the same Administration which requires every government contractor to practice non-discrimination, spends enormous sums for university centered research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars.

### B. Aid to Desegregating Schools

The U.S. Office of Education continues aloof to the educational crisis of the South (and to the acute racial problems of northern schools as well). President Eisenhower, in his last

* One of these not discussed here is the whole area of federal benefits for farmers. There is considerable evidence that Negro farm people of the South do not participate equitably in benefits or their administration, and that they are in fact discriminated against because of long-standing policies. An example is the virtual exclusion of Negroes from farm and home demonstration programs. We hope soon to study and document further these and allied agricultural issues.

budget message, asked again for enactment of federal financial and technical aid to desegregating school districts. There has never been a persuasive argument made as to why "technical" assistance, as distinct from financial, requires Congressional authorization, nor has this Administration so contended. Southern educators have need for professional guidance and backing in the framing of desegregation plans and in the interpretation of the problems of children involved in the desegregation process. The active attention and counsel of the Office of Education would certify both the national interest in integration and awareness of its educational complexities.

## C. Hill-Burton: The Rural Hospital Construction Program

Of 5,888 Hill-Burton projects, as of the end of 1961, only 98 had been constructed as segregated facilities, as authorized by the "separate but equal" clause of the law. This does not mean, however, that the remainder of the more than 2,100 Hill-Burton projects built in the South are integrated. It means only that 98 have candidly called themselves either all-white or all-Negro. As to the racial practices of the others, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare takes the position that once a project is built, the Department does not inquire into its internal operations.

The Hill-Burton Act was passed in 1946, and its "separate but equal" clause is an anachronism in today's law. Despite this, the Department has taken no step, so far as is known, to question the continued validity of the clause. It has not, in fact, even required non-discriminatory employment in the building of the hospitals.

The N.A.A.C.P. has had, therefore, to initiate the legal test, and has done so by a suit filed February 12, 1962, against two Hill-Burton hospitals in Greensboro (N.C.). Neither hospital gives staff privileges to Negro physicians or dentists, one segregates Negro patients, and the other excludes them altogether.

The Department of Justice has not yet indicated whether it

will intervene in the case. As the case challenges the constitutionality of a federal law, the Department can intervene at will.

## D. The National Guard

The National Guard of the eleven southern states is lily-white.* The Guard is substantially financed by federal funds. Its regulations are prescribed by the President. It is an integral part of the United States Army.

The Guard in the District of Columbia is under direct federal control, and is segregated. There is reportedly no Negro officer in the National Guard Bureau at the Pentagon.

The Department of Defense has no plans to change the practice of racial exclusion. And so a national scandal is continued.

The numbers of Negro cadets at West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy have increased from eight, seven, and three respectively in 1960 to 14, 12, and 10.

## E. Housing

During the campaign of 1960, Mr. Kennedy said that he would, when in office, issue an Executive Order against discrimination in federal housing programs. Indeed, this was his most specific campaign commitment in the civil rights area.

The appointment of Mr. Weaver, a Negro, as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency has meant that housing programs are now directed by a person with a long and profound attachment to the cause of civil rights, and with a special professional concern for the economic and social values of open and unrestricted occupancy. Because of the confidence which Negro groups and other civil rights advocates have in him,

---

* Except that the 49th Division in Texas seems now to have one Negro.

Mr. Weaver's appointment also secured for the Administration many months of immunity from pressure for a fulfillment of the campaign pledge.

A draft Executive Order, prepared by his advisers, was apparently put before the President in November, 1961. By early January, 1962, it had become known that the President would not at this time sign and issue it.

No suggestion has at any time been made that the order was anything but postponed. The implication also has been that the order is postponed for none but political reasons.

At his press conference of January 15, 1962, the President said that he would issue the order "when I consider it to be in the public interest, when I consider it to make important contributions to advancing the rights of our citizens." He said further that "we are proceeding ahead in a way which will maintain a consensus, and which will advance the cause. ... I am fully conscious of the wording of the [campaign] statement to which you refer, and plan to meet my responsibilities in regard to this matter."

A President has, of course, other responsibilities than those to civil rights. He does need to build and maintain Congressional support for his legislative program, and he does need to lead the nation in such a way as to strengthen national unity.

Negroes can and do understand all this. They can, at the same time, justly ask that civil rights not consistently be assigned a low priority. The Administration has avoided legislative battles on civil rights by confining itself to executive action; this has left the Administration's legislative program unencumbered. To postpone promised executive actions, while continuing to avoid serious legislative proposals, is a double-edged deferral of civil rights to other areas of policy.

Race relations are exacerbated increasingly by the festering social problems of our cities, and large among the roots of those are the growing residential ghettoes spoiling and gnawing at our urban culture. This is a matter too critical, too sore, for

postponement of measures acknowledged to be necessary.*

Some helpful small actions have been taken by constituents of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which supervises savings and loan associations, adopted a policy resolution opposing discrimination against borrowers, and ordered its examiners to report violations. In March, 1962, the Federal Housing Administration announced a strengthening of its established - but largely meaningless - policy of cooperation with those states which have anti-discriminatory housing laws. An assurance was given the state of Pennsylvania, which F.H.A. said would be the forerunner of others, that F.H.A. will require approved lenders and developers to certify that they are in compliance with the state's law.

*For an authoritative analysis of the problems, see A Call...for the Issuance of an Executive Order Ending Discrimination in all Federal Housing Programs issued September, 1961, by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

## 9. CONCLUSION

The Administration's use of executive powers has brought new vitality to the civil rights struggle, and new hope that America may soon overcome its old racial dilemma. This report has sought to sketch the events since January, 1961, and to estimate what contribution they have made. The qualities which seem to be most characteristic of the Administration's program to date are the following:

a. Enforcement of federal laws and defense of federal authority have been vigorous.

b. A bias toward civil rights has been built into the federal government, and should give steady momentum to civil rights advance.

c. In the South, the Administration has had almost no goal except compliance with federal law. It has not, in schools or any other area, exerted its influence in behalf of integration, beyond respect for law.

d. The Administration has developed strong and potentially effective policies in the field of contractor employment. In other fields, where strong policies might encounter the resistance of state governments, the Administration has avoided action as yet. This includes research grants for public higher education, vocational training programs, Hill-Burton hospitals, the National Guard, and housing.

The housing issue is an appropriate concluding note for a study of the concept of executive action, and what has been accomplished by it. For housing more than any other raises the fundamental questions. Here the issues of civil rights intersect clearly with the more basic problem, which is the question of whether this nation wants to confront and solve the racial conflict that has bedeviled and tortured our history. And in the problems of housing - which are, simply put, the question of

where a family may live and raise its children - we see that racial relations are, in live meaning, the relations of individual human beings to each other. Government can give no higher service than the creation of environments in which the nation's individuals can live with each other in trust and good will.

# APPENDIX

Recommendations
of the
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
for
Executive Action

from the 1959 Report

1. p. 327

The Commission recommends that the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, conduct an annual school census that will show the number and race of all students enrolled in all public educational institutions in the United States, and compile such data by States, by school districts, and by individual institutions of higher education within each State. Further, that initially this data be collected at the time of the taking of the next decennial census, and thereafter from official State sources insofar as possible.

2. p. 538

It is recommended: That the President issue an Executive Order stating the constitutional objective of equal opportunity in housing, directing all Federal agencies to shape their policies and practices to make the maximum contribution to the achievement of this goal, and requesting the Commission on Civil Rights, if extended, to continue to study and appraise the policies of Federal housing agencies, to prepare and propose plans to bring about the end of discrimination in all federally assisted housing, and to make appropriate recommendations.

That the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency give high priority to the problem of gearing the policies and the operations of his constitutent housing agencies to the attainment of equal opportunity in housing.

3. p. 538

It is recommended that in support of State and city laws the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration should strengthen their present agreements with States and cities having laws against discrimination in housing by requiring that builders subject to these laws who desire the benefits of Federal mortgage insurance and loan guaranty programs agree in writing that they will abide by such laws. FHA and VA should establish their own factfinding machinery to determine whether such builders are violating State

and city laws, and, if it is found that they are, immediate steps should be taken to withdraw Federal benefits from them, pending final action by the appropriate State agency or court.

4. p. 539

It is recommended that the Public Housing Administration take affirmative action to encourage the selection of sites on open land in good areas outside the present centers of racial concentrations. PHA should put the local housing authorities on notice that their proposals will be evaluated in this light. PHA should further encourage the construction of smaller projects that fit better into residential neighborhoods, rather than large developments of tall "high-rise" apartments that set a special group apart in a community of its own.

5. p. 540

It is recommended that the Urban Renewal Administration take positive steps to assure that in the preparation of overall community "workable programs" for urban renewal, spokesmen for minority groups are in fact included among the citizens whose participation is required.

from the 1960 report on Public Higher Education

6. p. 267

The Commission recommends that the Federal Government, either by executive or, if necessary, by congressional action, take such measures as may be required to assure that funds under the various programs of Federal assistance to higher education are disbursed only to such publicly controlled institutions of higher education as do not discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin.

The Commission agrees that in any such Federal action taken it should be stipulated that no Federal agency or official shall be given power to direct, supervise or control the administration, curricula or personnel of an institution operated and maintained by a State or a political subdivision thereof. (one dissent).

from the 1961 Report

7. Vol. 2, p. 182-3

(a) That the President direct, or the Congress enact legislation authorizing, the Commission on Civil Rights, if extended, to serve as a clearinghouse to collect and disseminate information concerning programs and procedures used by school districts to achieve an organization and operation of their schools in accordance with

constitutional principles, including data as to the known effects of such programs on the quality of education and the cost thereof; (b) That the Commission further be authorized to establish an advisory and conciliation service to assist local school officials in developing plans designed to meet constitutional requirements and local conditions, and to attempt to mediate and conciliate disputes between school officials and school patrons, upon the request of either, as to desegregation of schools--proposed plans for desegregation, or the implementation of plans already in operation. The Commission agrees that the use of such an advisory and conciliation service should not be a prerequisite to the bringing of legal action in a Federal court nor a ground for delay in the prosecution of a pending action; that its purpose is to obviate the necessity of legal action where possible and, in the case of pending suits, to speed, not delay, a final determination.

8. Vol. 2, p. 183

That the President or the Congress direct the Attorney General to take such action as may be appropriate, in any case where a school system is operating under a plan to bring it into conformance with the requirements of the 14th amendment, to protect the school board members carrying out such plan, supervisory officials and teachers in school systems executing the orders of such school boards, school children of both races attempting to attend schools affected by the plan and their parents, and citizens helping such children or their parents, from bodily harm, harassment, intimidation, and/or reprisal by officials or private persons.

9. Vol. 2, p. 183

That the President direct the Department of Defense to make a complete survey of the segregated-desegregated status of public schools attended by dependents of military personnel living on-base or in the absence of sufficient housing on-base, living in the vicinity of a base, and report its findings to him. Further, that insofar as such dependents are found to be attending compulsorily racially segregated schools, the President instruct the Commissioner of Education to make suitable arrangements for their education in public schools or on-base schools open to all such dependents without discrimination because of color or race.

10. Vol. 2, p. 184

That the President direct the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to make a survey of the practices of all public libraries receiving Federal financial aid under the Library Services Act of 1956 to determine whether or not they are offering free service to all residents of the community as required by the terms of that law and by the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the Constitution. Further, that the

Commissioner, as provided in the law granting such Federal aid, withhold Federal funds from States which include under the State plan libraries not serving all residents of the community or not serving all of them in a manner consonant with constitutional principles.

11. Vol. 2, p. 184

That the Federal Government, either by executive or by congressional action, take such measures as may be required to assure that funds under the various programs of Federal assistance to higher education are disbursed only to such publicly-controlled institutions of higher education as do not discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

The Commission agrees that in any such Federal action taken it should be stipulated that no Federal agency or official shall be given power to direct, supervise or control the administration, curricula or personnel of an institution operated and maintained by a State or a political subdivision thereof.

12. Vol. 3, p. 162

That the President issue an Executive order providing for equality of treatment and opportunity, without segregation or other barriers, for all applicants for or members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard and student training programs, without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin; and directing that an immediate survey, and report thereon, be made regarding Negro membership in the Armed Forces, the Armed Forces Reserves, the National Guard, and student training programs, including data, where appropriate, on branch of service, rank, type of job or assignment, years of service, and rates of pay.

13. Vol. 3, p. 162

That the President issue an Executive order making clear that employment supported by Federal grant funds is subject to the same nondiscrimination policy and the same requirements as those set forth in Executive Order 10925 applicable to employment by Government contractors.

14. Vol. 3, p. 163

That the President direct that appropriate measures be taken for the conduct, on a continuing basis, of an affirmative program of dissemination of information--

(a) To make known the availability on a nondiscriminatory basis of jobs in the Federal Government and with Government contractors; and

(b) To encourage all individuals to train for and apply for such jobs, and particularly those jobs where there is currently a shortage of qualified applicants.

15. Vol. 3, p. 163

That steps be taken, either by executive or congressional action, to reaffirm and strengthen the Bureau of Employment Security policy, in rendering recruitment and placement services, of encouraging merit employment and assisting minority group members in overcoming obstacles to employment and in obtaining equal job opportunities. -----In addition, regulations and statements of policy with respect to the operation of State employment offices should be re-examined to insure that such regulations and statements conform to the overall USES policy of discouraging employment discrimination and encouraging merit employment.

16. Vol. 3, p. 164

That the President direct the Secretary of Labor to grant Federal funds for the operation of State employment offices only to those offices which offer their services to all, on a nonsegregated basis, and which refuse to accept and/or process discriminatory job orders.

17. Vol. 4, p. 150

That the President issue an Executive order, stating the national objective of equal opportunity in housing and specifically directing all Federal agencies concerned with housing and with home mortgage credit to shape their policies and practices to make the maximum contribution to the achievement of this goal; and that the President use his good offices to stimulate the participation of all elements of the housing and home finance industries in the achievement of the national objective of equal housing opportunity.

18. Vol. 4, p. 150-1

That the President (a) direct FHA and VA, on a nationwide basis, to take appropriate steps to assure that builders and developers will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or creed in the sale or lease of housing built with the aid of FHA mortgage insurance or VA loan guarantees; (b) direct FHA, VA, and FNMA to take appropriate steps to assure nondiscrimination by lending institutions with which these agencies have dealings; (c) direct FHA and VA, in selling or leasing reacquired housing, to take appropriate steps to assure that such Government-owned housing will be available on a nondiscriminatory basis; (d) designate open occupancy housing for FNMA special assistance.

19. Vol. 4, p. 151

That the Federal Government, either by executive or by congressional action, take appropriate measures to require all financial institutions engaged in a mortgage loan business that are supervised by a Federal agency to conduct such business on a nondiscriminatory basis, and to direct all relevant Federal agencies to devise reasonable and effective implementing procedures. (one dissent and one dissent in part)

20. Vol. 4, p. 153

That the Federal Government, either by executive or by congressional action, take appropriate measures to require communities as a prerequisite to receiving Federal urban renewal assistance: (a) to assure that there is a supply of decent, safe, and sanitary housing for displacees in fact adequate to the needs of the families displaced; and (b) to provide sufficient relocation facilities to assure the relocation of such displacees into decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings.

21. Vol. 4, p. 153

That the President direct the Urban Renewal Administration to require that each contract entered into between local public authorities and redevelopers contain a provision assuring access to reuse housing to all applicants regardless of race, creed, or color.

22. Vol. 4, p. 153

That the President direct all Federal agencies concerned with housing and with home mortgage credit to develop procedures for obtaining information on the availability of home mortgage credit to nonwhites and other minority groups, and the extent to which they participate in the benefits of the housing programs administered by these agencies.

23. Vol. 5, p. 165

The Commission recommends that the President utilize his leadership and influence and the prestige of his office in support of equal protection of the laws for all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States in all aspects of civil and political life: by explaining to the American people the legal and moral issues involved in critical situations when they arise; by reiterating at appropriate times and places his support for the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions as legally and morally correct; by undertaking the leadership of an active effort to stimulate the interest of citizens in their right of franchise; and by all other means at his disposal marshaling the Nation's vast reservoir of reason and good will in support of constitutional law not only as a civil duty but as essential to the attainment of the national goal of equal opportunity for all.

Monday

Press { hand deliver to Sutton + Fentress

Marshall Wofford Field Fleming

John Wheeler Irina Shaughnessy

Wednesday P.M.

President + other administration

Friday

Congressmen

Board

Earle de Verney Curran Hahn Freeman

last year's conference, including Pollitt + Foster

Friday or as time permits

3, 6, 7, 8, check 10 + send as needed

Mar 23 Mar 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 23

DRAFTS

FOR MAILING - Monday, March 19th:

See ltr to Hef for this date

Mr. Harris Wofford

Dear Harris:

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I want to thank you for all the help you gave to us. We got excellent cooperation from the various people in the agencies and I am sure that you had ~~something~~ a lot to do with that. Thank you also for talking with Mrs. Shaunessy.

The report will be released next week. Either before or after, I would be very glad to have your reactions to it. And, of course, if you want other copies, let me know. We shall be sending it to all the people who provided us with information and to the department and agency heads.

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

Burke Marshall

Dear Burke:

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I want to thank you for all your help to us in preparing it, for the information which you sent to me, and for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaunessy.

The report will be released next week. Either before or ~~&&&&&~~ later, I would be very glad to have your reactions to it.

I hope that we have, in the passages that deal with your Division, made clear the very genuine respect we have for the job you are ~~&&&~~ doing. We have tried to indicate also that we don't think you have enough tools to work with and that in your relations with the South, the Administration ought to give you help from other quarters. The report says, we believe, that within the authority you have been given you have done a better job than anyone had a right to expect.

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

John Feild:

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I want to ~~&&&~~ thank you for the help you have given us in preparing this and for talking with Mrs. Shaunessy.

If the part about contractor employment doesn't shout hosannas, I hope it raises the question makrs where you would like to see them raised.

With ~~best~~ best wishes, Sincerely yours,

over

FOR MAILING - Wednesday March 21, 1962

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

the many B your Administration

My dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to send you a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. This is a review and interpretation of ~~your~~ accomplishments in the civil rights field during the past fourteen months.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

FOR MAILING - Wednesday, March 21, 1962

The Vice President
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

(See ltr. being mailed to Cabinet Members)

March 21, 1962

DRAFT

My dear _____:

We are pleased to send to you a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. This is a review and interpretation of the accomplishments in the civil rights field during the past fourteen months — of exec. act,

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

~~NNS~~
LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

(also Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President & The Vice President United States Senate Wash. D.C. my dear Mr. Vice Pres)

Send to:

✓ Each ~~Cabinet~~ Cabinet Secretary - 10 of these — See page 388 (The Hon., my dear Mr. Secretary)

✓ ~~Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission~~ — ~~Gerard W. Johnson~~ Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

✓ Each member of Civil Rights Commission — See p. 542 (top of page) ~~Check listing for Mrs.~~ (~~except Bernhard~~)

~~Berl Bernhard - Civil Rights Commission~~ — ~~Berl Bernhard~~

✓ Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency — Najeeb E. Halaby

✓ Chairman, Federal Home Loan BankK Board — Joseph P. McMurray

✓ Administrator, General Services Administration — Bernard L. Boutin

✓ Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency — Robert C. Weaver

✓ Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration — Neal J. Hardy

✓ President, Federal National Mortgage Association — J. Stanley Baughman

✓ Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission — Rupert L. Murphy

✓ Director, National Science Foundation — Alan T. Waterman

✓ Administrator, Small Business Administration — John E. Horne

✓ Director, United States Information Agency — Edward R. Murrow

✓ Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration — John S. Gleason

✓ Deputy Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs (Carl Rowan) — Dept. of State

✓ Deputy " " " " " (Philip Stern) — Dept of State

✓ Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs (G. M. Williams) — Dept of State

✓ Administrator, Agency for International Development — Fowler Hamilton

✓ Chairman, Board of the Foreign Service — Roger W. Jones

✓ Director, The Peace Corps — Robert Sargent Shriver

✓ Chief of Protocol, ~~Department~~ Department of State — Angier Biddle Duke (Dept. of State)

the Hon., my dear Mr. Secretary

Dept of State

the Hon., my dear Mr. Secretary

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962

LETTER A

Dear_____:

I want to thank you for your letter of_____ and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. # Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it. (Inserts)

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LETTER B

(Insert at end of par. 1 in Letter A)

Dear Mr. North :

I appreciate also your taking time to discuss some questions with me by telephone.

LETTER C

(Insert at end of par. 1 in Letter A)

Dear Mr. Quigley:

Thank you also for taking time to talk with Mrs. ~~Shaunessey~~ SHAUGHNESSY.

LETTER D

(Insert at end of par. 1 in Letter A)

Dear Mr. Bookbinder:

You will notice on page 27 that we used some material from your "official use only" memorandum of June 16th. We were mindful of your request and I trust you will find the manner in which we used ~~of this material to be~~ unobjectionable.

I have heard Harold Fleming, Harris Wofford, and others speak of you so often that I hope some time we may have an opportunity over

to visit.

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

Dr. James C. Evans

LETTER D (insert after par. 1 in Letter A)

Thank you also for the information you gave over the telephone to Dr. Moss.

Richard Fox - Letter D

Thank you also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaunessey and answering my telephone queries.

Franklin H. Williams

Dear Mr. Williams:

I think you may be interested in the enclosed report.

I shall yet track you down some time when in Washington.

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

Samuel N. Wolk
(Same ltr. to Donald Slaiman - IUE-AFL-CIO, Washington)
Director
College Relations and Recruitment
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wolk:

I want to thank you for taking time recently to talk with Mrs. Shaunessey in connection with our study of recent civil rights accomplishments.

(Remainder of letter comes from LETTER A beginning at this point: "Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights

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Merit or coordte
to
f. 27
f. 24
Thus. C.L.C

March 19, 1962

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harold:

Here it is.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmh
Enclosure - 1.

March 19, 1962

Mr. John Feild
Executive Director
President's Committee on Equal Employment
Opportunity
GAO Building, 441 "G" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I want to thank you for the help you have given us in preparing this and for talking with Mrs. Shaughnessy.

If the part about contractor employment doesn't shout hosannas, I hope it raises the question marks where you would like to see them raised.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 19, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney-General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I want to thank you for all your help to us in preparing it, for the information which you sent to me, and for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy.

The report will be released next week. Either before or later, I would be very glad to have your reactions to it.

I hope that we have, in the passages that deal with your Division, made clear the very genuine respect we have for the job you are doing. We have tried to indicate also that we don't think you have enough tools to work with and that in your relations with the South the Administration ought to give you help from other quarters. The report says, we believe, that within the authority you have been given you have done a better job than anyone had a right to expect.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 19, 1962

Mrs. Mina Shaughnessy
1 Gracie Terrace
New York 28, New York

Dear Mina:

Here is a copy of the report which will be released March 26. I hope you find, after you have read it, that it was worth helping with.

Which you did a great deal. Again, many thanks for a first rate job.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 19, 1962

Mr. John Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John:

Here is the finished copy. We are sending it out for press release March 26.

I feel like writing to your wife and asking her to make you slow down; probably it wouldn't do any good.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 19th, 1962

Mr. Harris Wofford
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harris:

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I want to thank you for all the help you gave to us. We got excellent cooperation from the various people in the agencies and I am sure that you had a lot to do with that. Thank you also for talking with Mrs. Shaughnessy.

The report will be released next week. Either before or after, I would be very glad to have your reactions to it. And, of course, if you want other copies, let me know. We shall be sending it to all the people who provided us with information and to the department and agency heads.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962
CABINET MEMBERS

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honroable Douglas Dillon
Secretary of the Treasury
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Attorney-General
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear ~~Attorney-General~~ Mr.

The Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Interior Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
12th and Fourteenth Streets, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Luther H. Hodges
Secretary of Commerce
Commerce Building
14th Street at Constitution Avenue and E Streets
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor Building
14th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Abraham Ribicoff
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
330 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

TO BE MAILED _ WEDNESDAY, MARCH ~~21~~ 21, 1962

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Dr. John A. Hannah
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Dear Dr. Hannah:

Mr. Robert G. Storey
Southewestern ~~Legal~~ Legal Foundation
Dallas 5, Texas
Dear Mr. Storey:

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh
Notre Dame University
Notre Dame, Ind.
My dear Father Hesburgh:

Dr. Spottswood W. Robinson
Heward University Law School
Washington, D. C.
Dear Dr. Robinson:

Dr. Erwin N. Griswold
Harvard University Law School
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Dear Dr. Griswold:

Mr. Robert S. Rank in
1227 Vickers Avenue
Durham, North Carolina
Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Berl I. Bernhard
Staff Director
Commission on Civil Rights
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Berl:

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

The Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission, United States
Washington 25, D. C.
M My dear Mr. Seaborg:

The Honorable Najeeb E. Halaby
Administrator
Federal Aviation Agency
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Halaby:

The Honorable Joseph P. McMurray
Chairman
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Federal Home Loan Bank Board Building
101 Indiana Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. McMurray:

The Honorable Bernard L. Boutin
Administrator
General Services Administration
General Services Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Boutin:

The Honorable Robert C. Weaver
Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Normandy Building
1626 "K" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Weaver:

The Honorable Neal J. Hardy
Commissioner
Federal Housing Administration
811 Vermont Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Hardy:

The Honorable J. STanley Baughman
President
Federal National Mortgage Association
Lafayette Building
811 Vermont Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Baughman:

The Honorable Rupert L. Murphy
Chairman
Interstate Commerce Commission
Interstate Commerce Commission Building
12th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Murphy:

The Honorable Alan T. Waterman
~~Dir~~ Director
National Science Foundation
1951 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Waterman:

The Honorable John E. Horne
Administrator
Small Business Administration
811 Vermont Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Horne:

The Honorable Edward R. ~~Murrow~~ Murrow
Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Murrow:

The Honorable John S. Gleason, Jr.
Administrator of Veterans Affairs
~~Veterans~~ Veterans Administration
Veterans Administration Building
Vermont at "H" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Gleason:

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7

The Honorable Carl T. Rowan
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Rowan:

The Honorable Philip M. Stern
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Stern:

The Honorable G. Mennen Williams
Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Williams:

The Honorable Fowler Hamilton
Administrator,
Agency for International Development
Department of State
21st and Virginia Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Hamilton:

The Honorable Roger W. Jones
Chairman
Board of the Foreign Service
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Jones:

The Honorable Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.
Director
The Peace Corps
806 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Shriver:

The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Duke:

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1962

7

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Honorable Carlisle P. Runge
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Runge:

The Honorable Elvis J. Stahr, Jr.
Secretary of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Secretary Stahr:

The Honorable Fred Korth
Secretary of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Secretary Korth:

The Honorable Eugene Martin Zuckert
Secretary of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Secretary Zuckert:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Honorable Edward E. Goshen
Director
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
Department of Labor
14th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Goshen:

The Honorable Robert C. Goodwin
Director
Bureau of Employment Security
Department of Labor
14th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Goodwin:

DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Honorable Luther L. Terry
Surgeon General
Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
4th Street and Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Terry:

The Honorable Sterling M. McMurrin
Commissioner of Education
Office of Education
Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare
Fed. Office Building #6
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. McMurrin:

PA for Typing MR.

TO BE MAILED FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962

SENATORS

~~The Honorable~~

The Honorable Quentin N. Burdick
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Burdick:

The Honorable John A. Carroll
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Carroll:

The Honorable Clifford P. Case
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Case:

The Honorable Frank Church
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Church:

The Honorable Joseph S. Clark
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Clark:

The Honorable Paul H. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Douglas:

The Honorable Clair Engle

The Hon. Philip A. Hart

The Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson

The Hon. Jacob K. Javits

The Hon. Kenneth B. Keating

The Hon. Estes Kefauver

The Hon. Oren E. Long

The Hon. Eugene J. McCarthy

The Hon. Pat McNamara

The Hon. Warren G. Magnuson

The Hon. / Wayne Morse

The Hon. Frank E. Moss

The Hon. Edmund S. Muskie

The Hon. Maurine B. Neuberger
My dear Mrs/ Neuberger

The Hon. John O. Pastore

The Hon. Claiborne Pell

The Hon. William Proxmire

The Hon. Jennings Randolph

The Hon. Benjamin A. Smith

The Hon. Stuart Symington

The Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

The Hon. Ralph W. Yarborough

The Hon. Stephen M. Young

TO BE MAILED FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962

HOUSE COMMITTEE$

Education and Labor Committee
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Sirs:

Judiciary Committee
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Sirs:

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March~~xx~~ 21

To: JM & LWD

From: PA

Subject: Information for Carl Holman

Holman called this morning re Executive Support of Civil Rights. The release date does not, of course, allow the Enquirer to report this as news. Next week, however, he hopes to do a piece on reactions to it - the press, officials, etc., - and on Tuesday or Wednesday he will call each of you to get any information you have on this.

3/25

Form Letter "A"

March 21, 1962

Mr. A. H. Rosenfeld
GSA Nondiscrimination Officer
General Services Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rosenfeld:

I want to thank you for your letter of December 7, 1961 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Same ltr. sent to the following persons:

John W. Macy, Jr.
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington

Richard J. Murphy
Assistant Postmaster General
Employment Policy Officer
Post Office Department
Bureau of Personnel
Washington

Mr. Daggett H. Howard
Federal Aviation Agency
Washington

Mr. Maceo W. Hubbard
Employment Policy Office
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington

Mr. Joseph M. Robertson
Dept. of Agriculture
Washington

Mr. Pedro A. Sanjuan
Assistant Chief of Protocol
Dept. of State
Washington

Mr. A. H. Monk
Associate Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington

Mr. Robert Biren
Acting Director
Office of Program Support
Dept. of State
Agency for International Development
Washington

March 21, 1962

Mr. Samuel N. Wolk
Director
College Relations and Recruitment
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wolk:

I want to thank you for taking time recently to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy in connection with our study of recent civil rights accomplishments.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support of Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Maceo W. Hubbard
Employment Policy Officer
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Maceo:

I want to thank you for your letter of February 15 and for your effort in our behalf.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support of Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Franklin H. Williams
Special Assistant to the Director
Peace Corps
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Williams:

I think you may be interested in the enclosed report.

I shall yet track you down some time when I'm in Washington.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Richard Fox
Special Assistant
Office of Personnel
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fox:

I want to thank you for your letter of January 16 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. Thank you also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy and for answering my telephone queries.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Dr. James C. Evans
Counsellor
Office of the Assistant Secretary
of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Evans:

I want to thank you for your letter of February 12 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. Thank you also for the information you gave over the telephone to Dr. Moss.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Hyman H. Bookbinder
Special Assistant to the Secretary
U. S. Department of Commerce
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bookbinder:

I want to thank you for your letter of December 20, 1961 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it. You will notice on page 27 that we used some material from your "Official Use Only" memorandum of June 16th. We were mindful of your request and I trust you will find the way we used it unobjectionable.

I have heard Harold Fleming, Harris Wofford, and others speak of you so often that I hope some time we may have an opportunity to visit.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky
The Special Assistant
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Yarmolinsky:

I want to thank you for your letter of December 14, 1961 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. Thank you also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Jack T. Conway
Deputy Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Office of the Administrator
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Conway:

I want to thank you for your letter of January 25 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. Thank you also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Robert A. Wallace
Assistant to the Secretary
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

I want to thank you for your letter of December 13, 1961 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. Thank you also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. James M. Quigley
Assistant Secretary
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Quigley:

I want to thank you for your letter of February 1 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. Thank you also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

Mr. David S. North
Special Assistant to
Assistant Secretary Reynolds
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. North:

I want to thank you for your letter of January 15 and for the material you forwarded in response to our request. You were most kind to go to these pains. I appreciate also your taking time to discuss some questions with me by telephone.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

The Vice President
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

We are pleased to send you a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. This is a review and interpretation of the accomplishments in the civil rights field during the past fourteen months of executive action.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf
Enclosure - 1.

March 21, 1962

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to send you a copy of our Executive Support for Civil Rights. This is a review and interpretation of the many accomplishment of your Administration in the civil rights field during the past fourteen months.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

TO BE MAILED _ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Dr. John A. Hannah
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Dear Dr. Hannah:

Mr. Robert G. Storey
Southewestern Legal Foundation
Dallas 5, Texas
Dear Mr. Storey:

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh
Notre Dame University
Notre Dame, Ind.
My dear Father Hesburgh:

Dr. Spottswood W. Robinson
Howard University Law School
Washington, D. C.
Dear Dr. Robinson:

Dr. Erwin N. Griswold
Harvard University Law School
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Dear Dr. Griswold:

Mr. Robert S. Rank in
1227 Vickers Avenue
Durham, North Carolina
Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Berl I. Bernhard
Staff Director
Commission on Civil Rights
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Berl:

Passed on to PA to be typed
3/16/62
Nobbie Morgan + Viggie Pilling

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

The Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission, United States
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Seaborg:

The Honorable Najeeb E. Halaby
Administrator
Federal Aviation Agency
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Halaby:

The Honorable Joseph P. McMurray
Chairman
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Federal Home Loan Bank Board Building
101 Indiana Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. McMurray:

The Honorable Bernard L. Boutin
Administrator
General Services Administration
General Services Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Boutin:

The Honorable Robert C. Weaver
Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Normandy Building
1626 "K" Street
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Weaver:

The Honorable Neal J. Hardy
Commissioner
Federal Housing Administration
811 Vermont Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Hardy:

The Honorable J. STanley Baughman
President
Federal National Mortgage Association
Lafayette Building
811 Vermont Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Baughman:

The Honorable Rupert L. Murphy
Chairman
Interstate Commerce Commission
Interstate Commerce Commission Building
12th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Murphy:

The Honorable Alan T. Waterman
Director
National Science Foundation
1951 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Waterman:

The Honorable John E. Horne
Administrator
Small Business Administration
811 Vermont Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Horne:

The Honorable Edward R. Murrow
Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

The Honorable John S. Gleason, Jr.
Administrator of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Administration
Veterans Administration Building
Vermont at "H" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gleason:

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962

CABINET MEMBERS

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honroable Douglas Dillon
Secretary of the Treasury
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Attorney-General
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. ~~Attorney-General~~

The Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Interior Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
12th and Fourteenth Streets, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Luther H. Hodges
Secretary of Commerce
Commerce Building
14th Street at Constitution Avenue and E Streets
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor Building
14th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Abraham Ribicoff
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
330 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable Carl T. Rowan
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rowan:

The Honorable Philip M. Stern
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Stern:

The Honorable G. Mennen Williams
Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Williams:

The Honorable Fowler Hamilton
Administrator,
Agency for International Development
Department of State
21st and Virginia Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hamilton:

The Honorable Roger W. Jones
Chairman
Board of the Foreign Service
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Jones:

The Honorable Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.
Director
The Peace Corps
806 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Shriver:

The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Duke:

TO BE MAILED WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1962

7

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Honorable Carlisle P. Runge
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Runge:

The Honorable Elvis J. Stahr, Jr.
Secretary of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Secretary Stahr:

The Honorable Fred Korth
Secretary of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Secretary Korth:

The Honorable Eugene Martin Zuckert
Secretary of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Secretary Zuckert:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Honorable Edward E. Goshen
Director
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
Department of Labor
14th &&&&&&& Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. &&&&&&& Goshen:

The Honorable Robert C. Goodwin
Director
Bureau of Employment Security
Department of Labor
14th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Goodwin:

DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Honorable Luther L. Terry
Surgeon General
Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
4th Street and Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Terry:

The Honorable Sterling M. McMurrin
Commissioner of Education
Office of Education
Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare
Fed. Office Building #6
Washington 25, D. C.
MY.My dear Mr. McMurrin:

March 22, 1962

Mr. Lyle Carter
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carter:

The enclosed report is being sent to you at the request of Mr. Harold C. Fleming of the Potomac Institute.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

March 22, 1962

Mr. Louis Lomax
114-29 166th Street
Jamaica, New York

Dear Mr. Lomax:

Mr. Dunbar thought you might like to have a copy of our Executive Support of Civil Rights and its accompanying news release. I'm sure Mr. Dunbar would like to have any comments you may have about the report.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosures - 2.

March 21, 1962

Mr. Donald Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Slaiman:

I want to thank you for taking time recently to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy in connection with our study of recent civil rights accomplishments.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support of Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Professor Robert Harris
Department of Economics
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Bob:

Last year you helped us in the preparation of the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The enclosure is a sort of sequel. I thought you would like to have it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Mr. Oliver Hill
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear John:

Last year you helped us in the preparation of the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The enclosure is a sort of sequel. I thought you would like to have it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Mr. McNeill Smith
700 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear McNeill:

Last year you helped us in the preparation of the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The enclosure is a sort of sequel. I thought you would like to have it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Professor Paul Sanders
School of Law
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Professor Sanders:

Last year you helped us in the preparation of the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The enclosure is a sort of sequel. I thought you would like to have it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Mr. John Silard
Rauh and Silard
1625 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Last year you helped us in the preparation of the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The enclosure is a sort of sequel. I thought you would like to have it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Mr. David F. Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Dave:

Last year you helped us in the preparation of the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The enclosure is a sort of sequel. I thought you would like to have it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Mr. G. W. Foster
School of Law
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Bill:

What do you think?

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Mr. William Taylor, Jr.
Commission on Civil Rights
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I want to thank you for all the good work you did for us last Monday and also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaughnessy while she was in Washington.

Enclosed is a copy of our Executive Support of Civil Rights. I hope you will find it of interest and value and we would be most happy to have your comments about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 23, 1962

Mr. Daniel Pollitt
National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dan:

Here it is.

Many thanks for everything and especially for helping Mina Shaughnessy.

Let me know what you think.

Thanks for liking my testimony.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

TO BE MAILED FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962
(without letters)

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP

Mr. Whitney Young
National Urban League, NY

Mr. James Farmer
CORE, NY - 38 Park Row

Mr. James Foreman
SNCC, Atlanta

Mr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
SCLC, Atlanta

Mr. Stephen R. Currier
Taconic Foundation, NY

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Field Foundation, NM

MR Eugene DAVIDSON
SMALL BUSINESS Admn
WASH. 25, D.C.
(Report mailed 3/21/62)

Dr. Leland DeVinney
Rock Fd.

Mr. Vernon Eagle
New World Fd.

TO BE MAILED FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962

(Following ltr. to these people):

Professor Robert Harris — Vanderbilt Univer.
Dear Bob

Mr. McNeil Smith
Dear McNeil:

Mr. Oliver Hill
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Hill

Mr. John Silard
Washington, D. C.
Dear John:

Professor Paul Sanders, Prof. of Law
Vanderbilt University
Dear Prof. Sanders

Mr. David Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Dear Dave:

Dear_____

Last year you ~~&&~~ helped us in the preparation of the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The enclosure is a sort of sequel. I thought you would like to have it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Bill Foster:

Dear Bill:

Dear B Here it is.

What do you think?

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

HCF: ____ Mail Mar. 19th

Dear Harold:

Here it is.

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

over

MAr 23, 1962

William Taylor - Civil Rights Commission

Dear Bill:

I want to thank you for all the good work you did for us last Monday and also for taking time to talk with Mrs. Shaunessey while she was in Washington.

(For remained of this letter see letter A ~~&&&&&&&&&~~ beginning with: Enclosed is ~~&&&~~ a copy of our Executive ~~&&&&&&&~~ Support for Civil Rights.....)

Daniel Pollitt
National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dan:
Here it is.

Many thanks for everything and especially for helping Mina Shaunessey.

Let me know what you think.

Thanks for liking my testimony.

With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

TO BE MAILED FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962

SENATORS

~~The Honorable~~

The Honorable Quentin N. Burdick
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Burdick:

The Honorable John A. Carroll
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Carroll:

The Honorable Clifford P. Case
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Case:

The Honorable Frank Church
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Church:

The Honorable Joseph S. Clark
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Clark:

The Honorable Paul H. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Senator Douglas:

The Honorable Clair Engle

The Hon. Philip A. Hart

The Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson

The Hon. Jacob K. Javits

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The Hon. Edmund S. Muskie

The Hon. Maurine B. Neuberger
My dear Mrs/ Neuberger

The Hon. John O. Pastore

The Hon. Claiborne Pell

The Hon. William Proxmire

The Hon. Jennings Randolph

The Hon. Benjamin A. Smith

The Hon. Stuart Symington

The Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

The Hon. Ralph W. Yarborough

The Hon. Stephen M. Young

These are being done by Maggie Kelly 3/19/62

TO BE MAILED FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962

HOUSE COMMITTEE$

Education and Labor Committee
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Sirs:

Judiciary Committee
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Sirs:

File Copy

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE: Monday AM Papers
March 26, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: 522-8764

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President Kennedy's Administration has been a "primary center for initiative" in civil rights progress, the Southern Regional Council said today. In a report titled Executive Support for Civil Rights, the Council said that the numerous executive actions taken during the last 14 months have been, in sum, a development of importance comparable to that of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954.

"Possibly the greatest achievement of the months since January 1961 has been the establishment of a new and pervasive attitude in Washington," said the Council. "There has been created among federal policy makers a sense of obligation to civil rights, and new, higher standards against which to measure that obligation."

On the other hand, the report pointed to the possibility that in some fields, such as voting and schools, "activity and energy can become a substitute for results." It noted also that in some programs the Administration, has to date, shown little concern for civil rights.

In a section headed "Areas of Little Action," the report discussed federal aid to research, the policies of the U. S. Office of Education, the Hill-Burton hospital program, the National Guard, and federal housing programs.

"President Kennedy," the report remarked, "has said that 'federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination.' This principle has not been applied in the field of research grants. For reasons difficult to comprehend, the same Administration which requires every government contractor to practice non-discrimination, spends enormous sums for university-centered research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars."

In discussing housing, the Council observed that the Administration has to date relied on executive actions to support civil rights, and has thereby avoided jeopardizing its Congressional program. It called the withholding of an executive order against discrimination in federally aided housing evidence of a "double-edged deferral of civil rights to other areas of policy." Housing discrimination was described as an issue too critical for "postponement of measures acknowledged to be necessary."

The report said that four qualities had chiefly characterized the Administration's civil rights efforts to date:

(1) Vigorous enforcement of federal laws and defense of federal authority. In this connection, the report discussed the work of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department in voting, schools, and transportation cases.

(2) "A bias toward civil rights has been built into the federal government, and should give steady momentum to civil rights advance." The Council study commented in particular on the gains made in the employment of Negroes by the federal government.

(3) The Administration's sole aim in the South has been compliance with federal law. The report found a lack of interest in moving beyond token school desegregation, and a tendency to "over-value public order," as in the Albany (Ga.) crisis. The report also noted that the campaign against employment discrimination by government contractors is, to date, "primarily a non-southern program."

(4) The Administration has framed strong policies in regard to contractor employment which, if fulfilled, will "contribute greatly to American welfare." In other fields, however, where strong policies might encounter the resistance of state governments in the South, the Administration has not acted. These, the Council said, included research grants for public higher education, vocational training programs,

Hill-Burton hospitals, the National Guard, and housing.

Nevertheless, the Council asserted that what has been done by the present administration represents "a genuine turning point in American racial relations." It said further that, "We know of no evidence to suggest that the Administration's widespread efforts for civil rights have alienated the Administration's support among the people of the South. Even the legal proceedings of the Department of Justice have been generally accepted, except by those politicians and some relatively few others with vested interests in racial discrimination."

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

-END-

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The President wishes me to thank you for the Southern Regional Council's excellent and constructive report on "Executive Support of Civil Rights." The continuing study and criticism of the Southern Regional Council is most valuable.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford

Harris Wofford
Special Assistant
to the President

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

March 30, 1962

This is somewhat belatedly to thank you for the copy of the Council's recent reports.

I am grateful for the comments in your letter. The report seems to me to be wholly up to the Council's high standards. I am sure that you realize that I think that the Council is one of the most valuable organizations in the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

1962

## CIVIL RIGHTS—REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, careful reading of the report of the Southern Regional Council provides little basis for satisfaction in the progress being made in the field of civil rights. It does credit the administration with a strong sense of obligation to civil rights and this has led to widespread press reports that the council has lauded the President's accomplishments. This is not a fair appraisal of the council's statement. On the contrary, it will be apparent to anyone who studies the report that there is much more criticism of unfulfilled promises and inadequate measures than there is praise of new policies and practices.

The council points out, for example, that the same administration which requires every Government contractor to practice nondiscrimination, "spends enormous sums for university centered research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars." It describes the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as "aloof" to the educational crisis in the Nation. It criticizes the failure of the administration to challenge the construction of segregated hospital facilities under the Hill-Burton Act. It describes the refusal of the Department of Defense to take steps to desegregate the National Guard as a "national scandal." It pointedly discredits the reasons given by the President for refusing to issue an Executive order against discrimination in Federal housing programs as he promised to do during the campaign. It notes critically that the administration has failed to support legislation to strengthen its "severely restricted" ability to assist in efforts to desegregate our schools.

It is true that the council gives the President abundant credit for some accomplishments, good intentions and noble sentiments. This is encouraging, but it is no substitute for the full scope of positive action needed to accord to all our citizens their rights under the Constitution.

The Commission on Civil Rights has outlined the Executive and legislative measures urgently needed to protect civil rights in America. The report of the Southern Regional Council in no way contradicts the Commission's recommendations, but rather underscores their validity and necessity. I would hope that the council's review of civil rights in our Nation will be an impetus for renewed action rather than an excuse for complacency on this vital subject.

President's Powers folder

1. Apart from any specific questions, should the leadership of the government--including the executive branch--be aimed at (a) the removal of inequities wherever they exist in public facilities; or (b) such removal plus the eradication of discrimination throughout our society, on the assumption that racial relations is one of the fundamental problems of our polity? If (b) would this seem to imply, among other things, "crash" programs to elevate the level of Negro skills?

2. To whatever extent government has an "educational" function, can that be accomplished by large-scale programs of public information; in the nature of things, does the government "educate" by performance and example, and by that only?

3. During the recent campaign, responsible persons urged the candidates to pledge that, if elected, they would not patronize segregated establishments or worship in segregated churches. Should the urging be repeated?

4. What realistic possibilities are open to the President to lead the South by persuasion? Do high level political conferences--publicized or unpublicized--have usefulness? What of high level conferences or consultations with civic leaders of the South, especially business leaders? What value might there be in an active, sustained program of lower level consultation (using agencies such as CCR, Dept. of Labor, Dept. of HEW, HHFA) ?

5. If a President should be neutral as between the parties in a labor dispute, does it follow that he should be neutral as between the parties in a sit-in (or similar) dispute where there is no issue of legal discrimination?

6. Given present circumstances, does there need to be a race relations adviser on White House staff, and if so would the effectiveness of the CCR be reduced (or stunted) or enhanced ?

7. Should the development and dissemination of authoritative information and analysis of civil rights and race relations questions be a function of government, or primarily one for private agencies ?

8. Could the CCR be transformed into an active agent of the administration? Could it become the administration's "policy planning staff," performing this role for the Dept. of Justice as well as the administration generally? Would such a role for CCR be desirable? Would there be legal bars to it ?

9. President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights recommended that the Bureau of the Budget "review the execution of all government programs, and the expenditure of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of nondiscrimination." Comment ?

10. In view of the numerous federal agencies which in the course of their duties are confronted by questions of race relations

should it be established procedure that when they are so confronted they must seek advice at some administrative quarter in the interest of uniform federal policy? What should that "quarter" be?

11. Section 104a (3) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 directs the CCR to "appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution." Is this not sufficient authority and should it not be used, to maintain a continuing study and reporting of federal practices in every agency? Section 104b empowers the President to ask the CCR for "interim reports": could not through this power the President make the CCR his watchdog over federal agencies ?

12. Should reporting procedures of federal agencies be so organized as to provide a continuing record of their racial relations practices ?

13. What premises ought to be followed in appointments? Should it be "best man regardless of race"? Or does the government have an obligation at the present time to assume a considerable part of the task of quick advancement of Negroes, and should a deliberate effort be made to project Negroes into our national public life? (This question has relevance both to high level appointments and to such others as those of military academy cadets.)

14. What about Negroes as foreign representatives? Especially in non-white countries ?

15. A thesis: The USIA and others in official roles who depict abroad American racial problems should do so with candor, realism, and an explicit awareness of American involvement in a world-wide revolutionary movement; the appropriate desks in the USIA should be entrusted to persons capable of doing this; and the present policy of almost exclusively "accentuating the positive" is fruitless.

16. Re the problem of staffing for the Committee on Governmental Employment Policy, would the best solution be to return the function to the Civil Service Commission, with a strict executive order to enforce ?

17. In view of the repeated refusal by Congress to pass an FEP act, are there any reservations about the President going via the back door as far as he can by regulating governmental contractors? Somewhat similar questions of political principle are raised by the suggestion that (a) the U. S. intervene in school desegregation cases--page 51; (b) research funds be withheld from colleges and universities which discriminate--page 52-53; (c) educational funds be withheld at all levels of schools which discriminate--page 53.

18. Assuming that the Contract Committee has not been highly effective, is this an example of a function which has either to be done with Strafford-like "thoroughness," or had better be left undone ?

19. Economic facts in mind, would not one of the most meaningful of all actions which the administration might take be the full opening up of the apprenticeship program?

20. By the same rationale--that the President should refuse to buy from contractors who discriminate--, should he not refuse to buy products made by labor in segregated or racially closed unions?

21. Is it wise to curtail or abolish programs which are per se desirable in an effort to coerce states, localities, or institutions to end segregation: e.g. ROTC (page 7); mental health, maternal and child health, crippled children, aid to blind, and disease control programs (page 32) ?

22. Should it be specifically recommended that the Secretary of HEW ask the Attorney General for an opinion on the constitutionality of the separate-but-equal clause in the Hill-Burton Act?

23. Considering the progress made and the present situation, is the transportation question so bad as to require the sanctions described by Pollitt on pages 36-37 ?

24. The Supreme Court in Brown v. Topeka (and in many other cases) took judicial note of the sociological and psychological handicaps of segregation. Why should not the President do the same in an Executive Order stating U. S. housing policy as positively encouraging integration? This conclusion would be a larger one than that derived by the Court;

but the President is political officer. It would be the basis of the strongest possible directive to the housing agencies.

25. The President when devising policy has an obligation far greater than that of the courts when declaring rights to be prepared to react to the consequences. If a strict non-discriminatory policy in FHA (including 221) and PHA housing is laid down, an almost certain consequence will be a diminution of starts in the South, at least for a time. On the assumption that this fact should not deter, does it not suggest the occasion for a massive exercise of Presidential leadership through persuasion to ameliorate the outcome? If so, by what means?

26. Pollitt suggests (page 46) FHA "priority" for projects in mixed neighborhoods. Along the same line, would it not be good policy to explore to the fullest the effectiveness of all "carrots" in the repertoire of FHA, PHA, FNMA, URA, VA before laying on with "sticks" to achieve non-discriminatory, nonsegregated housing?

MJ - please note ✓

*Harold C. Fleming*

Read 3/22

March 21, 1962

Dear Les,

I have just finished reading "Executive Support of Civil Rights" and want to tell you at once how deeply satisfying I found it. Even by the high standards you have established, it is an outstandingly fine job. I hope I can help in achieving its full impact and pay-off up here.

If you are planning a prompt distribution to the Federals, be sure that Lyle Carter of HEW is among the first to get it. Lyle is planning a discussion meeting ~~with~~ between HEW staff and representatives of civil rights groups for the morning of Thursday, March 29 (to which SRC will be invited, of course). I think it will be most useful if Lyle and his colleagues have read your report before then.

Best,

Harold

file
Exec. Support folder
Responses

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

**Interstate Commerce Commission**
**Washington 25, D.C.**

March 22, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March 21, 1962, enclosing a copy of your report Executive Support for Civil Rights.

Sincerely,

Rupert L. Murphy
Chairman

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Roger N. Baldwin
*International Work Advisor*
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LAWRENCE SPEISER
*Director*
JULIE BARROWS
*Executive Assistant*

March 23, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

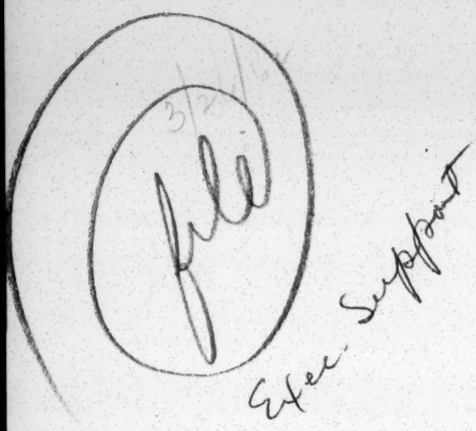
I understand from Burke Marshall that you have advance copies available of a report which you will put out shortly on the activities of the Justice Department in the civil rights field as compared to its activity under the Eisenhower administration. I would appreciate it if you could send me two copies immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Speiser

Lawrence Speiser
Director
Washington Office

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.




March 23, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your Executive Support for Civil Rights. I haven't read it yet but I am certain it will be interesting.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

John

John G. Feild
Executive Director

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

Rec'd 3/28

PA

March 23, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of March 21, and the enclosed copy of Executive Support for Civil Rights. Also, the Secretary asked me to express his thanks for the copy which you sent to him. This material will be read with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Wallace
Assistant to the Secretary

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

# Kennedy Gets Praise for Civil Rights Action

## Southern Regional Council Describes Advances in US Racial Relations

© New York Times News Service

**Atlanta, Ga.**—President Kennedy's use of executive power has brought "a genuine turning point in American racial relations," according to the Southern Regional council, a private biracial organization.

In a 52 page report released here Sunday, the council said the administration's civil rights actions were of an importance "comparable to that of the supreme court's school decision of 1954."

The council described 1961 as "a year of establishing a national mood and direction."

In part, the administration's activity coincided with and helped express this national consensus; in part, it was a clear response to the heavy democratic vote of Negroes in the 1960 election," the council said.

**Original Moves Seen**

"Yet the administration has been more than the agent of either a popular will or a political debt. It has built momentum for civil rights into the structure and the policies of government, and if it has not acted with more determination than public opinion requires, it has acted with more originality."

The council is made up of white and Negro leaders working through a professional staff in its Atlanta headquarters to achieve its goal of improved opportunity for all southerners.

In January, 1961, the agency issued a document entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." It outlined opportunities for strengthening civil rights through executive action. Sunday's report, "Executive Support of Civil Rights," reviewed the Kennedy program in this field.

The characteristic qualities of that program set forth in the review included the following:

**Questions Are Raised**

Enforcement of federal laws and defense of federal authority has been vigorous.

The administration's goal in the south has been compliance with federal law. It has not exerted its influence in behalf of integration beyond respect for law.

The administration has developed strong and potentially effective policies in the field of contractor employment. In fields where strong policies might encounter state government resistance, it has avoided action.

The council called the legal activity of the justice department in the voting rights field "impressive." But it questioned whether the civil rights acts of 1957 and 1960 provided adequate remedies.

An interstate commerce commission order against bus and bus terminal segregation, issued following a request by the attorney general, was described as "an outstanding gain."

The council praised the administration's drive to recruit and advance Negro civil servants, its refusal to allow cabinet officials to take part in segregated functions and its efforts to ease the lot of African diplomats in this country.

The administration was criticized for its failure to take action to remove racial barriers in federally assisted hospitals and to desegregate the "lily white" national guard units of 11 southern states and the District of Columbia.

## Stride Made on Bias

**Washington, D. C.**—AP—President Kennedy's committee on equal employment opportunities has obtained voluntary agreements from 50 large firms to end job discrimination among about five million workers.

Vice-President Johnson, who heads the committee, and Labor Secretary Goldberg, who serves as vice-chairman, have just completed conferences with nearly 100 of the country's largest employers. The two officials expect most of the employers to sign voluntary agreements, although some of the firms involved have few if any government contracts.

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## Winners of Awards Disclosed by Amvets

**Washington, D. C.** — UPI — American Veterans of World War II and Korea (Amvets) has announced that its annual silver helmet awards will be presented Saturday.

The winners: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for contributions to world peace; Vice-Admiral Hyman G. Rickover for contributions to national defense; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for preservation of the American way of life; Dr. William S. Middleton for rehabilitation work in the veterans' administration, and Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen for service in congress.

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UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 26, 1962

Thank you very much for sending us the 30 extra copies of your report, Executive Support of Civil Rights. They have been distributed to our key staff in Washington and the field service.

I have received requests from two of our Regional Directors for additional copies to be distributed to professional staff members who are concerned with the Federal recruiting and employment program, and I expect additional requests.

Could you send me another 50 copies of what appears to be a real "best seller"? I would appreciate anything you can do in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

W. V. Gill

W. V. Gill
Assistant to the Chairman

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MAR 26 1962

# Council Supports and Raps Kennedy on Rights Actions

ATLANTA (AP) — A biracial group said Sunday the administration of President Kennedy has set higher standards for measuring the government's obligation in civil rights programs.

In making this assessment, the Southern Regional Council said executive action taken by the administration have brought a development of importance comparable to the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954.

The council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to work for better racial relations.

The views of the group are given in a report titled "Esecutive Support for Civil Right."

In some programs, the report said, the administration has shown little concern for civil right. It cited voting and schools and said there is the possibility that in these fields "activity and energy can become a substitute for results."

**'Areas of Little Action'**

Under a section labeled "Areas of Little Action," the report discussed federal aid to research, policies of the U.S. Office of Education, the Hill-Burton hospital program, National Guard and federal housing programs.

The administration requires every government contractor to practice non-discrimination, the council said, but "spends enormous sums for university-centered research without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students."

By relying on executive actions to support civil rights in the housing field, the report said, the administration "thereby avoided jeopardizing its congressional program."

It called withholding of an executive order against discrimination in federally aided housing as evidence of a "double-edged deferral of civil rights to other areas of policy."

The council said the administration's aim in the South has been compliance with federal law. It reported a lack of interest in moving beyond token school desegregation and what it called a tendency to over-value public order "as in the Albany, Ga., crisis". The Albany turmoil was marked by a successful Negro boycott of the city bus service.

"The Albany events," the report said, "were produced by police high-handedness, included the arrests of over 700 persons, resulted in an interim settlement in which the Negroes made most of the concessions, and when it was announced, the attorney general wired the mayor of Albany his congratulations.

**Copying Jackson**

"The attorney general's exasperating telegram was likely motivated by a simple wish for public order; no blood flowed in Albany's streets and therefore, its law enforcement was to be praised. Albany has copied the police tactics of Jackson (Miss.) during the "Freedom Ride": Arrest demonstrators fast, quietly and on non-racial charges. These are not praiseworthy methods, nor should the Department of Justice in similar situations over-value public order."

But the administration's actions in civil rights was called a "genuine turning point in American racial relations."

The council added: "We know of no evidence to suggest that the administration's widespread efforts for civil rights have alienated the administration's support among the people of the South. Even the legal proceedings of the Department of Justice have been generally accepted, except by those politicians and some relatively few others with vested interests in racial discrimination."

Burrelle's
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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street – New York

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
NEWS
D. 46,613
MAR 26 1962

nnel 2 TV, Monday 6:05

# 'Yet A Gap Remains...'

**THE VOLUSIA COUNTY** School Board, still awaiting a decision from a federal district court on its defense of a segregation suit, can take no heart in the findings last week in a similar suit in Memphis.

There, a federal district court has ruled that the admission of 13 Negro students out of a list of 38 applicants to a previous all White school does not constitute a lawful desegregation plan.

Plaintiffs in the Volusia County suit contend that the admission of two Negro students from a list of three applicants also is not a rightful plan for obeying the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation order.

In both cases, state pupil assignment laws are under fire.

* * *

**AS THE EIGHTH** anniversary of the Supreme Court ruling nears, the states may find that their last legal barrier to compliance is collapsing. With it should go the last vestige of stubborn resistance, and in its place there should be raised new standards of cooperation that will wipe out the ugly effects of the discord and disunity that resistance has engendered.

It's time all citizens recognized the truth as set out in the 1961 report of the Commission on Civil Rights:

"In war and peace, the American people have met challenge after challenge with vigor and resourcefulness. Perhaps the most persistent challenge is the one to which this Commission addresses itself in this report — the challenge of civil rights.

"The Republic began with an obvious

nine suits had been filed to end voter discrimination in the previous Administration, 17 were filed by the Justice Dept. in 1961. Just since November, 1961, it has filed eight suits to end segregation in transportation terminals. It became a "friend in court" in school desegregation suits in the South. It acted with vigor in probing the violence that attended the Freedom Rides. The Administration has brought more qualified Negroes into federal government posts, from Judges to Ambassadors, and hired qualified Negroes in agency posts. It issued an executive order to those getting government contracts to end job discrimination.

SRC makes this observation: "Possibly the greatest achievement of the months since January, 1961 has been the establishment of a new and pervasive attitude in Washington. There has been created among federal policy makers a sense of obligation to civil rights, and new, higher standards against which to measure that obligation."

* * *

**BUT THERE ARE** areas of little action, SRC declares.

For instance, the Administration still is allowing some $750 million spent annually for federally supported research programs in effect to continue to sustain segregation. It cited "tightly segregated" Emory University which holds federal research grants and contracts totalling about $2.5 million.

The report observes: "Pres. Kennedy

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
NEWS
D. 46,613
MAR 26 1962

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* * *

**AS THE EIGHTH** anniversary of the Supreme Court ruling nears, the states may find that their last legal barrier to compliance is collapsing. With it should go the last vestige of stubborn resistance, and in its place there should be raised new standards of cooperation that will wipe out the ugly effects of the discord and disunity that resistance has engendered.

It's time all citizens recognized the truth as set out in the 1961 report of the Commission on Civil Rights:

"In war and peace, the American people have met challenge after challenge with vigor and resourcefulness. Perhaps the most persistent challenge is the one to which this Commission addresses itself in this report — the challenge of civil rights.

"The Republic began with an obvious inconsistency between its precepts of liberty and the fact of slavery. The words of the Declaration of Independence were clear: 'We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights...'

"Equally clear was the fact that Negroes were not free. The great American experiment in self government began for White people only.

"The inconsistency between the nation's principles and its practices have diminished over the years . . . The gains have been considerable . . .

"Yet a gap remains. In the changing World of 1961 it seems wide and deep, and the demand to close it is more urgent than ever. Perhaps this is because the closer we come to the achievement of our ideals, the more obvious and galling is the remaining disparity . . ."

* * *

**WITH THE START** of a new Administration last year — an Administration committed to closing that gap — the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta issued an 18 point proposal for executive action which it felt the new President could use to hasten the nation's meeting the civil rights challenge. It ranged over all areas of civil rights — voting, education, transportation, recreation, housing and employment — and called on the President to provide constant and unwavering leadership.

In a just published survey of how the President has performed in that first year, the Council finds reason to praise and yet to express disappointment over Pres. Kennedy's performance.

He has done better than previous Administration, it concedes. Whereas only nine suits had been filed to end voter discrimination in the previous Administration, 17 were filed by the Justice Dept. in 1961. Just since November, 1961, it has filed eight suits to end segregation in transportation terminals. It became a "friend in court" in school desegregation suits in the South. It acted with vigor in probing the violence that attended the Freedom Rides. The Administration has brought more qualified Negroes into federal government posts, from Judges to Ambassadors, and hired qualified Negroes in agency posts. It issued an executive order to those getting government contracts to end job discrimination.

SRC makes this observation: "Possibly the greatest achievement of the months since January, 1961 has been the establishment of a new and pervasive attitude in Washington. There has been created among federal policy makers a sense of obligation to civil rights, and new, higher standards against which to measure that obligation."

* * *

**BUT THERE ARE** areas of little action, SRC declares.

For instance, the Administration still is allowing some $750 million spent annually for federally supported research programs in effect to continue to sustain segregation. It cited "tightly segregated" Emory University which holds federal research grants and contracts totalling about $2.5 million.

The report observes: "Pres. Kennedy has said that 'federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination.' For reasons difficult to comprehend, the same Administration which requires every government contractor to practice nondiscrimination, spends enormous sums for university centered research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars."

Inconceivably also, the Administration allows Hill-Burton funds for hospital construction to be used to build segregated facilities and maintain staffs that bar Negro doctors. In fact, that act still carries a "separate but equal" clause these eight years since the Supreme Court ruled that it is in violation of the Constitution.

While conceding that the President is being cautious on civil rights because of the need to assure a chance of passage of other needed economic and social legislation in Congress, SRC nonetheless concludes:

"Race relations are exacerbated increasingly by the festering social problems of our cities, and large among the roots of those are the growing residential ghettoes spoiling and gnawing at our urban culture. This is a matter too critical, too sore, for postponement of measures acknowledged to be necessary."

The gap does exist yet between principles and practices, as the Civil Rights Commission said. In every way possible, the citizenry of every state should insist on its being closed because the Commission's report warned: "Frustration of ambition and lack of hope tend to erupt in delinquency and crime. They also threaten continued mounting costs in public services for an increasing minority that is not permitted to move upward into self sufficiency."

# Southern Group Evaluates Kennedy Civil Rights Steps

The Southern Regional Council said yesterday the Kennedy administration has avoided civil rights action in areas where strong policies might encounter resistance by the states.

The administration has shown little concern for civil rights in the fields of housing, federal grants for research at universities and colleges, the National Guard and hospitals constructed with the aid of federal Hill-Burton grants, the council said.

The agency of white and Negro Southerners also observed that "activity and energy can become a substitute for results, especially in fields such as voting and educational rights."

The council's report, entitled, "Executive Support for Civil Rights," praised the general attitude of the administration toward civil rights, however.

"Possibly the greatest achievement of the months since January, 1961, has been the establishment of a new and pervasive attitude in Washington," the council said.

"There has been created among federal policy makers a sense of obligation to civil rights, and new, higher standards against which to measure that obligation."

The council said the executive decisions taken since the President took office "represent a development of importance comparable to that of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954, and deserving of as much study and comprehension."

The actions of the administration represent "a genuine turning point in American racial relations," the council added.

"The administration has not estranged itself from the South. We know of no evidence to suggest that the administration's widespread efforts for civil rights have alienated the administration's support among the people of the South."

**Room for Improvement**

The council found much room for improvement, however. In a discussion of housing the report said the administration to date has relied on executive actions to support, civil rights, thereby avoiding legislative fights.

The council observed that the President promised during his campaign to issue an executive order against racial discrimination in federal housing programs.

"To postpone promised executive actions while contin-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

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TIMES-DISPATCH
D. 138,035 S. 185,686
BURRELLE'S PAGE ONE CERTIFIED
MAR 26 1962

# Group Evaluates Civil Rights Steps

*Continued from First Page*

uing to avoid serious legislative proposals is a double-edged deferral of civil rights to other areas of policy," the council said.

"Government can give no higher service than the creation of environments in which the nation's individuals can live with each other in trust and good will."

Turning to research grants, the council said that "for reasons difficult to comprehend the same administration which requires every government contractor to practice non-discrimination spends enormous sums (750 million dollars annually) for university-centered research without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars."

**"Aloof" to Crisis**

The council said the United States Office of Education is "aloof" to the educational crisis of the South.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has taken no step to question the validity of a "separate but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, the council said. The department hasn't "even required non-discriminatory employment in the building of the hospitals."

The National Guard of the 11 Southern states is "lily-white," the council continued, and "the Department of Defense has no plans to change the practice of racial exclusion. And so a national scandal is continued."

The administration's sole aim in the South has been compliance with federal law, the report said. There has been a lack of interest in moving beyond token school desegregation, the council said, and a tendency to overvalue public order."

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 26 1962



# KENNEDY PRAISED FOR RIGHTS GAINS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

cratic vote of Negroes in the 1960 election.

"Yet the Administration has been more than the agent of either a popular will or a political debt. It has built momentum for civil rights into the structure and the policies of government, and if it has not acted with more determination than public opinion requires, it has acted with more originality."

However, some aspects of the Kennedy record were criticized.

"Although the Administration has accomplished much, there have been releaved as well latent weaknesses of Executive action as a means of advance," th council said. "Activity and energy can become a substitute for results, especially in fields such as voting and educational rights.

"Moreover, a department or agency which is sponsoring controversial legislation may be irresistibly tempted to court marginal Congressional votes by leaving civil rights alone. And it is true . . . that some cylinders of the executive engine have been quiet."

### Whites and Negroes in Group

The council is constituted of white and Negro leaders working through a professional staff in its Atlanta headquarters to achieve its stated goal of improved opportunity for all Southerners.

In January, 1961, the agency issued a document entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." It outlined opportunities for strengthening civil rights through Executive action. Today's report, "Executive Support of Civil Rights," reviews the Kennedy program in this field.

The characteristic qualities of that program set forth in the review included the following:

¶Enforcement of Federal laws and defense of Federal authority have been vigorous.

¶A bias toward civil rights has been built into the Federal Government and should give steady momentum to civil rights advance.

¶The Administration's goal in the South has been compliance with Federal law. It has not exerted its influence in behalf of integration beyond respect for law.

¶The Administration has developed strong and potentially effective policies in the field of contractor employment. In fields where strong policies might encounter state-government resistance, it has avoided action.

### 'New Hope' Is Seen

"The Administration's use of Executive powers has brought new vitality to the civil rights struggle and new hope that America may soon overcome its old racial dilemma," the council said.

The council praised the leadership exerted through Presidential statements.

"President Kennedy has, at the least, taken away any uncertainty the people may have earlier acquired as to whether the capital regarded the removal of segregation as a matter of national interest," it said.

The council said the Justice Department deserved great credit of support given public-school desegregation. However, it noted the contention that the department lacked power to initiate school desegregation cases.

It then pointed to the Administration's failure to support a measure before Congress that would require school districts to plan desegregation and empower the department to enforce compliance.

The report referred to announced studies of the problem posed by Federal aid to segregated institutions of higher learning and vocational education programs.

"If these moves represent the entrance, finally, of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare into the civil rights cause, they are good news indeed," it commented.

The council called the legal activity of the Justice Department in the voting rights field "impressive." But it questioned whether the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 provided adequate remedies.

The 1957 act empowered the Justice Department to sue to gain voting rights for Negroes. The 1960 act empowered Federal judges to appoint referees to register qualified Negro voters where the court found a "pattern or practice" of discrimination. The judges may act in specific cases brought by the Justice Department.

### Bus Order Called 'Gain'

An Interstate Commerce Commission order against bus and bus terminal segregation, issued following a request by the Attorney General, was described as "an outstanding gain."

The council cited a report last January in The New York Times, based on a Justice Department estimate, that there were only a score or so remaining instances of noncompliance with the I. C. C. order.

"There quite likely are more," the council said, "and certainly a number of evasions are in use."

The council praised the Administration for meeting "decisively and sensibly the outbreak of mob viciousness, indulged by state and local authorities in Alabama" upon the arrival of the Freedom Riders.

The Freedom Riders have aimed their protests at segregation of transportation and related facilities.

"The present Administration has understood that there is a dominant national interest to be defended whenever a mob gathers to override the law," the council asserted. "It has, moreover, sensed accurately the temper of the Southern majority, which wants Federal aid when local authority cannot or will not move but wants that aid routinely and impersonally, and not as the outcome of high policy debates and negotiations."

But the council was sharply critical of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's action in the Albany, Ga., racial crisis late last year.

### Telegram Deplored

"The Albany events were produced by police high-handedness, and include the arrest of over 700 persons, resulted in an interim settlement in which the Negroes made most of the concessions, and when it was announced the Attorney General wired the Mayor of Albany his congratulations," the council said.

"The Attorney General's exasperating telegram was likely motivated by a simple wish for public order; no blood flowed in Albany streets, and therefore its law enforcement was to be praised.

"Albany has copied the police tactics of Jackson (Miss.) during the Freedom Rides: Arrest demonstrators fast, quietly, and on nonracial charges. These are not praiseworthy methods, nor should the Department of Justice in similar situations overvalue public order."

The council praised the Administration's drive to recruit and advance Negro civil servants, its refusal to allow Cabinet officials to take part in segregated functions and its efforts to ease the lot of African diplomats in this country.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity was commended for its work in persuading Government contractors to hire Negroes.

The Administration was criticized for its failure to take action to remove racial barriers in Federally assisted hospitals and to desegregate the "lily white" National Guard units of eleven Southern states and the District of Columbia.

The report also pointed to President Kennedy's pledge as a candidate that he would issue an Executive Order against discrimination in Federal housing. It said the appointment of Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency had gained "months of immunity from pressure for a fulfillment of the campaign pledge."

# Civil Rights Report Applauds Kennedy

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, March 25—President Kennedy's use of executive power has brought "a genuine turning point in American racial relations," according to the Southern Regional Council.

In a fifty-two-page report released here today, the council said the Administration's civil rights actions were of an importance "comparable to that of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954." That decision ruled out segregation in the public schools.

The council described 1961 as "a year of establishing a national mood and direction."

"In part," the council said, "the Administration's activity coincided with and helped express this national consensus; in part, it was a clear response to the heavy Demo-

Continued on Page 22, Column 3

Mr. Louis J. Kraus
2121 St. Raymond Avenue
New York 62, New York

March 26, 1962

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate your making available to me a copy of your report released March 25th on civil rights in 1961.

Many thanks for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Kraus

Louis J. Kraus

LJK:es

Sent 3/30/62 BP

PHILIP A. HART
MICHIGAN

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
JUDICIARY

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Rec'd 3/28

PA

March 26, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for forwarding me a copy of your booklet, "Executive Support for Civil Rights."

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I am particularly interested in your evaluation and interpretation of the accomplishments in the civil rights field during the past fourteen months of executive action.

With every best wish,

Sincerely,

Philip A. Hart

Philip A. Hart

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Rec'd 3/28

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**
**WASHINGTON**

March 26, 1962

PA

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your "Executive Support for Civil Rights". I shall look forward to reading it at my first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Carl T. Rowan

Carl T. Rowan
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Rec'd 3/31

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1962

PA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your Executive Support for Civil Rights, Mr. Dunbar. This appears to be a very interesting work and I have placed it with other documents to be read at the earliest opportunity.

Please don't hesitate to call on me if I can ever be of assistance.

Best wishes,

Joe Robertson

Joe Robertson
Administrative Assistant Secretary

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Office of the President

March 26, 1962

Cable Address "Dulac"

Rec'd 3/28

PA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, George

My dear Mr. Dunbar:

I found the copy of your report, Executive Support for Civil Rights, most interesting and very well done. I am sure it will be greatly helpful to the whole field of Civil Rights, as well as to the work of our Commission.

With all best wishes, and many thanks again, I am

Very cordially yours,

T. M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

26 March 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Georgia.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a copy of your report as summarized in today's New York Times.

You may either mail it to my office - IRS Division of USIA or preferably to my home 4700-25th Street N. Arlington 7, Va.

I have special interest in it not only because of research responsibilities in this field but also because I am currently president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Northern Virginia

Sincerely yours

Bernard Weisman

Sent 3/27/62

PA 3/27 pls handle

KURT R. GROSSMANN
P. O. BOX 91
KEW GARDENS 15, L. I., N. Y.

Residence: 82-46 Lefferts Blvd. Tel. HI 1-0633
Kew Gardens 15, L. I., N. Y.

March 26, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auborn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As correspondent for various German language newspapers, I would be greatly interested to receive as soon as possible your 52-page-report on civil rights featured in today's New York Times.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Kurt R. Grossmann

KRG:bk

Sent 3/28/62 BB

Rec'd 3/28

PA file

# PEACE CORPS

Washington 25, D. C.

March 26, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your note of March 21, and the enclosed report on "Executive Support of Civil Rights". The report is most informative, and I am finding the statistics therein, especially on employment, quite useful.

Whenever you are in Washington, Mr. Dunbar, I hope you will find time to visit me. Thank you, again, for sending the report.

Sincerely,

Franklin H. Williams

Franklin H. Williams
Special Assistant to the Director

CHAIRMAN

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PA - file

March 26, 1962

Reply 3/29

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am impressed by your excellent report, Executive Support for Civil Rights, which you sent me on March 21. It is a clear and comprehensive summary of the important progress that has been achieved and identifies areas where a continued vigorous effort is needed.

I would like to give this report wide distribution among the key staff of the Commission in Washington and in the field service. Could you send me 30 more copies for this purpose?

done
Show this
Ret Lwd

Sincerely yours,

John W. Macy, Jr.

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

101 INDIANA AVENUE, N. W.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM
FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION
FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN SYSTEM

JOSEPH P. McMURRAY
CHAIRMAN

Rec'd 3/28

March 26, 1962

PA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of March 21, enclosing copy of the report "Executive Support for Civil Rights".

I have not yet had an opportunity to read it, but shall do so within a short time. From a quick glance through it, it appears to be very well done.

I appreciate your courtesy in making this report available to me.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. McMurray
Chairman

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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BESS E. DICK

GENERAL COUNSEL:
WILLIAM R. FOLEY

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT:
WALTER M. BESTERMAN

COUNSEL:
MURRAY DRABKIN
WILLIAM P. SHATTUCK

LAW REVISION COUNSEL:
CHARLES J. ZINN

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL:
WILLIAM H. CRABTREE

March 26, 1962

Rec'd 3/28

PA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Duncan:

I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your report on Executive Support for Civil Rights. I am looking forward to reviewing it.

May I again express my appreciation and compliment you for the work which the Southern Regional Council has been doing in the field of civil rights.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emanuel Celler

EMANUEL CELLER
Chairman

EC:fa

March 26, 1962

The Honorable John Sherman Cooper
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Cooper:

We are pleased to send the enclosed copy of "Executive Support of Civil Rights" as requested in your wire of March 26.

Sincerely,

LWD:bp
enc.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SE 1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1245P EST MAR 26 62 AH198

A RNA025 (W SNA010) GOVT PD SN WASHINGTON DC 26 1038A EST

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH ST ATLA

THIS MORNING'S WASHINGTON POST CARRIES FRONT PAGE STORY CONCERNING YOUR LATEST REPORT APPRAISING ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD IN CIVIL RIGHTS FIELD. WOULD VERY MUCH APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING ME COPY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER.

AM

DLC
note on - Sec. - phone - so - eve
cop, resp - yr wire

Rec'd 3/28

copy to Mina S. 4/10/62

PA

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of March 21st. I have just finished reading the excellent report on Executive Support for Civil Rights and I found it a most interesting, stimulating and provocative document.

Instead of saying more, maybe it would be better if I would stop right here and start concentrating a little harder on some of those "areas of little action". Quite seriously, I am sure the report will prove to be both a useful guide and a forceful propellant as we move along the road of unfinished business.

Sincerely,

James M. Quigley

James M. Quigley

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

acknowledged at great length } Lwd reply in Central Files

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

March 26, 1962

BP

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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I am impressed by your excellent report, Executive Support for Civil Rights, which you sent me on March 21. It is a clear and comprehensive summary of the important progress that has been achieved and identifies areas where a continued vigorous effort is needed.

I would like to give this report wide distribution among the key staff of the Commission in Washington and in the field service. Could you send me 30 more copies for this purpose?

Sincerely yours,

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

Pls mail - I have kept orig & will back

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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

March 27, 1962

PA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have received your letter of March 23 and the attached copy of Executive Support of Civil Rights.

You and your organization are to be congratulated for the progress you have made and the positive steps you have taken to secure equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, as well as visiting diplomats and others from abroad.

Please continue your fine work.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene J. McCarthy

Eugene J. McCarthy

EJM:lmw

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Rec'd 3/29

MANPOWER

27 March 1962

PA

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

This will acknowledge with appreciation the copy of Executive Support of Civil Rights as sent to Secretary McNamara on March 21, 1962.

As you are informed through correspondence with other officials of the Department of Defense, this review and interpretation of recent accomplishments in the field of civil rights through executive action is receiving detailed attention in the Department.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Evans

JAMES C. EVANS
Counsellor

Put up a letter such as this + have contents sent
Jim

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The President wishes me to thank you for the Southern Regional Council's excellent and constructive report on "Executive Support of Civil Rights." The continuing study and criticism of the Southern Regional Council is most valuable.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford

Harris Wofford
Special Assistant
to the President

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 25, 1962

I am impressed by your excellent report, Executive Support for Civil Rights, which you sent me on March 21. It is a clear and comprehensive summary of the important progress that has been achieved and identifies areas where a continued vigorous effort is needed.

I would like to give this report wide distribution among the key staff of the Commission in Washington and in the field service. Could you send me 30 more copies for this purpose?

Sincerely yours,

John W. Macy, Jr.

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 26, 1962

[illegible] Rights. They have been [illegible]ted to our key staff in Washington and the field service.

I have received requests from two of our Regional Directors for additional copies to be distributed to professional staff members who are concerned with the Federal recruiting and employment program, and I expect additional requests.

Could you send me another 50 copies of what appears to be a real "best seller"? I would appreciate anything you can do in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

add

March 27, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have not received yourrlatest report on Civil Rights and the Administration.

I think the NATIONAL GUARDIAN is on your mailing t list for all reports issued by the Southern Regional Council. If not please add our name for future reports.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Jean Norrington

Jean Norrington
Library

Hayes pulled
re Norrington list

357

Sent 3/30/62 BP

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth
Street, N.W.

Mr. Lawrence Alexander Gibbs
202-6 Ohio National Bank Building
Columbus 16, Ohio

letr 3/27/62
3/30/62

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1L | Federal Executive and Civil Rights | $ .35 |
| 1 | Executive Support of Civil Rights | .50 |
| | | $ .85 |

Thank You

Lawrence Alexander Gibbs
Attorney at Law
202-6 OHIO NAT'L. BANK BLDG.
MIAMI AVE. AT MT. VERNON
P.O. BOX 844
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO
CLEARBROOK 8-4000

3-27-62

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

To Whom it May Concern —

Please supply me with a copy of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" issued Jan. 1961

And a copy of "Executive Support of Civil Rights". just issued.

Send C.O.D or bill me.

Thanks

L. A. Gibbs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The President wishes me to thank you for the Southern Regional Council's excellent and constructive report on "Executive Support of Civil Rights." The continuing study and criticism of the Southern Regional Council is most valuable.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford

Harris Wofford
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE Rockefeller Foundation
111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK 20

PA

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

March 27, 1962

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Thank you for the copy of "Executive Support of Civil Rights." I was most interested to read this and am passing it along to Miss Rhind and other colleagues here.

Sincerely yours,

Leland DeVinney

Leland DeVinney
Associate Director

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LCD:bah

# National Civil Liberties Clearing House

1637 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • DUPONT 7-6300

Thank you for sending me your "Executive Support of Civil Rights," which I think is just plain magnificent. In its concept, in its detailed analysis and in its style, it seems to me to be the most effective thing I've seen in the civil rights area in years.

Would it be out of line for me to ask if you have 50 copies of it to give away?

Sincerely,

Mary Alice

Mary Alice Baldinger,
Executive Director.

---

**HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR • WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

This informative review and interpretation of the accomplishments in the civil rights field during the past fourteen months of executive action is a helpful reference for all concerned with the protection of individual liberty and equality guaranteed by our Constitution. I find this follow-up report of real interest, as I did the previous one on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver

Robert C. Weaver
Administrator

---

**United States Senate**

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

March 27, 1962

You and your organization are to be congratulated for the progress you have made and the positive steps you have taken to secure equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, as well as visiting diplomats and others from abroad.

Please continue your fine work.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene J. McCarthy

Eugene J. McCarthy

## CIVIL RIGHTS—REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, careful reading of the report of the Southern Regional Council provides little basis for satisfaction in the progress being made in the field of civil rights. It does credit the administration with a strong sense of obligation to civil rights and this has led to widespread press reports that the council has lauded the President's accomplishments. This is not a fair appraisal of the council's statement. On the contrary, it will be apparent to anyone who studies the report that there is much more criticism of unfulfilled promises and inadequate measures than there is praise of new policies and practices.

The council points out, for example, that the same administration which requires every Government contractor to practice nondiscrimination, "spends enormous sums for university centered research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars." It describes the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as "aloof" to the educational crisis in the Nation. It criticizes the failure of the administration to challenge the construction of segregated hospital facilities under the Hill-Burton Act. It describes the refusal of the Department of Defense to take steps to desegregate the National Guard as a "national scandal." It pointedly discredits the reasons given by the President for refusing to issue an Executive order against discrimination in Federal housing programs as he promised to do during the campaign. It notes critically that the administration has failed to support legislation to strengthen its "severely restricted" ability to assist in efforts to desegregate our schools.

It is true that the council gives the President abundant credit for some accomplishments, good intentions and noble sentiments. This is encouraging, but it is no substitute for the full scope of positive action needed to accord to all



our citizens their rights under the Constitution.

The Commission on Civil Rights has outlined the Executive and legislative measures urgently needed to protect civil rights in America. The report of the Southern Regional Council in no way contradicts the Commission's recommendations, but rather underscores their validity and necessity. I would hope that the council's review of civil rights in our Nation will be an impetus for renewed action rather than an excuse for complacency on this vital subject.

3/27/62
Cong Record

Burrelle's
ESTABLISHED 1888
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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street – New York

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MAR 27 1962

*Our Views On The News—*

# Test Of Executive Powers

According to the Southern Regional Council's 52-page annual report issued at Atlanta on Sunday President Kennedy's use of executive power has produced gains in the field of civil rights "comparable to the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954."

This was the initial court ruling that put to rest, probably permanently, the Plessy - Furgeson "separate - but - equal" facilities legal myth, with its affront to the Constitution and democratic tradition. It dealt specifically with anti-segregation suits filed by parents of Negro children in three separate school districts. The following year, the Supreme Court's proceed-to-desegregate with "reasonable speed" decision was handed down. Both were historic rulings.

But in commending the Kennedy administration, as the principal agent in making 1961 a "year of establishing a national mood and direction," the council suggested that responsible administration of law is equally important with legislation and court interpretation in protecting minority rights.

The Kennedy administration, however, has encountered increasing partisan criticism for this trend toward strengthening executive direction through use of presidential powers which have been allowed to lapse. This critical atmosphere probably will develop further, too, as a result of the changing relationship between Mr. Kennedy and the Congress.

Last year was somewhat of a honeymoon period for the new President and the Congress; moreover, Mr. Kennedy could rely on the late Sam Rayburn to keep fractious lawmakers in line, particularly smoothing out the turbulence that characterizes the gap between the northern Democratic liberals and southern conservatives.

This year Mr. Kennedy is not a new President, he does not have Sam Rayburn, but John McCormack of Massachusetts, who has proved to have little control over a fractious House of Representatives. More and more, Mr. Kennedy will be seeking to implement his ideas of government by testing his executive powers, to avoid costly defeats in the Congress.

The B70 dispute precipitated by Rep. Vinson's effort to shove the long-range bomber appropriation down the Pentagon's throat brought forth the charge that President Kennedy was ignoring the Constitution — although that guiding document authorizes Congress to appropriate, not to direct executive use of public monies.

It is a healthy sign that controversy will continue to evolve from Mr. Kennedy's tendency to employ to the fullest the powers of the executive in governing. The tests which will ensue will help to define more clearly the separate prerogatives of the executive and legislative branches, and prevent them from atrophy through unuse.

The Virginian-Pilot
Established November 21, 1865
Page 4 Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia Tuesday, March 27, 1962

# A Leveling-Off in Race Relations

The Southern Regional Council reports that "the numerous executive decisions taken these last 14 months [in the field of civil rights] represent a development of importance comparable to that of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954." Thus it places itself in agreement with Tuskegee Institute, which in its 1961 report on Southern race relations said, "The executive branch of the government, as never before, took the lead in promoting civil rights."

Weaver

*Executive Support of Civil Rights* is the title of the Southern Regional Council's study. The study is in follow-up to the council's January, 1961, "outline of opportunities for the strengthening of civil rights by presidential authority."

Actually, President Kennedy has not been personally aggressive for civil rights. He has devoted no major address or statement to the subject. He has recommended no legislation regarding school desegregation. He has not issued his promised executive order against discrimination in federal housing programs. While his appointment of Robert C. Weaver as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency placed a Negro higher in government than any other had ever been, no Negro sits in the Cabinet.

* * *

The Justice Department under Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has been vigorous in behalf of civil rights. Its record, including its frustrated attempt to intervene as a plaintiff in the Prince Edward County school case and its measures in the Freedom Rider crisis, is recited in some detail.

But the recital of action here is secondary to a preoccupation with tone. The council credits the Administration with establishing "a national mood and direction" for civil rights. An emphasis on mood runs throughout the 52-page report. "Perhaps as important as anything else, there is an air of friendliness toward the civil rights movement, which makes possible the discussion of civil rights as a national, and not merely or primarily a Negro, concern."

* * *

If the Administration's mood is important, so is the Southern Regional Council's, and Tuskegee's, and civil rightists' generally. The council and Tuskegee reports indicate this mood to be one of optimism and patience. And this seems to suggest that we have come to a leveling-off in race relations—that the years of conflict are giving way to a time of depending more upon the opinion of the country and its leadership. If such is the case, no segment of the population can escape the responsibility of exercising more good will and restraint than the post-1954 period has been notable for.

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NEWS
D. 270,538 S. 384,224
MAR 27 1962

# Rural Control Shaken

## Reapportionment Ruling Seen Beginning of End

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON—President Kennedy's cup ran over this week.

The Supreme Court ruled that federal courts have power to correct unfair reapportionment of seats in state legislatures. This is the beginning of the end of rural domination of the cities, where Kennedy and Democrats generally run strongly.

The Southern Regional Council reported that the President's use of executive power had brought "a genuine turning point" in American race relations. It pronounced the administration's civil rights actions to be of an importance comparable to the Supreme Court's decision ruling out segregation in public schools.

**The council is composed of white and Negro leaders working through a professional staff in Atlanta, Ga., toward a goal of improved opportunity for all Southerners. It is influential with the Negro voters, who are important and often pivotal in the great and growing industrial areas.**

The Supreme Court ruling on reapportionment does not automatically release the rural grasp of state legislatures, nor did the SRC fail to point out that Kennedy still had not done all that he could in civil rights. But the language in both instances was generous and defines a political advantage clearly belonging to the President and his party.

### 'Magna Carta'

One enthusiastic politician called the new court ruling a Magna Carta for unrepresented people in the cities and their suburbs. How much it is that must await a detailed examination of the opinion by competent lawyers. It also is to be expected that some legislatures will drag their feet.

Nonetheless, the Supreme Court has taken judicial notice of the fact that seven out of 10 voters now live in cities and their environs, a ratio soon to be even more lopsided, according to Census Bureau projections of the next few decades.

**For years conservatives on the court had staved off court entry into what Justice Felix Frankfurter, in the majority opinion, called "this political thicket." Now Frankfurter is in a minority of two, Justice John Marshall Harlan being its other member. Justice Charles Evans Whittaker is ill and did not participate.**

The landmark decision was written by Justice William J. Brennan, a liberal Democrat appointed by President Eisenhower. Unquestionably it reflects also the long legislative experience of Chief Justice Earl Warren, a sensationally effective governor of California during its severest growing pains.

### Fuel for Rightists

The extreme right, notably the Birchers, which wants to impeach the chief justice, have been handed something more to cry about. The real bastions of their forces are shaped in rural-dominated legislatures, not in Congress.

Some studies indeed indicate that the House will be little affected by reapportionment reform. This remains to be seen. When a sweeping change of this kind is initiated, it carries with it what might be called political fallout. Elected officials, no matter how wedded to custom, do not like to buck the courts and court standards of legality and Constitutional conduct.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Rec'd 3/29

PA

28 March 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Secretary Stahr has asked me to thank you for providing him with a copy of your Executive Support for Civil Rights. He looks forward with interest to reviewing the progress which has been made in this important area.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. HILL, JR.
Lt. Colonel, GS
Military Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Rec'd 3/29

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

March 28, 1962

BP

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I noticed that the Southern Regional Council has published a new report on the Kennedy Adminstration and Civil Rights. I would appreciate it if you would send a copy to me.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Cordially yours,

Richard P. Longaker

Richard P. Longaker

Barbara
Can we have a copy of this report while we're at it? I'll get for other

SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

# Department of Justice
## Washington

TA

March 28, 1962

Miss Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Dunbar:

The Attorney General has asked me to thank you for sending him a copy of your "Executive Support of Civil Rights."

It was thoughtful of you to do so and we appreciate having it.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin Guthman

Edwin Guthman
Special Assistant for Public Information

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N.Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MARCH 28, 1962

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH ST. N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

DEAR SIRS:

I PRESUME I AM ON YOUR MAILING LIST BUT, IN ANY EVENT, THIS IS A REMINDER TO SEND ME A COPY OF YOUR REPORT ANALYZING THE CIVIL RIGHTS RECORD OF THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION MADE PUBLIC ON MARCH 25.

SINCERELY,

Will Maslow

WILL MASLOW

Sent 3/30/62 BP

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LAW SCHOOL

ROBERT G. DIXON, JR.
PROFESSOR OF LAW

March 28, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In connection with my Constitutional Law teaching here, I should appreciate your sending to me your recently released report on the Civil Rights record to date of the Kennedy Administration.

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Dixon, Jr.

Robert G. Dixon, Jr.
Professor of Law

RGD:go

Sent 3/30/62 BC

JEFFERY COHELAN
7TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
PETER V. CLUTE

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES:
MR. & MRS. ROY LEMON
LATHAM SQUARE BUILDING
OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA

March 28, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I have noted the newspaper reports regarding your comments on President Kennedy's effects in the field of Civil Rights, and I would very much like to have two copies of your report.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Clute

Peter Clute
Administrative Assistant

PC,nj

Sent 3/30/62

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
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EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

PA

March 28, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of March 23.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to let you know of my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the Executive Support for Civil Rights, published by your Southern Regional Council.

I have read it with interest.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Clair Engle

CLAIR ENGLE
U. S. Senator

LISTER HILL, ALA., CHAIRMAN

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STEWART E. MCCLURE, CHIEF CLERK
JOHN S. FORSYTHE, GENERAL COUNSEL

**United States Senate**

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

PA

March 28, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you indeed for a most interesting report on Executive Support for Civil Rights.

I read this report with a great deal of interest. It is an outstanding presentation of progress to date in the field of civil rights.

Thank you again for bringing it to my attention.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

Claiborne Pell

Claiborne Pell

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA., CHAIRMAN
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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

March 28, 1962

PA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of March 23.

I appreciate receiving a copy of Executive Support for Civil Rights which appears to be a most useful review of recent developments in the civil rights field.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson

Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

HMJ:tfk

March 28, 1962

Andrew G. Freeman, Executive
Director
The Urban League of Philadelphia
1611 Pine Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Under separate cover we are sending you one copy of "Executive Support of Civil Rights" as requested in your letter of March 27. Also included in a list of current SRC publications.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

# The Urban League of Philadelphia

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

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March 27, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

Today's New York Times carried a front page article on a 56 page report released from your office. This civil rights report appears to be something we should have here in our office for our own information and reference.

Will you please send me one (1) copy of the report plus a list of other publications which are available.

We shall be pleased to pay for whatever reports we receive from you.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew G. Freeman

Andrew G. Freeman
Executive Director

AGF:h

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

TA

March 29, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I most assuredly wish to thank you for your letter of March 21st and your thorough, interesting report, "Executive Support for Civil Rights."

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Fred Korth

Fred Korth

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.N

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Thank You

55

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53 WASHINGTON STREET
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY

29 March 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia Rm 201, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atla., 3

Gentlemen:

The following material is of interest to research workers and students using the Rutgers University Law Library. If copies are available for distribution, we should very much appreciate receiving a copy of each for permanent preservation in our collections:

(If there is a charge for this material, please notify before sending.)

Executive Support of Civil Rights, March 1962, 52 pp.

The federal executive and civil rights, Jan. 1961.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Very truly yours,

Cameron Allen

Cameron Allen
Assistant Law Librarian

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MANPOWER

MAR 29 1962

PA

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am pleased to have copy of the Council report Executive Support of Civil Rights. Bearing the issue date of March 13, 1962 this came with your letter of March 21st.

Directly and through appropriate staff support I have attempted to reflect my deep and abiding interest in the area of national concern as reflected in this report. We have noted in the report 14 references, among others, which come within the direct purview of the Department. To these and to the more general import of this study, continuing attention will be given.

Sincerely yours,

C. P. Runge

Carlisle P. Runge

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PRESIDENT
MATHILDA SCHEUER, R.N.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JUDITH G. WHITAKER, R.N.

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION, INC.
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

March 29, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Claude Sitton's press release in the New York Times on March 26, 1962 pertaining to the 52-page report on Civil Rights would be useful for committee use of the Intergroup Relations Program of the American Nurses' Association.

We would be pleased to receive a copy.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Cornelia Knight
V.K.

Cornelia Knight, R.N.
ANA Intergroup Relations Program

CK:vk

Seal
3/30/62

Official Magazine, The American Journal of Nursing

Telephone: JUdson 2-7230
Cable Address: Amnurses, New York

PA
MJ-file

THE Rockefeller Foundation
111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK 20

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

March 29, 1962

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Thank you for the press release regarding the Voting Project (I was interested to see the story in the New York Times this morning) and for the copy of the Treasury ruling for our files.

Sincerely yours,

Leland DeVinney

Leland DeVinney
Associate Director

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

LCD:bah

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

VERNON A. EAGLE, *Executive Director*

March 30, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you for the additional copies of "Executive Support of Civil Rights" and for sending copies to our Directors.

In case they might be helpful in the future, I'm enclosing several lists of addresses for NWF Directors which we keep in our files. Sorry I didn't think of sending them along before.

Sincerely,

Brooke Harris

(Miss) Brooke Harris
Secretary to Mr. Eagle

8300 North Wisner Street
Niles 48, Illinois
March 30, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate a copy of the report that you recently printed concerning the president's use of executive power in solving the problems of race relations and implementing the Supreme Court decision on the public schools and the problems of segregation.

Sincerely,

V. B. Howard

Dr. V. B. Howard

VBH:eh

Sent 4/3/62 BP

Blaustein Library

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

March 30, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

We would be most grateful if you would send our library the material listed below.

Thanking you for this courtesy, I am

Very truly yours,

H J Alderman

~~Harry~~ J. Alderman
Librarian

Report on civil rights released on March 25th

did not send one on this agency

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

March 30, 1962

This is somewhat belatedly to thank you for the copy of the Council's recent reports.

I am grateful for the comments in your letter. The report seems to me to be wholly up to the Council's high standards. I am sure that you realize that I think that the Council is one of the most valuable organizations in the United States.

With my best regards,

Burke

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 5, 1962

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report of the Southern Regional Council on Executive Support for Civil Rights. I have read the report with great interest and am in full sympathy with the Council's recommendations for Executive and Legislative action to strengthen civil rights in America. The Council is to be commended for its important contributions to this subject and I appreciate your keeping me advised of its recommendations and activities.

Very sincerely yours,

K B Keating

Kenneth B. Keating

PEACE CORPS
Washington 25, D. C.

APR 2 1962

I am pleased to have this report of the Southern Regional Council, and have noted with interest the accomplishments in the area of civil rights during the past year. I am having your report circulated among the senior staff of the Peace Corps for their review and information.

Sincerely yours,

Sargent Shriver

Sargent Shriver
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The President wishes me to thank you for the Southern Regional Council's excellent and constructive report on "Executive Support of Civil Rights." The continuing study and criticism of the Southern Regional Council is most valuable.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford

Harris Wofford
Special Assistant
to the President

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 25, 1962

I am impressed by your excellent report, Executive Support for Civil Rights, which you sent me on March 21. It is a clear and comprehensive summary of the important progress that has been achieved and identifies areas where a continued vigorous effort is needed.

I would like to give this report wide distribution among the key staff of the Commission in Washington and in the field service. Could you send me 30 more copies for this purpose?

Sincerely yours,

John W. Macy, Jr.

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 26, 1962

[illegible] of [illegible] copies. They have been [illegible]uted to our key staff in Washington and the field service.

I have received requests from two of our Regional Directors for additional copies to be distributed to professional staff members who are concerned with the Federal recruiting and employment program, and I expect additional requests.

Could you send me another 50 copies of what appears to be a real "best seller"? I would appreciate anything you can do in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

-A Saturday
March 31, 1962

The Montgomery Advertiser
Established 1828
Published Daily
THE ADVERTISER CO.

# A FAIR VERDICT

*Louisville Courier-Journal*

SOME two years ago the Southern Regional Council performed a useful public service by publicizing statistical evidence that, despite the headlined court battles in a few cases, voluntary initiative had achieved by far the greater part of school desegregation developed since 1954.

Now the council, an interracial organization dedicated to improving opportunity for all Southerners, has served understanding even more notably by publishing a cool and balanced analysis of the Kennedy Administration's civil-rights actions in its first 14 months. The 52-page report, issued in Atlanta, is a factual antidote to the intemperate "dissatisfaction" of some professionally-biased Negro pressure-group organizers with the "inadequacy" of the Administration's performance.

The council itself does not hesitate to criticize the performance. It says that "some cylinders of the executive engine have been quiet," that there is need for more positive results "in fields such as voting and educational rights."

But it cites the record to support its conclusion that President Kennedy's use of executive power has brought "a genuine turning point in American racial relations"—a turning point "comparable to that of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954." It found 1961 "a year of establishing mood and direction . . . the Administration has been more than the agent of either a popular will or a political debt . . . it has built momentum for civil rights into the structure and the policies of governmen, and if it has not acted with more determination than public opinion requires, it has acted with more originality."

The heart of the mater, in our opinion, is the council's verdict on the White House:

"President Kennedy has, at the least, taken away any uncertainty the people may have earlier acquired as to whether the capital regarded the removal of segregation as a matter of national interest."

A fair verdict. There are miles and miles yet to be traveled on the road toward full equality for all citizens—but miles and miles were traveled by the Kennedy Administration in its first 14 months, enough to make those months "a genuine turning point in American racial relations." And. as the council notes, the Administration is still young.

Burrelle's
ESTABLISHED 1888
BArclay 7-5371
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street - New York

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER
D. 64,912 S. 83,159
MAR 31 1962

# A FAIR VERDICT

*Louisville Courier-Journal*

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Now the council, an interracial organization dedicated to improving opportunity for all Southerners, has served understanding even more notably by publishing a cool and balanced analysis of the Kennedy Administration's civil-rights actions in its first 14 months. The 52-page report, issued in Atlanta, is a factual antidote to the intemperate "dissatisfaction" of some professionally-biased Negro pressure-group organizers with the "inadequacy" of the Administration's performance.

The council itself does not hesitate to criticize the performance. It says that "some cylinders of the executive engine have been quiet," that there is need for more positive results "in fields such as voting and educational rights."

But it cites the record to support its conclusion that President Kennedy's use of executive power has brought "a genuine turning point in American racial relations"—a turning point "comparable to that of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954." It found 1961 "a year of establishing mood and direction . . . the Administration has been more than the agent of either a popular will or a political debt . . . it has built momentum for civil rights into the structure and the policies of governmen, and if it has not acted with more determination than public opinion requires, it has acted with more originality."

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A fair verdict. There are miles and miles yet to be traveled on the road toward full equality for all citizens—but miles and miles were traveled by the Kennedy Administration in its first 14 months, enough to make those months "a genuine turning point in American racial relations." And. as the council notes, the Administration is still young.

Norfolk Journal & Guide
March 31, 1962

# Lauds Him For Policy Directives

## Results Called Scant In Certain Areas— Neglect Also Seen

ATLANTA — President Kennedy's administration has been a "primary center for initaitive" in civil rights progress, the Southern Regional Council said this week.

In a report titled "Executive Support for Civil Rights," the Council said that the numerous executive actions taken during the last 14 months have been, in sum, a development of importance comparable to that of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954.

"Possibly the grestest achievement of the months since January 1961 has been the establishment of a new and pervasive attitude in Washington," said the council.

**"THERE HAS** been created among federal policy makers a sense of obligation to civil rights, and new high½er standards against which to measure that obligation," the report continued.

On the other hand, the report pointed to the possibility that in some fields, such as voting and schools, "activity and energy can become a substitute for results."

It noted also that in some programs the administration, has to date, shown little concern for civil rights.

**IN A SECTION** headed "Areas of Little Action," the Hell - Burton hospital program, report discussed federal aid to research, the policies of the U. S. Office of Education, the the National Guard, and federal housing programs.

"President Kennedy," the report states, "has said that 'federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination.' This principle has not been applied in the field of research grants.

of the Department of Justice have been generally accepted, except by those politicians and some relatively few others with vested interests in racial discrimination."

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

point in American racial relations."

**IT SAID** further that, "we know of no evidence to suggest that the administration's widespread efforts for civil rights have alienated the administration's support among the people of the South.

"Even the legal proceedings

"For reasons difficult to comprehend, the same administration which requires every government contractor to practice non-discrimination, spends enormous sums for university centered research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars."

**IN DISCUSSING** housing, the council observed that the administration has to date relied on executive actions to support civil rights, and has thereby avoided jeopardizing its congressional program.

It called the withholding of an executive order against discrimination in federally aided housing evidence of a "double-edged deferral of civil rights to other areas of policy."

Housing discrimination was described as an issue too critical for "postponement of measures acknowledged to be necessary."

**THE REPORT** said that four qualities had chiefly characterized the administration's civil rights efforts to date:

**(1) Vigorous enforcement of federal laws and defense of federal authority. In this connection, the report discussed the work of the Civil Rights division of the Justice Department in voting, schools, and transportation cases.**

**(2) "A bias toward civil rights has been built into the federal government, and should give steady momentum to civil rights advance." The council study commented in particular on the gains made in the employment of Negroes by the federal government.**

**(3) The administration's sole aim in the South has been compliance with federal law. The report found a lack of interest in moving beyond token school desegregation, and a tendency to "overvalue public order," as in the Albany (Ga.) crisis. The report also noted that the campaign against employment discrimination by government contractors is, to date, "primarily a non-southern program."**

**() The administration has framed strong policies in regard to contractor employment which, if fulfilled, will "contribute greatly to American welfare." In other fields, however, where strong policies might encounter the resistance of state govern-**

PA

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5 TENNESSEE

*Department of Political Science*

April 2, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Thanks very much for your recent note and the enclosure entitled Executive Support of Civil Rights. It came while I was in Tallahassee, Florida so I've had time only to glance at it but I do hope to read it with care in a few days.

Trusting that all goes well with you, I am with all best wishes

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert J. Harris

RJH:gz

TA

# PEACE CORPS

Washington 25, D. C.

APR 2 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of March 21, and the enclosed report on Executive Support for Civil Rights.

I am pleased to have this report of the Southern Regional Council, and have noted with interest the accomplishments in the area of civil rights during the past year. I am having your report circulated among the senior staff of the Peace Corps for their review and information.

Sincerely yours,

Sargent Shriver

~~Sargent Shriver~~
Director

74

# HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR • WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Federal Housing Administration
Public Housing Administration
Federal National Mortgage Association
Community Facilities Administration
Urban Renewal Administration

APR 2 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thanks for sending me a copy of the Southern Regional Council's recent publication titled, "Executive Support for Civil Rights."

This informative review and interpretation of the accomplishments in the civil rights field during the past fourteen months of executive action is a helpful reference for all concerned with the protection of individual liberty and equality guaranteed by our Constitution. I find this follow-up report of real interest, as I did the previous one on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver

Robert C. Weaver
Administrator

PA

April 2, 1962

Mr. William C. Gausmann
Advisor on Labor and Minorities Affairs
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gausmann:

Thank you for your letter of March 27 and your comments regarding our Executive Support of Civil Rights.

If you will let me know how many copies you could use I am hopeful that we would be able to supply them.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

Rec'd 3/29

MAR 27 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

It was most kind of you to send Mr. Murrow a copy of the Council's Executive Support for Civil Rights. It is an excellent summary, and we shall make good use of it.

Do you, by any chance, have easily available any quantity of additional copies which we might send overseas?

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

William C. Gausmann

William C. Gausmann
Advisor on Labor and Minorities Affairs

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

OIR 132a:bd
2 April 1962

PA
pls handle

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We are writing to request a copy of your publication of March 13, 1962, titled "Executive Support for Civil Rights."

If there is a charge for the publication, please advise us in order that we can remit the amount involved.

Sincerely yours,

B. Dobronski

(Miss) Betty Dobronski
Reference Services
Administrative Division

sent 4/4/62

Editorial - NYTimes Apr. 2, 1962

# The Right to Vote Is Basic

In a democracy the right to vote is almost the most important right an individual can have, for if he cannot vote he has no easy and peaceable way of defending his other rights. When the Supreme Court decides that reapportionment within the states is a matter of Federal concern, it is also defending the individual whose ballot has been diluted and impoverished. When the Kennedy Administration uses its Executive power, as it has done, to protect civil rights, it deserves credit—and gets it from such organizations as the Southern Regional Council.

The council, which includes white and Negro members, believes that the Administration's work in this field is comparable in importance to the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954. This may be an exaggerated estimate; but there can be no doubt that this Administration has made major advances in civil rights.

The Regional Council is now planning to continue work on its own initiative. It has enlisted several other private organizations in this field and has secured foundation grants totaling $325,000. This money it will use in a concerted registration drive in ten Southern states. In these states, ranging from Virginia to Texas, about 60 per cent of the white inhabitants of voting age are registered, but only 30 per cent of the Negroes.

A candidate running for office in any constituency, North or South, does not willingly offend any recognizable and respectable element in the population. He may be against sin, but he thinks twice before he comes out against any specific race. The Negro will receive more consideration if he registers and takes his opinions and reactions to the polls.

Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

April 3, 1962

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would greatly appreciate your sending us copies of the following reports:

The Federal Executive and
Civil Rights.
(Published January 1961)

Executive Support of Civil
Rights.
(Published March 1962)

These Reports were referred to in The New York Times of March 26, 1962.

If there is any charge, please let us know.

Thank you very much for your courtesy in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Olive E. Kennedy, Librarian
Rockefeller Office Library

Sent 4/6/62

# JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

ATRAN CENTER FOR JEWISH CULTURE
25 EAST 78th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEHIGH 5-3700

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MEYER WEINSTEIN
WILLIAM WOLPERT
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
JACOB T. ZUKERMAN

April 3, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me twelve copies of your recent report on "Executive Support of Civil Rights." I would like to have them for distribution to my field staff.

Should there be a charge, please bill me.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Panken

Irving Panken
National Field Secretary

IP:db
oeiu-153

ISIDORE AXELROD, Cleveland
HARRY BERGER, Philadelphia
JOSEPH BERNSTEIN, Detroit
MORRIS BIALIS, Chicago
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J. A. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg
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DR. SHMARYA KLEINMAN, Detroit
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DAVID STEIN, Toronto
ISIDORE STENZOR, Los Angeles
BESS TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
MEYER WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
SAM WEISBERG, Cleveland
MAX WOHL, Cleveland
JOSEPH WOLMAN, Baltimore
JOSEPH ZACHARIAS, Mexico City

Sent 4/5/62

April 3, 1962

Dear Mrs Patterson,

I just wanted to thank you for getting the package of pamplets and reprints to me in time for our committee meeting - they came the day before. I didn't give you much time and I am very grateful.

The Executive Support report is terrific and I turned over one copy to our HRC program chairman to see if it wouldn't make a fine program. Lots of us worked hard to elect Kennedy, and it is heart-warming to see what he is doing.

Sincerely,

Jane Foster

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA., CHAIRMAN

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.
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JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.

MATTHEW HALE, CHIEF OF STAFF

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

April 3, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your report, "Executive Support for Civil Rights."

I am most grateful to you for continuing to keep me informed in this way.

Sincerely,

Bill Proxmire

William Proxmire, U.S.S.

WP/smh

PA

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of March 21, forwarding a copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on Executive Support for Civil Rights.

I have looked it over with interest and appreciate your courtesy in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Roger W. Jones

Roger W. Jones

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Burrelle's
ESTABLISHED 1888
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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street - New York

BALTIMORE, MD.
AFRO-AMERICAN
W. 33,015

APR 3 1962

# Millennium Not Yet

The evaluation of the Kennedy Administration's effort in the field of civil rights since mid-January, 1961, by the Southern Regional Council is itself a fit subject for evaluation.

The council, which has been active in civil rights endeavors for almost 20 years, ranks President Kennedy as an "honor student," with several A's, some C's and a few outright F's.

On SRC's report card, the President gets A's in such subjects as improving the rights atmosphere in the Federal Government, improved employment opportunities in government and private industry, and improving the lot of African diplomats in Washington.

The President is given F's for failing to fulfill a campaign promise to ban by Executive Order racial discrimination in federally - supported housing;

• • •

FAILURE TO support legislation for school desegregation; failure to move against discrimination in the National Guard, colleges, hospitals and other institutions which get billions of dollars from the Federal Government.

These failures are so serious it is difficult for us to understand how SRC can give the President an "honor student" rating for his civil rights efforts to date.

Failure of the council to evaluate the "failures" and "accomplishments," properly we think, is the major weakness of its report.

• • •

IN THE MAIN, the Administration's civil rights efforts have been of a "follow through" on endeavors orginated by previous Administrations.

We do not deny that the Kennedy Administration is an improvement over the Eisenhower Administration, but improvement is hardly enough.

Nothing will be enough until the Federal Government takes an unequivocal stand against racial discrimination in all forms.

To do this the government must stop spending billions of dollars of public funds to underwrite such discrimination.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Processing Department
Exchange and Gift Division

Refer to: LRS/Libn.
April 4, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

The staff of our Legislative Reference Service has asked me to request the following material to be used in replying to inquiries from Members of Congress:

25 copies of the report "Executive Support of Civil Rights."

This material is in addition to any which you may have already sent the Library. For your convenience, I am enclosing a self-addressed mailing label which will bring the material to the Library without further postage. We are hoping that the material may be received either as a gift or on an exchange basis. In the event that it is not available, or available only by purchase, please notify the Service Librarian, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

We shall be most grateful for any assistance you can give us with our request.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Enclosure

sent 4/9/62

PA - file

April 4, 1962

Mr. John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Macy:

Thank you for your letter of March 26 and your comments about our Executive Support of Civil Rights. The thirty (30) copies which you requested were sent to you several days ago and I trust you have received them by now.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

4/9

BP – Please mail 30 copies of Ex Support to John Macy – Civil Ser. Comm. as requested in his ltr of 3/26.

Civil

3/30

LWD to acknowledge

Routed: 3/30

Dear Southern Regional Council
I would like to have a copy of the
52 page Study of Negro Progress
Since January 1961
what is the Price of this Book
write and let me know
yours Truly
Jim Dunnington
1216 Sumner Street
Waterloo Iowa

Sent
4/4/62

ican commerce from any new preferential trading blocs that might be formed.

A strong nondiscrimination clause was written into the first GATT agreement, negotiated at Geneva in 1947. However, the GATT agreement contains a modifying clause which was accepted by U.S. negotiators, which completely nullifies the nondiscriminatory pledge, and which, in all practical effects, supersedes the clear-cut pledges that were written into the lend-lease and other international agreements.

CLAUSE EXEMPTS MANY PREFERENCES

The modifying clause specifically exempts British Commonwealth preferences; similar Dutch, French, and Belgian preferences with their colonial possessions; and any Common Market or free-trading areas that might be set up among contiguous nations.

As a result U.S. industry and agriculture in their efforts to maintain and expand oversea markets, are hemmed in by a growing multiplicity of discriminatory trading blocs, set up with the consent and even encouragement of their own Government. A small but potentially effective common market is commencing to function in Central America. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile are working out a similar mechanism, and under the alianza para progreso these may be combined and expanded to include all of Latin America. Free trade areas are being discussed already by African nations, and some of the countries of southeast Asia.

And the immediate effect is that in order to obtain a modicum of protection for U.S. exporters, and obtain some reduction of the discriminatory margins, the Kennedy administration feels it must grant new concessions to countries whose tariff and other protectionist devices already far exceed ours.

## Civil Rights "Mood"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1962*

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include the following editorial from the Boston Herald of Saturday, March 31, 1962:

CIVIL RIGHTS "MOOD"

African diplomats, rebuffered and humiliated in attempts to rent Washington apartments, can't possibly agree with the general conclusion in a report by the Southern Regional Council that the first year of the Kennedy administration brought "a genuine turning point in American racial relations."

More in line with the opinion of Negro victims of outrageous housing discrimination in the Nation's Capital must be those sections of the report that are critical.

For all its glowing praise of the administration for "establishing a national mood and direction" favorable to civil rights, the council put its finger on several shortcomings in the executive branch.

"Activity and energy can become a substitute for results," it said. And it added: "A department or agency which is sponsoring controversial legislation may be irresistibly tempted to court marginal congressional votes by leaving civil rights alone."

In truth, the council—comprised of Negro and white leaders—is more realistic, convincing and constructive in its criticism than in its praise.

Proof that a generous official mood and good intentions are far from adequate comes in complaints from the State Department's protocol officer, Pedro Sanjuan, who is charged with aiding Negro diplomats to find living quarters in Washington.

After 8 months of a voluntary program, Mr. Sanjuan reports that African statesmen are still being turned away from buildings that display "apartment available" signs.

And nearly 20 months after the President campaigned on a pledge to end discrimination in Federal housing "with the stroke of a pen," the Nation is still waiting for him to sign the promised Executive order.

Political expediency—"leaving civil rights alone"—in a campaign to push other controversial legislation has its limits. And those limits have long since been reached in assuring equal opportunity for Negroes in federally financed housing and in finding decent shelter for Africans on official missions to the United States.

## Is Mr. Kennedy Right in His Prediction?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1962*

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Greensburg Daily News:

IS MR. KENNEDY RIGHT IN HIS PREDICTION?

All Americans hope that President Kennedy is right in his prognosis about the Nation's economy.

According to the President, the Nation is in better economic shape than appears on the surface.

That constitutes an encouraging statement.

But is Mr. Kennedy correct in his analysis?

Has he listened too much to so-called experts with an ultraliberal point of view?

There is a sharp disagreement among economists of the Nation as to the financial policies of the present administration.

Early in World War II, economists indicated that the national debt could approximate $75 billion without any adverse effect on the Nation's economy. But before the war was terminated, the national indebtedness was considerably over four times this figure.

At the end of the Eisenhower administration the Nation owed $287 billion plus some factors such as social security, not included in the budget

Now, the Federal debt stands at $295 billion, and the debt limit has been increased to $300 billion. Added to this is the commitment for social security. It is predicted that before the end of the present fiscal year, the Nation's indebtedness will total over $305 billion.

The Nation's debt limit is being pushed upward by socialistic experimentation. Nothing is being done in the field of ultimate reduction of the Federal indebtedness.

Is this a sound business procedure? Certainly, it would not work for private businesses.

There has been no reduction in the outflow of gold from the United States. This can be interpreted only in the light that foreign economists feel that the United States is spending at a higher rate than national income permits.

New Frontier philosophy contemplated that Federal spending would increase employment and that this, in turn, would prove a stimulus to the Nation's economy.

The present rate of unemployment re[illegible] at a far higher figure than was envisi[illegible] at the start of the Kennedy administra[illegible] In part, this can be attributed to admini[illegible]tration-sponsored legislation.

The farm picture may be slightly bet[illegible] than it was a year ago. At the same ti[illegible] agriculture is not receiving its proportion[illegible] share of national income. While fixed co[illegible] of industrial operations are rising, agricul[illegible]ture must pay for needed equipment at t[illegible] prevailing market prices. The proposed fa[illegible] bill means, in simple terms, compliance [illegible] forfeiture of any benefits from farm legis[illegible]lation.

Some Federal tax relief has been hint[illegible] for 1963. This would be of definite bene[illegible] to the Nation's economy. On the other hand [illegible] it is impossible to reduce taxes and continu[illegible] peak spending at the same time. This coul[illegible] lead to even higher Federal debt, which [illegible] some time must be paid.

Scant success has been achieved in halti[illegible] inflation of a creeping character. Lipservi[illegible] to the principle of austerity has been accom[illegible]panied by proposals which would result [illegible] peak spending on the part of the Feder[illegible] Government.

Let us hope that the President is corre[illegible] in his view on the status of the Natio[illegible] economy—that it has underlying elemen[illegible] of strength.

However, continuance of unsound ec[illegible]nomic practices could lead to an ultimate d[illegible] of reckoning. Fiscal solvency is closely [illegible]lied to national strength.

## There Is Nothing New Under the Sun: Not Even the Radical Right

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1962*

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I com[illegible]mend to the attention of our colleagu[illegible] the following article by Gerald W. John[illegible]son which appeared in the New Repub[illegible] of February 19, 1962.

Mr. Johnson writes good sense abo[illegible] extremists; we should ponder his wo[illegible] and be glad that these "Tories" are but [illegible] small minority of our people.

The article follows:

TAKE HEART—THE RADICAL RIGHT IS NOTH[illegible] NEW, AND WE CANNOT DENY TO ANY MA[illegible] HIS INALIENABLE RIGHT TO MAKE A MONK[illegible] OF HIMSELF ACCORDING TO THE DICTATES [illegible] HIS OWN FOLLY

(By Gerald W. Johnson)

All that we learn from history is th[illegible] nations learn nothing from history. As [illegible]gards nations, the Hegelian dictum is s[illegible]ported by impressive evidence; but as [illegible]gards individuals, surely acquisition of h[illegible]torical perspective is not quite that bar[illegible] For instance, a cursory examination of [illegible] annals of this country is enough to convi[illegible] a rational man that no idiocy of mod[illegible] times, however fantastic, is really new. [illegible] extraneous and incidental features may h[illegible] a certain novelty, but the essential absurdi[illegible] supports the preacher's observation th[illegible] "there is no new thing under the sun."

Consider, now, the theory currently a[illegible] stridently proclaimed by the radical rig[illegible] that a longstanding reputation for propri[illegible] and respectability is prima facie evidence [illegible] treasonable proclivities, leading to the [illegible]ference that Eisenhower, Warren, Tru[illegible]

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 5, 1962

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report of the Southern Regional Council on Executive Support for Civil Rights. I have read the report with great interest and am in full sympathy with the Council's recommendations for Executive and Legislative action to strengthen civil rights in America. The Council is to be commended for its important contributions to this subject and I appreciate your keeping me advised of its recommendations and activities.

Very sincerely yours,

Kenneth B. Keating

Kenneth B. Keating

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

March 30, 1962

This is somewhat belatedly to thank you for the copy of the Council's recent reports.

I am grateful for the comments in your letter. The report seems to me to be wholly up to the Council's high standards. I am sure that you realize that I think that the Council is one of the most valuable organizations in the United States.

With my best regards,

Burke

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 5, 1962

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report of the Southern Regional Council on Executive Support for Civil Rights. I have read the report with great interest and am in full sympathy with the Council's recommendations for Executive and Legislative action to strengthen civil rights in America. The Council is to be commended for its important contributions to this subject and I appreciate your keeping me advised of its recommendations and activities.

Very sincerely yours,

K B Keating

Kenneth B. Keating

PEACE CORPS
Washington 25, D. C.

APR 2 1962

I am pleased to have this report of the Southern Regional Council, and have noted with interest the accomplishments in the area of civil rights during the past year. I am having your report circulated among the senior staff of the Peace Corps for their review and information.

Sincerely yours,

Sargent Shriver

~~Sargent Shriver~~
Director

Room 3930
500 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York
April 5, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me, C.O.D., the following documents:

1. Your January 1961 report entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights"

2. Your recently issued report entitled "Executive Support of Civil Rights."

Very truly yours,

Clarence B. Jones

Clarence B. Jones

CBJ:P

Sent 4/9/62

# NCCJ

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc. Oklahoma Region Donald F. Sullivan, Director
130 West Grand, Oklahoma City 2 CE 2-3861 515 South Denver, Tulsa 3 LU 5-5210 Lois H. Gatchell, Program Coordinator

April 5, 1962

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us one copy of your new pamphlet "Executive Responsibility and Civil Rights" to our Oklahoma City office and bill us for this.

We would also appreciate your keeping us apprised of your future publications. If you have a list of past publications, we would appreciate having it.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

D Sullivan

Donald F. Sullivan
Director

DFS:c

4/17/62

April 5, 1962

Mr. F. Peter Libassi
Deputy Assistant Staff Director
Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Libassi:

Leslie Dunbar has asked me to see to your request of April 2 for 40 copies of "Executive Support of Civil Rights." Inasmuch as our shipment of 25 copies to Mr. Berl Bernhard on March 27 may have crossed your letter in the mails, I am sending only 15 today, addressed to your attention. If the Commission has need of additional copies, we will be pleased to send them. Please do not hesitate to let me know if this is the case.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

PA
please handle

**COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**
**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

April 2, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Would you kindly send 40 copies of "Executive Support of Civil Rights" to us. We would like to have particular Government officials review the report.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Libassi

F. Peter Libassi
Deputy Assistant Staff Director

25 cut. Red Rental
Fri
Sorry is cutoff
Go ahead

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

JA

April 5, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report of the Southern Regional Council on Executive Support for Civil Rights. I have read the report with great interest and am in full sympathy with the Council's recommendations for Executive and Legislative action to strengthen civil rights in America. The Council is to be commended for its important contributions to this subject and I appreciate your keeping me advised of its recommendations and activities.

Very sincerely yours,

KB Keating

Kenneth B. Keating

K:ez

New Hope Baptist Church
"Where Everybody is Somebody"
H. RHETT JAMES, M.Ed., B.D., Pastor
919 Bogel Street - Dallas 4, Texas
TA 1-9604

April 6, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of the recent report titled "Executive Support of Civil Rights."

Send it to:
Rev. H. Rhett James
919 Bogel Street
Dallas 4, Texas

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

H. Rhett James

H. Rhett James

HRJ:et

sent 4/11/62

April 6-1962

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of your 52 page report on the Administrations Civil Rights efforts, issued on March 25-1962. I will remit as soon as I get it. Are stamps OK?

Thank You

William Freefield
365 Hawthorne Ave
Newark 8,
New Jersey

4/9/62

**COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**
**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

April 6, 1962

p/s return

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you for your recent letter. I have found that Mr. Bernhard only has five copies left of the report "Executive Support of Civil Rights." We will be using them for a different purpose. Accordingly, would you kindly send me twenty (20) copies in addition to those which you have already sent. We want to distribute these to the representatives of the various departments and agencies on the Subcabinet Group for Civil Rights.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Libassi

F. Peter Libassi
Deputy Assistant Staff Director

My best to Jim Moss

Sent 4/9/62

# INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
~~Room 132, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.~~ 5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia N.W.

Mr. William Freefield
365 Hawthorne Avenue
Newark 8, New Jersey

**********

Purchase Order No. letter
Date Shipped: April 6,62
4/9/62

1 EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS $ .50

Thank You.

ck
4/13/62
HK

10346 American
Detroit 4. Mich.
April 9th. 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3. Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Having received two copies of " Executive Support of Civil Rights" and the bill for one dollar that came with it, I am enclosing a money order in the sum of one dollar as payment for same. Trusting that you will credit me for the amount and also thanking you in advance.

I remain
Respectfully yours,
James A. H. Miller

James A. H. Miller

10346 American

Detroit 4. Mich.

March 28th. 1962

Southern Regional Council

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.

Atlanta 3. Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Reading in the daily press a few days ago about some demonstration against discrimination in a city of Georgia, mention was made about the latest report of your organization, " Executive Support for Civil Rights" of which I wish that a copy or several copies be sent me and remittance for it will forwarded by return mail.

Being interested in the humanities and intergroup work,also being a subscriber to the New South put out by your group. Trusting to hear from you in the very near future and also thanking you in advance.

I remain

Respectfully yours,

James A. H. Miller

James A. H. Miller

April 9, 1962

Mr. Robert J. Greene
Intergroup Relations Advisor
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Greene:

Leslie Dunbar has directed me to reply to your request of April 3. The Council is delighted to have additional copies of EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS in the hands of the Urban Renewal Administration and is today sending six copies under separate cover. Whenever there is sufficient budget to reimburse us at cost, $ .50 a copy, we are glad to have the remittance or any part thereof,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION • *Washington 25, D. C.*

PA please handle

APR 3 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 201 - 5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The most recent report of SRC on the developing federal approach to intergroup relations was prominently described by the "Washington Post". Would it be possible for you to supply us in the Urban Renewal Administration with a half dozen copies of this report? Should they be in short supply we would be happy to settle for a lesser number.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Greene
Intergroup Relations Advisor

April 10, 1962

Mr. Abram Eisenman, Publisher
The Savannah Sun
234 East 48th Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Eisenman:

Thank you for your letter calling our attention to the Sun's new address. It has been duly noted for our mailing list.

Your kinds words for EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS are very much appreciated, and we have noted with interest your comments on schooling and housing.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

PA:bp

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

"EVERYBODY NEEDS The SUN"

ABRAM EISENMAN, Publisher

(1)

✓ M. J. - thru for Exec Supp file

TA - please

# THE SAVANNAH SUN

234 E. 48th Street

Phone ADams 6-5077

SAVANNAH, GA

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen :

OK BP

Please note our new address -- ABRAM EISENMAN, THE SAVANNAH SUN, 234 East 48th, and direct all mail and correspondence here.

Congratulations on your issue EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS. I found it most objective and interesting.

It is my belief that in the vital and sensitive areas of Housing and Schools, a realistic plan must be forthcoming for the Deep South.

Savannah, for example has 25,000 odd white children in public schools, 12,000 odd Negro, with about 8,000 white children in parochial schools and perhaps a 1,000 negro children in parochial schools. When we speak of integration, or desegregation, what are we proposing ?-

Complete integration next semester ? Token integration ?

Pupil assignments based on abilities ?

Housing implies a voluntary getting together of people, and what is necessary is more and better low cost public housing, regardless of the degree of integration or segregation. For as the Negro people's standards rise, the whole problem of integration has more possibilities of solution in all fields.

Sincerely,

Abram Eisenman

Abram Eisenman

April 11, 1962

Miss Mary Alice Baldinger
National Civil Liberties
Clearing House
1637 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mary Alice:

Les Dunbar, who is ill and out of the office, has asked me to acknowledge your letter of the 8th, and to send you 50 copies of "Executive Support of Civil Rights" and a "glowing note of thanks."

I am at a loss to glow but do know he especially values your comments on the report and henceforth will no doubt consider you the most astute critic in the field of human relations.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

PA:bp

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

# National Civil Liberties Clearing House

1637 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • DUPONT 7-6300

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*Executive Director*
MARY ALICE BALDINGER

Rec'd 4/11

pls send 50
+ a glowing note?
thanks for the letter

April 8, 1962.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St., N W,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Leslie:

Thank you for sending me your "Executive Support of Civil Rights," which I think is just plain magnificent. In its concept, in its detailed analysis and in its style, it seems to me to be the most effective thing I've seen in the civil rights area in years.

Would it be out of line for me to ask if you have 50 copies of it to give away?

If you do, I would be proud to distribute it at our next Clearing House meeting, May 2.

If 50 copies is too much, could I have three or four for the Clearing House reference files?

In either case I will be much obliged -- as I am for receiving it from you in the first place.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Mary Alice

Mary Alice Baldinger,
Executive Director.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The staff of our Legislative Reference Service has asked me to request the following material to be used in replying to inquiries from Members of Congress:

25 copies of the report "Executive Support of Civil Rights."

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 11, 1962

I am very impressed with the document and I know it will make a valuable addition to the literature in this important field.

Sincerely yours,

Hyman H. Bookbinder
Special Assistant to the Secretary

Rec'd 4/13/62

PA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 11, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 2, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

This is a belated acknowledgment of your letter of March 21 and the enclosed copy of your new report on "Executive Support for Civil Rights."

I am very impressed with the document and I know it will make a valuable addition to the literature in this important field.

I share with you the hope that sometime soon we will have a chance to visit together and get to know each other more closely.

Sincerely yours,

Hyman H. Bookbinder

Hyman H. Bookbinder
Special Assistant to the Secretary

Rec'd 4/16/62

PA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 13, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We have just completed a review of your publication, "Executive Support of Civil Rights," which you sent with your letter of March 21, 1962.

The report is quite informative and shows that real progress is being made in this area. Keep up the good work!

If there is anything we here in the Post Office Department can do to be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Thornberry

Assistant Postmaster General
Employment Policy Officer

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.NW

Dr. O. F. Hoffman
Division of Social Science
National College
Truman Rd. at Van Brunt Blvd.
Kansas City 27, Mkssouri

letr
4/10/62

4/13/62

2 EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS @ $.50

$1.00

Thank You.

NATIONAL COLLEGE

TRUMAN ROAD AT VAN BRUNT BOULEVARD
KANSAS CITY 27, MISSOURI

*Under Auspices of Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of The Methodist Church*

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

April 10, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

As a teacher for a college course in Racial and Ethnic Minorities, I would appreciate receiving two copies of your recent fifty-two page report on President Kennedy's use of executive power to improve race relations.

If there is a charge for this please bill me.

Sincerely yours,

O. F. Hoffman

Dr. O. F. Hoffman

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.NW

Prof. Daniel M. Berman
School of Government and Public
Administration
The American University
Washington, D.C.

letr
4/18/62

4/23/62

1 EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

$ .50

Thank You.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 18, 1962

Gentlemen:

I would very much appreciate a copy of your recent report, "Executive Support of Civil Rights."

Thank you very much for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel M. Berman

Daniel M. Berman
Associate Professor

DMB:mpb

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta
Georgia

April 24, 1962

Mr. Lloyd Davis, Executive Assistant
to the Assistant Postmaster General
Room 3[illegible]
Post Office Department
12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Lloyd:

Thank you for your letter of April 17. We mailed 40 copies of the report to you a couple of days ago and you should have them soon, if not already.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:bp

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

-Rec'd 4/18

PA

done 4/23/62 BP

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 17, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N W
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar: Leslie:

It will be appreciated if you will furnish us forty copies of your recent report on civil rights progress entitled "Executive Support of Civil Rights" dated March 13, 1962.

Please send them to:

Room 3109
Post Office Department
12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N W
Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd Davis
Executive Assistant to the
Assistant Postmaster General

LD:sfm

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.NW

Mr.Elmer W. Henderson, Counsel
Executive & Legislative Reorganization
Subcommittee of the
House Committee on Government Operations
Room 115, George Washington Inn
Washington, D.C.

letr
4/24/62

4/26/62

1 EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS $ .50

Thank You.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON, ILL., CHAIRMAN
DANTE B. FASCELL, FLA.
KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN, PA
NEAL SMITH, IOWA

CLARENCE J. BROWN, OHIO
JOHN B. ANDERSON, ILL.

CAPITOL 4-3121
EXTENSION 2738

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX
ROOM 115, GEORGE WASHINGTON INN
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 24, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of your Evaluation of the First Year of the Kennedy Administration. Please bill me for this.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer W. Henderson
Counsel

April 27, 1962

Mr. W. V. Gill
Assistant to the Chairman
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gill:

Thank you for your letter of April 25. We are today mailing you 50 copies of Executive Support of Civil Rights.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:bp

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

Rec'd 4/27

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 25, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you very much for sending us the 30 extra copies of your report, Executive Support of Civil Rights. They have been distributed to our key staff in Washington and the field service.

I have received requests from two of our Regional Directors for additional copies to be distributed to professional staff members who are concerned with the Federal recruiting and employment program, and I expect additional requests.

Could you send me another 50 copies of what appears to be a real "best seller"? I would appreciate anything you can do in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

W. V. Gill
Assistant to the Chairman

April 27, 1962

Mr. Raymonds Rubinow
55 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Rubinow:

Miss Josephine Wilkins has asked that we send you the enclosed copy of Executive Support of Civil Rights.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:bp
enc.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

May 7, 1962

James R. Ellis, Principal
Carver Junior High School
624 E. Oklahoma Place
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Ellis:

Thank you for your letter of May 4 and generous comments on EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS. In answer to your question about its distribution, we have not made a school distribution although some community agencies, government agencies and private persons on our mailing list have received it. In view of its specialized distribution and high cost of production, wherever possible we are requesting a remittance at cost, $ .50. Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy together with a list of Council publications available and a copy of our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH. If these materials have not come to your attention before perhaps some might be of interest to your school library.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

TULSA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
Carver Junior High School
624 E. Oklahoma Place

May 4, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our attention has been called to your recent report, "Executive Support of Civil Rights", which apparently contains very valuable information which we think will be of great value to our guidance committee as well as to our staff and community. If you are distributing copies of the report to groups such as ours, we would certainly appreciate receiving one.

The individual was very favorably impressed with the quality of the research and the manner in which the report was written. It appears that you have completed a very worthwhile project.

Very truly yours,

James R. Ellis

James R. Ellis
Principal

JRE/b

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PA

May 7, 1962

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Deepest thanks and appreciation for your letter of April 24. You will be pleased to know that your report was ordered to be distributed to all top staff in the Department and that it was also passed out at the White House Sub-Cabinet meeting on Civil Rights.

Any charge on the reports? If so, just bill us.

Warm regards,

Lloyd Davis
Executive Assistant to the
Assistant Postmaster General

LD:meh

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 7, 1962

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Lloyd Davis
Executive Assistant to the
Assistant Postmaster General

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 13, 1962

We have just completed a review of your publication, "Executive Support of Civil Rights," which you sent with your letter of March 21, 1962.

The report is quite informative and shows that real progress is being made in this area. Keep up the good work!

If there is anything we here in the Post Office Department can do to be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Thornberry
Assistant Postmaster General
Employment Policy Officer

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1962

Thank you for your letter of March 21st. I have just finished reading the excellent report on Executive Support for Civil Rights and I found it a most interesting, stimulating and provocative document.

Instead of saying more, maybe it would be better if I would stop right here and start concentrating a little harder on some of those "areas of little action". Quite seriously, I am sure the report will prove to be both a useful guide and a forceful propellant as we move along the road of unfinished business.

Sincerely,

James M. Quigley

James M. Quigley

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 7, 1962

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Warm regards,

Lloyd Davis
Executive Assistant to the
Assistant Postmaster General

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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If there is anything we here in the Post Office Department can do to be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Thornby
Assistant Postmaster General
Employment Policy Officer

ALSO.....

FOR A COLLECTION OF MATERIALS ON
"EXEC. SUPPORT"

excerpts from letters
list of press coverage (partial)
and requests for copies
reproduction of editorials

SEE IN MAIN FILE UNDER

Executive Committee Meeting May 30, 1962

"EVERYBODY NEEDS The SUN"

ABRAM EISENMAN, Publisher

# THE SAVANNAH SUN

234 E. 48th Street

Phone ADams 6-5077

SAVANNAH, GA

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen :

Please note our new address -- ABRAM EISENMAN, THE SAVANNAH SUN, 234 East 48th, and direct all mail and correspondence here.

Congratulations on your issue EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS. I found it most objective and interesting.

It is my belief that in the vital and sensitive areas of Housing and Schools, a realistic plan must be forthcoming for the Deep South.

Savannah, for example has 25,000 odd white children in public schools, 12,000 odd Negro, with about 8,000 white children in parochial schools and perhaps a 1,000 negro children in parochial schools. When we speak of integration, or desegregation, what are we proposing ?-

Complete integration next semester ? Total integration ?

Pupil assignments based on abilities ?

Housing implies a voluntary getting together of people, and what is necessary is more and better low cost public housing, regardless of the degree of integration or segregation. For as the Negro people's standards rise, the whole problem of integration has more possibilities of solution in all fields.

Sincerely,

Abram Eisenman

Abram Eisenman

MAILINGS OF Executive Support

notation of those where there is no particular correspondence to verify

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (by wire) 1
Daily Worker (by wire) 1

5 New World Foundation Board Members 5

4 extra copies to Vernon Eagle 4

25 copies to The White House (by phone) attn. of Harris Wofford
(Miss Peggy Dougherty)

1 copy to Helen Fuller (included in White House phone request)
at her home address (Not New Repub.)

25 copies to Berl Bernhard, U.S. Comm. on Civil Rights

2 copies to atlanta ADL (by phone)

1000 copies to White House

Facts on

"Executive Support of Civil Rights"

The following is a partial list of major requests for copies of the report:

| | |
|---|---|
| The White House | 1,025 copies |
| The U.S. Civil Service Commission | 80 |
| The Post Office Department | 40 |
| The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights | 45 |
| The United State Information Agency | 125 |
| The Library of Congress (legislative reference service) | 25 |
| National Civil Liberties Clearing House | 50 |
| Current magazine's distribution service | 500 |

Lesser quantities have been requested by the Department of the Navy, the National Guard Bureau, senators and congressmen, private agencies, educators, and libraries. A total of 3,700 copies have been distributed to date.

The report received extensive press coverage, some examples of which follow:

New York Times (page one and editorial)
Washington Post (page one)
Doris Fleeson column (syndicated by United Features)
Louisville Courier-Journal (editorial - reproduced in Montgomery Advertiser)
Richmond Times-Dispatch
Christian Science Monitor
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Constitution
St. Louis Post-Dispatch (editorial and news story)
New Orleans Times Picayune
Boston Herald
Milwaukee Journal
San Francisco Chronicle
Norfolk Journal & Guide
Baltimore Afro-American (editorial)
Chattanooga Times

The above list is very selective and gives no indication of the coverage given the report in many smaller newspapers, many of them southern. This coverage was largely from the dispatches carried by the major wire services, United Press International and Associated Press, and the New York Times News Service.

Facts on

"Executive Support of Civil Rights"

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| The U.S. Civil Service Commission | 80 |
| The Post Office Department | 40 |
| The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights | 45 |
| The United State Information Agency | 125 |
| The Library of Congress (legislative reference service) | 25 |
| National Civil Liberties Clearing House | 50 |
| Current magazine's distribution service | 500 |

Lesser quantities have been requested by the Department of the Navy, the National Guard Bureau, senators and congressmen, private agencies, educators, and libraries. A total of 3,700 copies have been distributed to date.

The report received extensive press coverage, some examples of which follow:

New York Times (page one and editorial)
Washington Post (page one)
Doris Fleeson column (syndicated by United Features)
Louisville Courier-Journal (editorial - reproduced in Montgomery Advertiser)
Richmond Times-Dispatch
Christian Science Monitor
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Constitution
St. Louis Post-Dispatch (editorial and news story)
New Orleans Times Picayune
Boston Herald
Milwaukee Journal
San Francisco Chronicle
Norfolk Journal & Guide
Baltimore Afro-American (editorial)
Chattanooga Times

The above list is very selective and gives no indication of the coverage given the report in many smaller newspapers, many of them southern. This coverage was largely from the dispatches carried by the major wire services, United Press International and Associated Press, and the New York Times News Service.

September 11, 1944

Dr. Mildred R. Mell
Department of Economics and Sociology
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mell:

Thank you for your order for copies of SRC Pamphlets No. 1 and No. 2. Under separate cover we are sending you one dozen copies of each.

My promise to come out to Agnes Scott sometime still holds good. Just give me a little warning so that I can clear my calendar.

My family finally moved to Atlanta a couple of weeks ago. We are located at 95 East Wesley Road, N. E. We were fortunate enough to get a telephone, and our number is Cherokee 9675.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover
One dozen No. 1
One dozen No. 2
- 9/11/44

Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Sept.8, 1944.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The three pamphlets which came to me from the SRC a short time ago have interested me very much. They give information of a factual kind in a very usable form, together with clear and stimulating interpretation. I want some of them for use with students and am enclosing my check for ten (10) copies each of nos.1 and 2.

Do you remember your promise to come out to Agnes Scott sometime? I am going to call you over the telephone in a week or so after college begins the last of the month and see when you can arrange to come, so please get all set!

Sincerely,

Mildred R. Mell

Mildred R. Mell

Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

March 26, 1944.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Committee on Local Arrangements for the Southern Sociological Society needs to play host at the meetings. In order to make the responsibility rather light for each one of us, I am asking that individual members feel responsible for one special session. Will you take Friday afternoon? I am asking Mr. Reid to serve with you at that time. It is not necessary to do anything except to be there early and speak to people, giving help to anyone who may be seeking help. The registration desk will be taken care of, so that committee members will be free to attend meetings, leaving word with the assistants at the desk as to where they may be found if need should arise. I shall depend upon you if I do not hear from you to the contrary.

Mr. Clegg, of Emory, has been the committee member planning for the registration desk. We have one young woman lined up and are depending on your suggestion that the second person might be a young woman from your office. Mr. Clegg is going to call you about this in the next day or so.

Thanks a lot.

Sincerely,

Mildred R. Mell

Mildred R. Mell.

THIS LETTER SENT TO:
November 16, 1944

acc Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
acc Howard Kester
acc Miss Mildred Mell

Mr. Ernest Neal - Ja 24, 45

November 16, 1944

Mr._____
_____
_____

Dear Mr._____:

It is my pleasure to inform you that the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council has selected you as an Honorary Fellow of the Council. Since you are a member of the Council you are probably more or less familiar with the purpose of these fellowships, namely, to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for leadership.

The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. Unfortunately, the Council cannot undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Mildred Mell

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | X | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | X |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | X | | |

10. Advice on SRC program X

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Ga.

My mailing address is: 344 Kirk Road
Decatur, Ga.

My residence address is: 344 Kirk Road
Decatur, Ga.

My telephone number is: Home DE 3966
Office ~~De~~

Date Nov. 18, 1944 SIGNED Mildred R. Mell

Resigned 1945

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ____ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N.C.

My mailing address is: same

My residence address is: 14 Springdale Court
Greensboro, N.C.

My telephone number is: Home 2-2042

Office 4072

Date November 27, 1944 SIGNED Margaret Fletcher

CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY
J. B. RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

November 28, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 15th. Permit me to say I am very grateful to the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council for electing me as an Honorary Fellow of this Organization. I accept the election of the Committee; and consider it a privilege and an honor to serve in any way that I can to promote the objectives of the Council.

I hope to attend the Annual meeting of the Council, in Atlanta on December 6.

Sincerely yours,

E. Horace Fitchett

E. Horace Fitchett

enc. 1

E. Horace Fitchett

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | X |
| 2. Special investigations | X | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Claflin College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

My mailing address is: Claflin College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

My residence address is: Claflin College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

My telephone number is: Home 385J
Office 226

Date November 28, 1944 SIGNED E. Horace Fitchett

December 19, 1944

Miss Mildred Mell
344 Kirk Road
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Miss Mell:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes, as you know, the origin and purpose of the Council and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

I am very grateful for your service on the Publications Committee and I am sorry that we did not have enough of the Committee members present to have a real meeting. Thanks a lot for reading Mrs. Whiting's manuscript. We may be bothering you with that sort of thing a good deal and we shall, no doubt, be seeking your advice on the work on the program for Council Fellows.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

9 Sep. copies -

Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Nov.18, 1944.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter informing me of my election as an Honorary Fellow of the Council has been received and I am writing to express my very great appreciation of the opportunity it gives me of working with the Council. I am more than glad to accept and only hope that I can really be of service. I am returning "How Fellows Can Serve the Council" with certain items marked but you may know ways that I can serve which I have not indicated. Please use me in ways which may occur to you.

Just now it does not seem possible for me to attend the December meeting of the Council except for a short time during the afternoon or evening. Therefore I am returning the proxy.

You will be interested to know that your visit to my class was very fruitful of discussion. In fact, almost every day since you were here some mention of you and what you said has come into the class discussion. I am very grateful to you for coming.

Sincerely,
Mildred R. Mell
Mildred R. Mell

December 20, 1944

Dr. Robert L. Sutherland
The Hogg Foundation
University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

Dear Dr. Sutherland:

I have been so snowed under with the before-during-and-after of our recent annual meeting that I have not had an opportunity to acknowledge your letter of November 27.

I quite understand how you feel in view of the unsettled state of affairs at the University of Texas. If it turns out that you remain there we shall certainly want to renew our invitation to you to become an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

Being a native of Texas I feel particularly ashamed of the disgraceful actions of the Board of Regents of the University. I hope that there is yet a chance that Dr. Rainey will be vindicated and restored to the presidency.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

THE HOGG FOUNDATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

November 27, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I appreciate your invitation of November 16 to become a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

At the present time my plans for the future are unsettled. Very likely I will remain at the University of Texas if the principles of administration which Dr. Rainey is advocating are incorporated in the government of the University. However, if the situation here deteriorates still more, I may not wish to stay even though my own work is not directly involved.

In fact, I am now considering a position in the East and another one in the Middlewest. Until my own plans are settled I do not think that I should participate in an organization primarily concerned with southern problems. I will be glad to have this invitation renewed at a later date or, I will write you when my plans are more definite.

Cordially yours

Robert L. Sutherland

Robert L. Sutherland

rls:k

December 20, 1944

Mr. Charles A. Ray
Box 628
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ray:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

We are very much interested in your radio work and will be glad to look over the scripts which you are going to send us. Your experience with the programs over station WRAL should be valuable to us in advising others who wish to put on radio programs, and so we would appreciate a brief statement which might be suitable for inclusion in a mimeographed bulletin for Council members.

You can be of great help to us in the ways which you indicated, especially in No. 4, "Newspaper Clippings". We have a clipping service but it gives incomplete coverage. We clip anything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc., pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested, too, in news of conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development. We would greatly appreciate regular clippings from the papers to which you have access.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available now for distribution. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GBJ:J

GUY B. JOHNSON

Sep-cor

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

December 1, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

This will acknowledge with appreciation receipt of your letter informing me of my selection as an honorary fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

I accept the honor the Council has bestowed upon me and I shall work wholeheartedly with the program to build a better South.

As much as I should like to be in the December meeting I do not feel that I can afford to leave my classroom work here at that time especially since our quarter ends about that time.

In addition to my regular duties as teacher and director of publicity at the college I have recently begun a series of "The Negro News of the Week" radio programs for the Carolinian, a Raleigh Negro weekly. The program is heard weekly at 7:30 p.m. over Raleigh station WRAL. Through this program and through my regular news releases I am endeavoring at all times to spread race goodwill and understanding.

At a very early date I hope to have prepared typed copies of several of my radio scripts. I should appreciate your examining them critically and carefully with a view towards helping improve their quality and effectiveness.

I wish to express again appreciation of my selection as an honorary fellow in the Council.

If you are going to be in Durham at any time during the holiday season I shall appreciate very much an opportunity to discuss with you some aspects of a public relations program I hope to formulate here at the college.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Ray

Charles A. Ray
Director of Publicity

CAR:gb
1 incl.

December 20, 1944

Mrs. Ruth Bolman
512 West 122 Street
New York, New York

Dear Ruth:

Thanks a lot for your note of November 25. I have been so infernally busy with the before-during-and-after of our annual meeting that I am just now getting my head above water.

I am sorry that you can't be one of our Fellows, but I think it is grand that you are at work on your PhD. in psychological counseling.

I have had some correspondence with Frank Loescher. I think we will track him down and try to make a Fellow out of him. Thanks for the suggestion.

Very best wishes for Christmas and ever after.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

512 W. 122 St.
New York, N.Y.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

Dear Guy -

I was delighted to hear from you and to be asked to be an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. It is one of the most thrilling organizations I know of, and I heartily commend their choice of executive director! Wish I could participate actively, but I've left the South. I finished my M.A. this summer and am buried in residence requirements for a Ph.D. in psychological counseling at the present time.

One suggestion. Is Frank Loescher a fellow? If not, he's a person well worth investigating. He has taught sociology at Randolph-Macon for several years & this year is on leave

and teaching at Fisk, I believe. A letter to him at Randolph-Macon would be forwarded.

Best wishes to you and your family. Sorry I can't be of help.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Bolman

November twenty-fifth

December 20, 1944

Miss Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Miss Fletcher:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 27 in which you accepted election as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. We are delighted that you are going to work with us as a Fellow in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

We are looking forward with pleasure to receiving the report of the North Carolina Student Conference which you are going to send us.

The item which you double-checked, "Work with Human Relations Groups", is a very important one in which you can contribute much to the work of the Council. We would appreciate news of the program and activities of groups with which you are associated. Also, if you have any ideas concerning the procedure of work with local groups, or concerning projects of local groups, which you think might be profitable to other Fellows interested in the same type work, we would like to be able to pass them on.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No.1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as an Honorary Fellow of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to our work in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:J
Sep Cover

CHAPLAIN
THE REV. J. A. VACHE

# St. Mary's House

EPISCOPAL STUDENT CENTER
930 WALKER AVENUE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

SECRETARY
MARGARET FLETCHER

MEMBER ASSOCIATION CANTERBURY CLUBS

November 27, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Thank you for your letter of the 15th. I will accept with pleasure the appointment as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council I count it a great honor to be able to work with this group, and will endeavor to assist you in any way I am able.

I have checked the sheet you sent and return it herein. I will certainly do anything I can other than those items checked. However, I have chosen the ones that I believe I will be able to fit in best with the work I am already doing.

As soon as I am able to check the registration figures, I will send you a report of the North Carolina Student Conference sponsored by the state Council of Churches and the American Friends' Service Committee. I believe you will find it an interesting commentary on the work we are trying to do here.

I am looking forward to being called on to assist in your program.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Fletcher
Margaret Fletcher

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ____ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ✓

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia

My mailing address is: P. O. Box 62, Lawson General Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

My residence address is: 15-F Pine Circle, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My telephone number is: Home CHerokee 4268
Office CHerokee 6741, Extension 125

Date 2 January 1945 SIGNED Robert M. Hughes

January 12, 1945

Captain Robert M. Hughes
Lawson General Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Captain Hughes:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

Let me assure you that your position as an army officer will in no way prevent you from being of service as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. We will not call upon you for public speeches, or any writing for publication. We will regard any reports you may make, either verbal or written, as personal and confidential reports. You can help us, as you indicated, by personal contacts and "education", and from time to time you can give suggestions about the program of the Council.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution. I hope that you will visit our office soon. We will be delighted to meet you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
Sep. cover:

Fellow literature

Jan 15 '45
v 9

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
LAWSON GENERAL HOSPITAL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

RMH:be

2 January 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am heartily in accord with the aims and principles of the Southern Regional Council as set forth in the literature which you recently sent to me and if, within the limitations for independent action imposed upon an army officer, I can further these aims I will be happy to accept appointment as an Honorary Fellow. As you no doubt know, writing for publication, public speaking, and other such activities are forbidden without prior military clearance, which is a complex and impractical procedure. In view of these limitations and the fact that I am subject to orders at any time, I am leaving the final decision as to my value to your organization for you to decide and will accept your decision in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Robert M. Hughes
ROBERT M. HUGHES,
Captain, Med. Adm. C.,
Separation Classification Officer.

SAVE
FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

January 24, 1945

Mr. E. Horace Fitchett
Claflin University
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Fitchett:

Thank you for your good letter of January 16. I was out of town when it came, but I see that the material for which you asked has already been mailed.

I am looking forward to your letter on work with Human Relations groups. We hope to be able to keep in contact with these groups through the Fellows, and to know where we can best help.

We appreciate very much the two new members, Dr. J. B. Randolph, and Professor J. P. Burgess. I shall keep in mind the information you gave me about Mr. Burgess, and the fact that you think he can be especially effective in promoting the interests of SRC.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j:j

Fellow

Answer

# CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY

J. B. RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT

ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

January 16, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In the December number of the S. R. C. Bulletin reference was made to the compilation of a list of Southern cities which employ Negro police, and Southern newspapers with respect to their printing of news and pictures of Negro service men and women, etc. I should like to have both of these lists; for I think they can be used in a helpful way in this State.

I shall write you fully about my "Work with Human Relations Groups", at an early date.

I am enclosing two membership cards and a check of $3.00 for same. Dr. J. B. Randolph is the president of this college. He is greatly interested in the S. R. C. Professor J. P. Burgess, of State College is serving now as Assistant Information Officer of the Office of Price Administration for South Carolina. Mr. Burgess probably has entree to more important situations, from which may stem constructive plans in the field of our interest, than any other Negro in the State. I think he can be very effective in promoting the interests of the S. R. C.

Yours very truly,

E. Horace Fitchett

E. Horace Fitchett

Fellows

# New Horizons in Interracial Cooperation and Understanding in the South(1)

by
E. Horace Fitchett

Many of our early thinkers in the social and biological fields of inquiry were preoccupied with the idea that struggle, competition and conflict were the inevitable laws of life, and therefore it was natural for human beings as well as animals to carry on an incessant tug of war as a means of determining who should survive. Hobbes taught that struggle is a basic law of life, and he was followed by such philosophers and social theorists as Hume, Hegel and Rousseau. Later this view was taken over and given prestige by the most renowned naturalist of the nineteenth century, Charles Darwin. Darwin and his contemporary, Wallace, gave currency to the view of natural selection as a basis of the survival of the fittest. The Darwinian hypothesis opened a flood-gate of speculation by social scientists regarding the application of Darwin's principles to human nature. It was contended that if nature is dominated by conflict this must also be true of human society.

It was not until comparatively recently that the social scientists began to recognize another contingent process to be as natural as conflict; that is, the process of cooperation. In 1922 there appeared a publication entitled: Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution, by P. Kropotkin. This writer points out that mutual aid starts with co-operation in the rearing of progeny and in the provision of protection and of food. Even among the termites, co-operation is evident and constitutes a tremendous force for survival. Kropotkin traces the evolution of mutual aid among human beings and shows how man has so widened the areas of cooperation that he supports various groups that are mentally and physically defective and that would not survive in a tooth-and-claw existence.

Race relations in the modern world resulted, for the most part, from the expansion of European peoples and European civilization. Briefly, the Industrial Revolution, the

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(1) An address delivered for the Charleston Interracial Committee in Charleston, South Carolina, The Mount Zion A. M. E. Church, February 11, 1945.

desire for new markets, material and human, for purposes of trade and commerce; and the strong urge for power and profit, led to unprecedented adventures of exploration and exploitation of natural and human resources. This entire movement has distributed mankind over the whole of the Western hemisphere until the cultures and the languages of the divergent groups have formed a mosaic of cultural patterns and human types. Today there are over 160,000,000 Europeans; 37,000,000 people of African origin; and about 17,000,000 people of Asiatic background living outside of their native land.

This tremendous breaking of the local bonds of geographical and cultural restrictions, by so many peoples, may in a large measure be assessed to the industrialization process and the profit motive. When we couple this fact with the prevailing notions of some of the social theorists we may very well explain how easily material values and considerations might have obscured the visions of men to the human and ethical values which support noble purposes and examplary deeds.

The African slave trade and the institution of slavery itself are parts and parcels of the pattern of expansion. The history of this development is well known to most people who claim to be well informed. Like most institutions, it grew gradually and unwittingly; it not only grew to such proportions as to claim men's toil and labor but it claimed men's souls and spirits as well. It was a system which, by and large, caused one segment of the population to become oblivious of the rights of the other segment of the population. It so brutalized man's finer sensibilities as to give moral sanctions to his baser motives and desires. The pulpit and the pew, the classroom were and the Chambers of Congress essentially in accord, in large areas of the land, on the sanctity of slavery.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a young teacher of William and Mary College, by the name of Thomas E. Dew, became so popular for his support of the institution that he was elevated to the presidency of that great college. He had studied in Germany where he was taught that slavery was a part of the natural order of things. According to this doctrine, men were not equal; some were designed to be without property and to toil in the fields while others were to manage and direct. He argued that it was as

much in the order of nature that men should enslave each other as that other animals should prey upon each other. Because of the force of his contentions Jeffersonian ideals and the equalitarianism of the Declaration of Independence were ridiculed, discredited or forgotten.

But one is constrained to recognize the very cogent fact that during that era when to traffic in slaves was an acceptable way of life, there was struggling to be born in our country a democratic creed, to be nurtured by a Christian ethic and a Christian concept of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Inside of the framework of the sanctions of the economic system this democratic idea and this Christian concept asserted themselves with unobtrusive persistence and persuasion in the very heart of the South. So that the whole system was shot through with efforts to assuage the circumstances of the unfortunate.

In those early days the city of Charleston was the site and the birthplace of some of the most lofty ideals and of most unique experiments in behalf of progress and interracial betterment. About two hundred and three years ago Commissary Alexander Garden, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts conceived of a plan of building a schoolhouse for Negro and Indian children. The plan called for a plantation school-house with Negro teachers, where children would be taught to read the Bible, spell and probably figure. And as these children acquired the rudiments of an education they would in turn give instruction to the members of their families and the other Negroes of the plantation, until finally the entire slave population would be lettered and enlightened. Mr. Garden proposed that two promising slave boys should be purchased and trained as instructors for the new venture. In 1740 the Commissary's plan was approved and £1500 of Old South Sea Annuities was appropriated for the purchase of the teachers and the support of the project. This was perhaps the first appropriation for Negro education in South Carolina. On April 4, 1742 two boys were bought and given the baptismal names of Harry and Andrew. For the following twelve months Mr. Garden was engaged in the task of training the boys for what was to become the future career of one of them. By September 1742 it was reported by the missionary

that one of the boys showed such extraordinary abilities that he was about prepared to begin assuming his duties of schoolmaster. On September 12th 1743 the new school opened its doors to slave children. From 1743 until 1764 scores of children were the beneficiaries of the humanitarian motives of a man who conceived of a plan in which inhered ~~in~~ the seeds which gave an expansive power to the democratic dream and the Christian ideology. They were the beneficiaries of the teaching of a black boy, whose genius displayed itself when it was exceedingly dangerous and revolting for the genius of a Negro boy to express itself. Mr. Garden, a white missionary, and Harry a black slave were not only pioneers in the field of education in South Carolina, and probably in the South, but they were also pace-setters in the field of amicable race relations, as well.

Even in the families of the most prominent and aristocratic slave holders of this city (Charleston) there were those who attacked the institution of slavery with all the force of their spiritual resources and with all the power of their intellectual reserve. In 1829 one of the Grimké sisters- and I believe they were the first women abolitionists in America- remarked: "Yesterday was a day of suffering. My soul was exceedingly sorrowful, and out of the depths of it, I cried unto the Lord that he would make a way for me to escape from this land of slavery. Is there any suffering so great as that of seeing the rights and feelings of our fellow creatures trodden under foot, without being able to rescue them from bondage?"

While that long period was punctuated by an occasional expression of humanitarian motives and ideals it can not be gainsaid that this part of our heritage is one of the blackest pages in our history. The system was predicated upon the principle that the slave had no rights which the master was obliged to respect. All of the caste usages tended to validate this claim.

As a result of a conflict of the vested interests of sections of our country a terrible war was eventually fought between the North and the South and the bitterness and hatred which follow in the wake of all such catastrophes, followed just as naturally in our South land. As the Negro was ostensibly the occasion of the Great divide, he

has been the object around which ideologies, cultural patterns, philosophies of life, stateways and folkways, religion and education have been directed and crystallized. He has been for eighty years the raison d'être for the American dilemma; for the practical denial and repudiation of the Christian idea of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God; as well as the democratic creed for the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Our redemption and hope have been that the democratic creed, which is at variance with our practices, is a cherished and sacred possession. So long as this creed constitutes the soul of our social system; so long as we are willing to sweat, cry and bleed for this faith, there is hope. If we can do that we can, when properly oriented and directed change our patterns of behavior if the preservation and perpetuation of our creed require it.

The great world catastrophies which our modern civilization has experienced in the past 25 years have brought us close up to this point. Our ideals and ways of life have been threatened by ideologies and personalities which we abhor more than we could possibly hate any of our inner adversaries. In fact, we have learned that the very techniques we use to subordinate some groups in our own society are the sinister tools which are utilized to destroy the dreams to which we aspire and the ideals for which we strive.

Our position has been made as precarious as it is because of the increasing smallness of our world, on the one hand, and because of the unsatisfactory position of the masses of the people in the world, on the other hand. If the enemies of our way of life could succeed in winning the loyalty of the billion and a half insecure, underprivileged, partially discontented peoples in the world they would have an invincible and a stupendous force with which to gear their sinister designs.

So the democracies have been constrained to highlight their aims and to implement these high purposes by declarations, charters, executive orders, councils, race relations commissions and legislative decrees, and spontaneous group action. There is no question in my mind but that we are evolving a new social order in which the common man, without regard to race, constitutes the most powerful sphere of influence.

I should like to devote the rest of my time to citing some of the New Horizons in race relations in our own country and particularly in the South. Some of our Southern white writers have expressed themselves unequivocally and courageously for human rights. Mr. Virginius Dabney, a scholar and a brilliant newspaper editor in Virginia, states in his recent book: Below the Potomac, "Americans must admit candidly that the democratic ideal is at war with the thesis that American citizens can be placed in separate pigeon-holes and given varying educational and social advantages, depending upon the color of their skins. Any discrimination among citizens of this country for reasons of race or religion, is undemocratic."

In his book The Fighting South John Temple Graves, an editor of Alabama, points to the invincible power of the force of events when he says: "There was a time when, except for his own convenience and the conscience of white men, it made little difference whether the Negro ate anything, wore anything, was sheltered anywhere, or had the comforts and gadgets of civilization. But that was before mass production made mass consuming a practical necessity of the machine age. . . . And just as the South as a whole contained, because of its comparative poverty, the greatest potential customer source in America, so did the Southern Negro, whose economic lot was the lowest, represent the Southern purchasing power that offered most to development."

Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina is one of America's most eminent scholar's. Because of his achievements in Negro-white relations during the past year he was given the Edward L. Bernays award of a $1,000 United States Savings bond, Series "E" and an embossed scroll was donated by Edward L. Bernays. In his recent book: Race and Rumors of Race, Dr. Odum declares: "The eager quest for a new covenant through scientific and cooperative endeavor on new high levels leaves no place for bitterness and hate, for name-calling and blame, for flight from that reality which is America's heritage and opportunity."

Lillian E. Smith, the well-known liberal thinker and writer observes that: "If we believe in human equality, we cannot believe in segregation which dehumanizes people. Christianity, democracy, psychiatry affirm, each in its own idiom, this basic fact: that

men cannot cut themselves off from each other and live creative, sane, good lives. Segregation is not a Southern tradition, a regional problem; it is the basic problem of every human being on the face of the earth. It is a problem of personality growth, of culture, of world peace, of life itself. And it is a problem which every man has to solve in his own life before he can achieve emotional maturity and goodness."

These writers and many others in the South are giving a new refrain to the field of human relations; in a very real sense they seem to foreshadow a new world a-coming.

It is also interesting to note that the newspaper editors of the South have taken a high position in the field of race relations. In December 1944 representatives of eight colored and forty-three white papers met in Atlanta, Georgia, and expressed their views on human rights. The keynote of the meeting was sounded by Nelson Poynter, publisher of the St. Petersburg (Florida) Times, who said:

"Our aim is to find how democracy can be exterded in the South. We can't continue to combat undemocratic ideas all over the world and permit democracy to languish at home."

The newspaper occupies a most strategic position as a molder of public opinion and as an organ of the common good. It is not too much to envisage it as the nerve center of the community or society which it serves.

It has long been recognized that the Negro is justified in his feelings of insecurity and his attitudes of apprehension when his rights are appraised by the police of his community. The South is attempting to relieve the tensions which develop in this area of group relationships by the appointment of Negro policemen in Negro communities. The facts reveal that there are over one hundred Negro policemen and policewomen in the Southern Region. For example, in Little Rock, Arkansas, there are 8; Daytona Beach, Florida, 4; Louisville, Kentucky, 18; Charlotte, N. C. 4; Tulsa, Oklahoma, 8; Knoxville, Tennessee, 5; and Galveston, Texas, 13.

It has been observed that the State of Mississippi is exhibiting an enlightened interest in this area of human relations. In December the Jackson (State Capitol) Chamber of Commerce announced the formation of an advisory committee on interracial

problems to work with a like group of the Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce to study methods of improving race relations in that city.

In the meantime, the governors of most of the Southern states have envisaged education as the number one problem of the region. Eleven of them met in November and agreed that the equalization of educational opportunities is of primary importance. They appointed a committee to make a complete study of educational problems in this section of the country.

There are noteworthy gains in the development of bridgeheads of cooperation between the races in South Carolina. General Homer B. Springs, Director of State Selective Service called together, on December 12, 1944, a large group of educators of both races, as well as high ranking State and government officials, to discuss the importance of a thorough understanding of the educational phase of the G. I. Bill of Rights. Among the speakers on this occasion were the present Governor of the State; the Superintendent of Education, the President of the State College for Negroes and the General himself. Among the significant observations of General Springs were the following: He deplored the fact that such a large percentage of the men in South Carolina who have been discharged from the army were discharged because of illiteracy, and he expressed the hope that the current program would improve their status. The General expressed the conviction that the 109 information Selective centers in South Carolina will greatly assist with the problem but it was urged that the heaviest responsibility must be assumed by the people back home. Upon the conclusion of the meeting a committee composed of three administrators of white colleges and three administrators of Negro colleges were assigned the task of working out a plan for implementing the objectives of the G. I. Bill of Rights for all veterans in South Carolina. A very significant outcome of this gathering was that a photographer took a photograph of the entire group which attended the conference and displayed it upon the front page of his paper on the following day.

There are still other advances in this field which suggest the development of opportunities for better understandings. The State Department of Education, under the leadership of Mr. J. B. White, Director of Teacher Education and Certification, has worked out a most democratic machinery in its efforts to establish a sound and equitable

basis for the certification of teachers in South Carolina. Negroes have been appointed and are serving on most, if not all, of the many important committees for determining the direction of the new certification program. I, myself, am serving on four of the committees.

I was keenly interested in an announcement I read in the Charleston News and Courier a few days ago. It indicated that there would be rendered a transcription of the role of the great Negro actor, Paul Robeson, in Shakespeare's Othello, at the Dock Street Theater. Some of the lovers of Shakespearian literature and drama, were admonished to bring their books with them in order that they might follow the lines of the Negro actor as he enacted his role. Of course, Charleston has a rich heritage in artistic appreciation. The third theater to be built in America was constructed here in 1736; and it appears that the first prologues and epilogues were produced in this city. But the point I wish to make here is that art, music and literature are dynamic forces for mitigating racial antipathies. "Art is an experience, a sort of vicarious experience, and yet, however vicarious it may be, it is an emotional experience and always modifies our emotional attitudes." The stage, the radio and the theater will serve in the future as our bloodstream and nerve center for keeping fresh and vigorous an organism of goodwill toward our fellow man.

The examples I have given of new horizons may seem to the listener (or reader) uncoordinated and unintegrated. Thus the question may be raised as to the existence of a structure within whose framework a concerted plan and esprit de corps might be realized. It is my conviction that the birth of the Southern Regional Council is the answer to that question. As a cooperative venture between the races in the South, it is perhaps the most promising and realistic approach to an understanding of the Southern problem since Emancipation.

The Durham Conference which convened on October 20, 1942, gave utterance to the most forthright, deliberate and statesmanlike bill of rights that had thus far been formulated by Negroes in America. Among other things this group said: "We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society,

whether of races or classes or creeds; however, we regard i as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of race relations within the democratic framework."

On April 8, 1943, a group of white Southerners met in Atlanta, Georgia, to cosnider the statement which had been issued by the Durham Conference. Among the significant statements of that Conference is its declaration that: "It is futile to imagine or to assert that the problem will solve itself. The need is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and of mutual respect."

These two conferences gave the basis for theemergence of new objectives and a new machinery for the development of a democratic way of life in the South. In December 1944, the Southern Regional Council met in Atlanta, Georgia, on its first birthday. Dr. Howard Odum, the president of the Association, delivered his annual message. It occurs to me that the keynote of that address may be summed up in his following words: "We agreed for a the first task to focus our interest and efforts upon this field (race), . . . (because) it seems universally agreed that in the total modern world and particularly in America at this time, the problem of race and minority people constitutes one of the most important, point of tension. Still more specifically in the South it is our Number One problem and we recognized that every phase of Southern economy and culture is inseparably related to the total life and culture of the Negro and that there is scarcely any aspect of Negro life that in turn is not closely related to the total life and culture of the South."

In the meantime, the resolutions committee presented and the Council adopted a Seven-point program towards which its efforts and plans will be directed in the future: viz:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

2. Abolition of the white primary where it exists.

3. Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.

4. Equalization of educational opportunities and of pay for teachers of both races.

5. Extension of publicly financed low cost housing.

6. Increased publicily financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

7. That equal accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished."

The question may be asked concerning my point of departure in this discussion. I am convinced that the time has come when we need to take an inventory of the gains we are making in this delicate and difficult field of race relations in the South. Our grievances and our disabilities are pretty carefully and studiously highlighted; and that is necessary and imperative to save our democracy from degenerating into empty platitudes and meaningless verbalisms.

I am as conscious of the tension areas, even of the increasing tension areas as the average person. In deed it is probable that class and racial conflicts and hatreds may be intensified after this war. But in the meantime, the South is more conscious of these possibilities than ever before and there is a concerted effort and a widespread desire not only to circumvent disaster but to extend equitable privileges and rights to all groups in the Region. I think I observe a trend, which will ultimately develop into a pattern and a way of life, which will inspire our confidence and increase our faith in the principles of democracy, the tenets of Christianity and the essential worth and dignity of humanity.

In this era of unprecedented conflict and chaos every person, every organization and every institution is challenged to help to harness the dynamic and progressive forces of his community in behalf of the utilization of the natural and human resources for the common good. If Negro policemen and firemen can be profitably employed in Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Kentucky, they can also be used to an advantage in South Carolina cities. If Negroes and white people can work on committees and on councils in South Carolina and Georgia, for the common good they can do it in Mississippi and Louisiana. If Negro boys and white boys can be trained together in Southern

camps for commissioned officers, without incident, they can ride on public conveyances without segregation and discrimination.

These new horizons in interracial cooperation and understanding are lifting our social and intellectual visions; and they are extending our moral perspectives to those vistas where we are able to understand the meaning of the Christian concept of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

March 2, 1945

Mr. E. Horace Fitchett
Claflin College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Fitchett:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 13 in which you enclosed the excellent address you made in Charleston on February 11. We appreciate having it made available to us for use as a whole or in part.

We appreciate also the information you gave us about yourself. We shall be calling upon you when we need help in these fields.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j:j

Below

# CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY

J. B. RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT

ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

February 13, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am enclosing an address I delivered before a meeting sponsored by the Interracial Committee of Charleston, S. C. There may be some facts in the manuscript that you can us. You may feel free to use the paper, as a whole or otherwise if it warrants such consideration.

I may mention now that I am identified with a number of committees in this State whose objectives are to equalize opportunities for Negroes in South Carolina in certain areas and to work for favorable race relations in the State. They are as follows:

1.) Member of Executive Committee of the South Carolina Regional Council.
2.) General Requirements Committee of the General Council of the State Board of Education for the certification of Teachers.
    a. Member of Committee on Senior College and Graduate study in the State
    b. Member of Committee on Professional and Personal Qualities.
    c. Member of the Executive Committee of the Council

Through the above committees and others like them some of our objectives can be worked toward.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

E. Horace Fitchett

E. Horace Fitchett

EHF:ed
Enclosure 1

Fellow

July 17, 1945

Mr. E. Horace Fitchett
Director
State College Summer Workshop
State Agricultural and Mechanical College
Orangeburg, S. C.

Dear Mr. Fitchett:

Thank you for your letter of July 12th. Let me congratulate you upon your appointment to a position in the Department of Sociology at Howard University.

Several of our Fellows or other members have moved outside of our region, and this has raised a question of their continuing as active members of the Council. It seems a shame to disassociate them from the Council just because they moved out of the South, and I have usually proposed that they merely shift to an associate member status. I hope, therefore, that you are willing to continue as an Honorary Fellow on an associate membership basis, for we certainly need your help. I see no reason why we should not have Honorary Fellows scattered all over the country, and I am going to ask our Committee on Fellows to recommend this at the next meeting of our Board of Directors.

You will be interested to know that our personnel situation has improved very much. Dr. George Mitchell, who was formerly with FAO, is now with the Council in charge of a special program centered around veterans and the prevention of race disturbances in the postwar period. He will have a white veteran and a Negro veteran assisting him. We have two field workers, several temporary research assistants, and in August we are getting a splendid young man for editorial and publicity work. We have neglected the Fellows because until recently we did not have the staff to supervise them. Right now we are preparing a special schedule for a survey of reconversion, which we are going to ask the fellows to use in their various communities. You will be hearing from us shortly about this.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:w

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

July 12, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have recently accepted a position in the Department of Sociology at Howard University. As this work will make it necessary for me to move out of the Region served by our Council, I presume I am not eligible to serve longer as an Honorary Fellow. I regret this very much for I had hoped to follow this work more closely and to make whatever contributions I could to its progress.

I am very grateful to you for the privilege of having been associated with your organization. If at any time in the future I am in a position to make any contribution to the work of the Council, please feel free to call upon me to do so.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. Horace Fitchett

E. Horace Fitchett
Director-State College Summer Workshop

EHF/bms

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

July 23, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am glad to know that you have worked out a plan by which the Fellows who move out of the Southern Region may continue their connections with the Council. I shall be happy to maintain my relations with our organization on an associate membership basis.

The Council is indeed fortunate in securing the services of Dr. George Mitchell. The work with which he will be concerned will, in my judgement, require the most resourceful and competent person we can secure.

With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,

E. Horace Fitchett

E. Horace Fitchett

EHF/bms

Mr. Fitchett became Assoc. member June 1946

November 26, 1945

Dr. Mildred Mell
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mell:

Thank you for your letter of November 20th. I am glad that you got to attend a part of the annual meeting of the Council. On the whole, I thought it was a splendid meeting.

We shall follow your wishes and change you from the honorary fellows roll to the regular members roll. We all appreciate the many good things you do to further the work of the Council.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

RECEIVED
NOV 21 1945
Southern Regional Council

November 20. 1945

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Please do not think me rude for not answering your letter of November 6th, but in the first reading of your letter, I did not catch the meaning of the last paragraph and so failed to answer.

You were nice to express the desire that I continue on the Honorary Fellows Roll, but my not being on it will have no effect as far as my interest and loyalty are concerned. I have opportunities to further the work of the Council and I do my best not to miss them.

I was sorry not to be at the annual meeting during the morning and hear Dr. Reid's report on segregation. The picture exhibit was excellent.

Sincerely yours,
Mildred R. Mell
Mildred R. Mell

MRM:pp

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES

RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

December 4, 1945

Mr. Maurice Clifford
Co-Chairman of Southern Students Conference
Howard University Medical School
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clifford:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows . The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

*A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.*

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO
HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

## Purpose of the Fellowships

The purpose of these Honorary Fellowships is set forth in the by-laws of the SRC as follows:

> ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

The Fellowships, then, offer an opportunity for mutual assistance. As a Fellow, you can help the Council in its program of social interpretation and social action. The Council can help you to gain experience and greater maturity in techniques of leadership. We believe that the cumulative efforts of one hundred young Southerners who are willing to do the little chores in local situations can contribute a great deal to the realization of democracy in the South.

## The Southern Regional Council Program

The Council's main objects are to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South" and "to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." Some immediate problems which the Council wishes to work on are: (1) inclusion of the interests of all citizens in the post-war plans which are now being made; (2) full employment after the

war; (3) fair standards and wages in domestic service; (4) suffrage reform in the South; (5) equalization of school facilities and teachers' salaries; (6) the police and race tensions; (7) housing for low-income groups.

The techniques for working on these problems include: (1) educational work through pamphlets, press, radio, addresses, etc; (2) cooperation with other agencies and use of coordinated organizational influences; (3) personal influence upon key people, such as editors, employers, mayors, chiefs of police, governors, legislators, congressmen, etc; (4) public statements or appeals by groups of influential citizens; (5) constructive political action wherever possible.

## How Fellows Can Help

As a Fellow you can help the Council and serve the cause of a better South in various ways. Here are some suggestions:

1. Write us regularly, reporting on trends, incidents, and problems in your local area. We want to discover and advertise good practices as well as combat bad practices. And, of course, we want to know about your own activities in behalf of a more democratic South.

2. Make special investigations. From time to time we might ask you to obtain further details about some situation in your area. For example, we might ask you to investigate a lynching or a prevented lynching, a local health situation, or a progressive community project.

3. Help us make public opinion polls. We hope to develop a system of making reliable surveys of public opinion by sampling.

4. Send us clippings from local papers -- news stories, editorials, letters to the editor relating to the South and Southern problems. We have a clipping service, but it does not give us a complete coverage.

5. Help us to find persons who would make good members of the Council or who might contribute substantially to the financial support of the Council.

6. Stimulate the organization of a local Interracial Committee or Council of Human Relations. If such an organization already exists, try to put new life into it.

7. Make it your task to "educate" one or more public officials or other influential persons to a better understanding of the Negro and of the social, economic, and political issues confronting the South.

8. Write brief articles for SOUTHERN FRONTIER, the Council's monthly paper, and help us to find other contributors to the FRONTIER.

9. Enlist in our Speakers' Bureau. We get many more invitations to speak than our staff and budget can accommodate. It will greatly facilitate our work if we can call upon Fellows to speak in their local areas in so far as their time permits. We will supply literature, exhibit material, film strips, etc., on various subjects.

10. Advise us freely on what the Council might do to improve its program and strategy.

Naturally no one is expected to do all of these things, but we hope that from this list you will select one or more types of activities which you pledge yourself to carry on to the best of your ability.

## Direction and Supervision of Fellows

The Executive Directors of the Council will, for the present, be in direct charge of the activities of the Fellows, and all routine correspondence by Fellows should be addressed to Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, or H. L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. We hope eventually to have a staff member who can devote a good part of his time to work with Fellows. Furthermore, we plan to hold an annual conference of Fellows as soon as our budget permits. Although the Council's budget at present does not permit the payment of regular stipends to Fellows, it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

12-5-45

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ____ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ____ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: _____

_____

My mailing address is: _____

_____

My residence address is: _____

_____

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office_____

Date _____ SIGNED _____

December 4, 1945

Miss Louise Harrison Hagner
Wellesley College
Wellesley 81, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Hagner:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

Dunn

December 4, 1945

Mrs. Reid A. Dunn
1100 W. 43rd Street
Richmond 24, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Dunn:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

Hunt

December 4, 1945

Mr. Douglas Hunt, Jr.
Southern Students Conference
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1945
Southern Regional Council

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | | |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓✓ |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Richmond Public Schools

My mailing address is: 4014 Monument Avenue
Richmond 21, Va.

My residence address is: Same

My telephone number is: Home 4-1480
Office —

Date Dec. 11, 1945 SIGNED Raynell Goodman

Visited SRC. Jan. 2, 1946. Will be here again in June.

December 4, 1945

Miss Reynall Goodman
4014 Monument Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Miss Goodman:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

Fellows

January 2, 1946

Mr. J. R. Booker
Century Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Booker:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Sent dues for 1946 -
Did not reply to this letter.

Fellow
Meyers

January 2, 1946

The Rev. George Meyers
Fordyce
Arkansas

Dear Mr. Meyers:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR.
MINISTER
TELEPHONE 3-4032

JOHN W. SHANKS
CHAIRMAN OF OFFICIAL BOARD
TELEPHONE 3-3072

# Pulaski Heights Christian Church

HILLCREST AND SPRUCE : TELEPHONE 3-5268

Little Rock, Arkansas

★

RECEIVED
JAN 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

January 4, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson;

I am honored by your letter of January 2nd in which you inform me that I have been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. By the enclosed sheet you will see that I have accepted the appointment of the Southern Regional Council as Honorary Fellow.. Whatever you feel I can do to assist the Council program in please call on me. I am sure the Council can help me to gain experience and greater maturity toward more effective leadership.

Sincerely yours,

S. F. Freeman Jr.

Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ✓ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | | 9. Speakers' Bureau | Limited schedule |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock, Arkansas

My mailing address is: Pulaski Heights Christian Church Little Rock, Arkansas

My residence address is: 706 North Monroe St. Little Rock, Arkansas

My telephone number is: Home 3-4032
Office 3-5268

Date 1/4/46 SIGNED S. F. Freeman, Jr.

I do not like to leave any of the above ways unchecked, but a pressing schedule warns me. My salary check is derived from the church.

Fellow
Freeman

January 2, 1946

The Rev. Samuel F. Freeman
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Freeman:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been elected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

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I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council" and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures

Hagner

5

February 5, 1946

Miss Louisa H. Hagner
132 Hemeway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Hagner:

As Dr. Johnson is away on a trip I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 28th. I know that Dr. Johnson is very anxious to have you serve as an Honorary Fellow of SRC. As you know, our regular members, as well as Honorary Fellows, are residents of the South. However, I imagine you plan to retain your residence in the South and to return whenever your present job is finished there in Boston. If this true, we would like very much for you to go ahead and accept the fellowship now.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

January 29, 1946
132 Hemenway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your very kind letter of December 4 was forwarded from Wellesley to my home in Virginia and then caught up with me here. I graduated from Wellesley in May 1945, and in September I began work at the Harvard Medical School as assistant to Dr. Reginald Fitz. I am doing research for him on the History of the war for the Medical School. The job will last about a year.

at this great distance from Virginia I don't know whether or not I should accept your offer of a Fellowship. I should be greatly disappointed to refuse, because it is just the kind of work I would love to be doing, were I in Richmond. I am very much in sympathy with all of the aims of the Southern Regional Council, and have done similar work at home during my holidays from college. Here in Boston, I imagine the only real help I could offer would be writing for the Southern Frontier. My major field in college was English composition, and I should like very much to learn to use my pen in serving the cause of a better South.

However, I realize that even this contribution would be limited since I am not in the South now and not in close contact with the problems. I feel

that you will know better than I whether or not I should accept the Honorary Fellowship. I shall keep the information sheet you sent to me until I hear from you whether or not there is some way I can help, even in the North.

Thank you for offering to me the privilege of being a Fellow.

Sincerely yours,

Louisa H. Hagner

132 Hemenway Street
Boston, Massachusetts
February 19, 1946

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tillison:

Thank you for your letter of February 5. I much appreciate being made an Honorary Fellow even though I am in Boston just now.

Please let me know whatever I can do to help the council while I am here.

Very sincerely yours,
Louisa H. Hagner

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

Since I am at present living in the North I will be glad to serve the Council in any way that turns out to be possible.

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Harvard Medical School 25 Shattuck St. Boston, Massachusetts

My mailing address is: 132 Hemenway St. Boston, Mass.

My residence address is: Present residence - 132 Hemenway St. Boston
Permanent residence - 1702 Park ave. Richmond, Va.

My telephone number is: Home Commonwealth 4726
Office Longwood 2380 Extension 22

Date February 19 1946 SIGNED Louisa Harrison Hagner

SRC Fellow

April 18, 1946

Rev. F. W. Dowd Bangle
114 Academy Street
Madison, N. C.

Dear Rev. Bangle:

I owe you a very humble apology. I misplaced the letter which you wrote me in reply to our letter of December 4 and I have only recently come across it again.

You asked me to let you know who had suggested your name as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. We have searched through the notes and minutes of the Committee on Fellows, but we do not have a record showing who proposed your name. We have a good many members in North Carolina and I am sure that one of our members who knows you personally was responsible for the nomination.

You also asked for further information about the Council. I believe we sent you a pamphlet entitled The Southern Regional Council, Its Origin and Purpose. Enclosed is a leaflet, The South Is Yours, and a membership invitation form, both of which tell briefly about the purpose of the Council. On the invitation form you will notice a list of the members of the Board of Directors. Among the North Carolina members on the Board of Directors are Dr. Howard W. Odum, of Chapel Hill, Dr. N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, Bishop Edwin A. Penick, of Raleigh and Dr. David D. Jones, President of Bennett College, at Greensboro.

As for the officers of the Council, Paul D. Williams, the President, is a business man and a prominent Catholic layman, Frank W. Spencer, a Vice-president, is a business man, and Carter Wesley and P. B. Young, are newspaper editors. The last two named are Negroes. I am a native of Texas, and before coming to this work two years ago, I was connected with the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina for twenty years. Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Director, is an outstanding Negro from North Carolina, who was until recently President of Elizabeth City Teachers College. Miss Emily H. Clay was for many years Secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council.

Under separate cover we are sending some additional literature which will show you the sort of educational work we are trying to do through our publications. We are a non-political and non-partisan organization and we try to bring together the progressive people of all faiths, races and classes in the South.

I hope that you will accept appointment as an Honorary Fellow and that you can attend a conference of Fellows which we hope to hold sometime in May or June. A copy of a letter which was recently sent to Council Fellows concerning this conference is enclosed.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

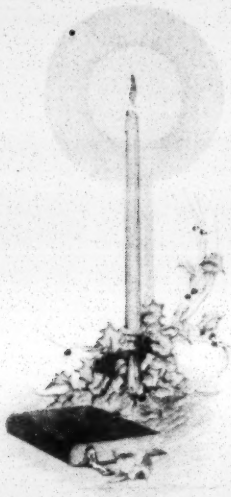
GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl. SIY and Invitation

Sep. Cov. - #3, Packet, Jan. Feb. March New South.

G.W.
4/15/46



RECEIVED
JAN 3 1946
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

December 31, 1945
114 Academy Street
Madison N. C.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson:

Your letter of December 4th informed me of appointment as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council Inc. Before I accept I should appreciate your telling me more about the Southern Regional Council, myself and who appointed or who suggested me as I am not intimately related to any of the names cited in the materials sent to me.

Yours Friend in His Service,
H. W. Dowd Bangle

*The Holy Family* — *Plockhorst*

The candle in its beauty touches me:
It is so timid, simple, upright, free,
So careless of itself and its last ray,
Giving, giving, giving itself away –
Just like the Christ, born on that Holy Day
The Light of the World, given, for you and me.

© Ralph M. Holdeman

THE SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS DAY
DECEMBER 30, 1945

THE METHODIST CHURCH MADISON, N. C.
MORNING WORSHIP AT E VEN O'CLOCK

THE PRELUDE
THE DOXOLOGY
THE HYMN (Carol) 96 "O Come, All Ye Faithful"
THE APOSTLES' CREED
THE PASTORAL PRAYER
THE THREE-FOLD AMEN
THE RESPONSIVE READING SELECTION
(Page 622 in the back of the book; 53rd Sunday, 1st Reading;"The Everlasting God")
THE GLORIA PATRI
THE READING FROM THE SCRIPTURES(REVELATIONS 21: 1-8a)
THE ANNOUNCEMENTS (First Quarterly Conference today at five o'clock at our church)
THE CHOIR SELECTION
THE MORNING MESSAGE:"The Vision of The New World" The Reverend F.W.D.Bangle
THE CONSECRATION PRAYER
THE INVITATION TO CHRISTIAN DISCIPLESHIP
THE HYMN (Carol) 102 "Star of Wonder, Star of Night,Guide Us to Thy Perfect Light"
The Benediction
The Choral Benedi ction
THE POSTLUDE

VESPER SERVICE AT FIVE O'CLOCK

THE PRELUDE
THE HYMN (Carol) 92 "It Came upon The Midnight"
THE PRAYER
THE CHOIR SELECTION
THE ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE EVENING MESSAGE Dr.W.A.Lambeth,Greensboro District Superintendent
THE FIRST QUARTERLY CONFERENCE
THE POSTLUDE

The vacant back page today may be used to write a message of cheer to someone on New Year's Day. Some of our members are away today.

Next Sunday at 12:00 noon the JANUARY meeting of the Board of Stewards will meet in the Laughlin Memorial Hut. Each steward is asked to plan to be present.

Dr. W. A. Lambeth, our Greensboro District Superintendent, will be with us at the Vesper Service at five today. We have had over fifty at each of these services during December. This is the fifth in the series.

Your pastor and Mrs. Bangle wish to thank each one for his respective greeting or remembrance at this season. Not only the minister and his wife but also each member of our church at Madison are grateful to the members of the Woman's Society of Christian Service for the gift to the Methodist parsonage of the fine dining room suite which arrived on December 22nd. Our church is particularly appreciative of the following for their efforts and contribution to this project: C. G. "Pete" Moore, J.F.McGimsey of Morganton, and Mrs. Cora J. Pickett.

Boy Scout Board of Review Friday at 7 at Camp Ben Ed.

Mid-Week Prayer Service on Wednesday at 7:00.

Mid-Week Choir Practice on Tuesday at 7:30.

Only a few pledges for The Crusade for Christ remain unpaid. Since January 31st is the deadline, may we clear these unpaid pledges now.

Someone has said: "What we desire our young people to do or become we educate for." The Army and Navy have spent vast sums of money educating persons to be efficient soldiers. It is the conviction of The Church that it is necessary to spend vast sums of money educating persons to be efficient Christians. Our Christian education in the church school and in our church colleges testify to this belief.

Fellows

December 4, 1945

Rev. F. W. Dowd Bangle
Methodist Church
Madison, N. C.

Dear Reverend Bangle:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

SPC Fellow

April 18, 1946

Miss Louisa H. Hagner
132 Hemenway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Hagner:

We find that a package of literature which we wanted you to have was sent to you at Wellesley. Of course, it was returned to us. We are sending it now to you at your Boston address.

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR.
MINISTER
TELEPHONE 3-4032

SRC Feedback

JOHN W. SHANKS
CHAIRMAN OF OFFICIAL BOARD
TELEPHONE 3-3072

# Pulaski Heights Christian Church

HILLCREST AND SPRUCE : TELEPHONE 3-5268

Little Rock, Arkansas

★

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

May 7, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

From your letter of May 2, I too can understand the meaning of a pressing schedule. The 250 copies of "The South is Yours", reached here last Friday. They came in time for the Convention. The Convention meets for its first session today. I shall use these copies of our leaflets to the best possible advantage.

Sincerely yours,

S. F. Freeman Jr.

Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR.
MINISTER
TELEPHONE 3-4032

JOHN W. SHANKS
CHAIRMAN OF OFFICIAL BOARD
TELEPHONE 3-3072

# Pulaski Heights Christian Church

HILLCREST AND SPRUCE : TELEPHONE 3-5268

Little Rock, Arkansas

★

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 4, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

According to your request I shall attempt to keep the biographical data brief. I was born November 10, 1909 at Washington, North Carolina. After graduating from the Washington High School I went to Atlantic Christian College, graduating from there with an A.B. degree. In 1933 I had a year of graduate work in the Vanderbilt School Of Religion, Nashville, Tenn. From there I attended the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois for two years, having conferred an M.A. degree. I have had three pastorates since the Fall of 1936: First Christian Church, Belhaven, North Carolina; Second Christian Church, Bloomington, Illinois; and here in the Heights Christian Church since October, 1940. In a former pastorate I have been a Vice-President of the Lion's Club. In Little Rock I have served with the following groups: Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance; First Chairman of the Religion and Economic Welfare Committee and the Chairman of the Race Relations Committee; Race Relations Chairman in the Quapaw Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America; First Co-Chairman of the Religion and Labor Fellowship which meets each Second Tuesday of the month; Chairman of the Little Rock Inter-racial Commission for three years; a member of the Little Rock Council of Social Agencies; Vice President of the Arkansas Board of Missions for the Christian Churches; a member of the Arkansas Board of Religious Education for the Christian Churches; and Arkansas representative of the American Civil Liberties Union; member of the executive board of the Urban League; and at the present time helping to form a chapter of the Workers Defence League.

I hope this sketch will suffice.

Sincerely yours,

S. F. Freeman, Jr.

Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.

CHAPLAIN
THE REV. J. A. VACHE

# St. Mary's House

EPISCOPAL STUDENT CENTER

930 WALKER AVENUE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

SECRETARY
MARGARET FLETCHER

MEMBER ASSOCIATION CANTERBURY CLUBS

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 4, 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I'm sorry I forgot to send the biographical sketch you asked for. Here it is:

State of birth: Texas

Schooling: Through High School in Paducah, Ky. public Schools; Paducah Junior College, "; AB, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia; MA, Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York City.

Positions held other than at present: Social Worker, St. Andrew's Mission, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Present position: Director of St. Mary's House, Episcopal Student Center since September 1939.

I hope this will meet both the requirements and the deadline.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Council meeting,

Sincerely,

Margaret Fletcher

November 25, 1946

Capt. Robert M. Hughes
15 F Pine Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Capt. Hughes:

Not having heard from you in quite awhile, we are wondering whether you are still at the above address. This letter is being marked "Please forward if necessary" and I hope that it reaches you, in the event you are now residing elsewhere. If this is the case, please let us have your present address.

We have recently had our first conference of all the Fellows. A number of them said that it was the best meeting of any sort they had ever attended. The enthusiasm was high and each of them had something interesting to report. I am planning to send out a summarized report of the proceedings, and it occurs to me that you may have something you would like to have included. If so, I hope you will jot it down and send it in.

With highest regards,

Cordially yours,

Buy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

For Spec Fellows

March 12, 1947

Mrs. Ellery Husted
Program Service
The Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Husted:

Thank you for your letter telling me about the February Discussion Pattern "Treasure Hunt for Good Will".

Please send 50 copies of this pamphlet. I believe the story of what one New Yorker did to eradicate racial prejudice will be of especial interest to the Council's fifty Honorary Fellows, who have committed themselves, among other things, to eradicate racial prejudice and build up interracial understanding and goodwill.

We shall appreciate any special price which may be available to a non-profit, educational organization of this type.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

R.R. – please order 50 copies and send them to Fellows. Write letter to R. Digest for my sig. GBJ

# The READER'S DIGEST

PROGRAM SERVICE

Pleasantville, N.Y.

February 20, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Doctor Johnson:

In connection with the work of your committee, we believe you may be interested in seeing a copy of our February Discussion Pattern "Treasure Hunt For Good Will." This discussion is based on an article in the February Reader's Digest which tells how one New Yorker has battled racial prejudice and promoted friendly relations in his community. Intercultural activities and worth-while programs of various kinds are described in the supplementary reading.

The discussion will, we hope, inspire many groups to undertake similar activities in their own communities.

The booklet enclosed is part of our Program Service, which prepares monthly program patterns for 13,000 clubs and discussion groups throughout the country. Extra copies are available at 10¢ each, with special discounts on quantity orders.

Please let us know if you would like to have any more of these booklets.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Husted

Mrs. Ellery Husted

HH:dp

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

FEBRUARY 1947 • EIGHTH YEAR VOL. 10, NO. 6

# The Reader's Digest

# Discussion Patterns

TREASURE HUNT FOR GOOD WILL

*Based on "New York's Pied Piper"*

•

TEACHER CRISIS

*Based on "How Georgia's Teachers Got a Raise"*

•

THE CALL OF THE WILD

*Based on "Sailor on Horseback" and "Buck and Spitz"*

•

LIMERICK NIGHT

*Based on "A Century of Limericks"*

★

PREPARED EACH MONTH FROM ARTICLES IN THE CURRENT ISSUE

*Program Service*

THE READER'S DIGEST

*Pleasantville, N. Y.*

TWO OF THE DISCUSSIONS suggested this month are purposeful, two dedicated to entertainment. Whatever type your club or discussion group may be, you should find something in this booklet out of which to plan a worth-while spirited meeting.

*Discussion Patterns* this month offers:

1. ***Treasure Hunt for Good Will:*** a round table where ways in which your group can promote friendly relations in your community are considered. This would be a good follow up to the September discussion "Facts About Race" and might well be expanded into a series of meetings in which your group initiates a community-wide survey of intercultural activities.

2. ***Teacher Crisis:*** a panel which provides information on why so many good teachers are quitting their jobs and spotlights the local situation.

3. ***The Call of the Wild:*** an informal discussion of a famous American author, his life, his writings and what critics have said of them.

4. ***Limerick Night:*** an hour of entertainment which might be adapted for a frivolous Valentine party.

# TREASURE HUNT FOR GOOD WILL

*A discussion based on "New York's Pied Piper," by Elsie McCormick, condensed from This Week Magazine, The Reader's Digest, February 1947, page 64.*

## INTRODUCING THE SUBJECT

"How much I hate that man," Charles Lamb once exclaimed.

"Hate him?" asked his friend. "You don't even know him."

"Of course I don't know him," Lamb answered. "If I knew him how could I hate him?"

Lamb's theory has been demonstrated again and again. It is being demonstrated in New York today by Mr. Howell, "sprightly campaigner against racial prejudice." The purpose of this discussion is to find out:

1.) whether anything of this sort is going on in our town;

2.) what else we could do—in our schools, our churches, our business and community life—to give people in this town a chance to get to know each other.

## NEW YORK'S PIED PIPER

*To introduce the subject the Chairman may find it most effective to read the article aloud to the audience. This takes 5 minutes. Or he may prefer to tell in his own words the story of Mr. Howell's "Reconciliation Trips" to give people a glimpse of others' homes, culture and places of worship, and a chance to make friends in circles remote from their daily lives.*

## TREASURE HUNTING IN OUR TOWN

*The rest of the meeting is organized for four speakers who have prepared reports and recommendations. The questions should be helpful to them in making their local surveys, the reading in indicating goodwill activities carried on elsewhere. Anyone can make these talks, but a local teacher, a churchman, a businessman and social service worker would speak with special conviction. Each section could easily be expanded into an entire meeting, if desirable.*

## WHAT IS BEING DONE?

### I. *IN OUR SCHOOLS*

A. What special activities to widen the pupils' acquaintance with their own town, their own country—field trips, for instance—are part of our public school curriculum?

B. What is done in classroom work to give pupils a chance to know and become interested in each other's different national and cultural background, to take pride in their own?

C. What extra curricular school activities—discussion groups, workshops, teams —build understanding and encourage good relations between different groups?

D. Are some students admitted to some things and excluded from others? (Are Negro boys on the football team, for instance, but not on the swimming team? For more examples see page 189 of **Democratic Human Relations.**)

E. What is the attitude of our Board of Education, our principal, individual teachers regarding intercultural education? Do they make a point of encouraging the teaching of good relations?

F. Is the school system fundamentally organized on a democratic basis?

G. Are many parents—those in this group, for instance—backing the schools' programs or encouraging them to develop such programs?

### *Suggested Reading*

1. **Social Travel—A Technique in Intercultural Education,** by Edward G. Olsen. *Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc.,* New York, 1946. Illustrated pamphlet describing 8 typical examples of intercultural field trips, ranging from Vermont to California, including activities of children, adolescents and adults. These portray trips which were organized to explore all the chief intercultural areas; race nationality, religion and socio-economic status.
2. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. (50¢.) See Topic VI, Section 5, "Things to Do At School." Suggestions for parents' cooperation with schools.
3. **Democratic Human Relations,** by Hilda Taba and William Van Til. Sixteenth Yearbook of the *National Council for the Social Studies,* 1945. See particularly "Planning Learning Activities," Part I, Chapter III and "School Activities and Community Utilization," Part II, Chapters VI and VII.
4. **Understanding Others.** A Handbook on Intercultural Education, Bulletin No. 344, Published by Eugene B. Elliott, Supt. of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich., 1946. See Chapter IV "The School's Part in Combatting Prejudice for General Suggestions," and Specific Suggestions for the Elementary School, the Junior and the Senior High Schools. See also Chapter V, "The Teacher's Role in Intercultural Education."
5. **They See For Themselves.** A Documentary Approach to Intercultural Education in the High School, by Spencer Brown. *Harper & Brothers,* New York, 1945. An account of how students in 11 high schools in New York City and Westchester County have discovered intercultural facts about the communities in which they live and have dramatized their findings through documentary plays or living newspapers.
6. **What is Intercultural Education?** by E. Harold Mason. *School and Society,* October 20, 1945. Traces origins, explains true ideas behind it, refutes misconceptions.

## II. *THROUGH OUR LOCAL CHURCHES*

(*If the group are all members of the same church these questions can apply to that church. Or they may be expanded for a general survey.*)

A. Is membership in our church open to all?

B. Does our church observe Race Relations Sunday? What good does such a Sunday do?

C. How many in our group ever attend services at churches other than our own?

D. Does our church sponsor study groups, forums, recreation activities open to members of all races? Have we ever held an Interracial Clinic for fact finding about local conditions? Should we?

E. With what other religious organizations can we cooperate to improve human relations in our town? With what civic organizations?

F. Is our minister informed about and interested in religions, creeds, churches, other than our own?

### *Suggested Reading*

1. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. See particularly Topic VI, Section 6, "Things to Do In Church."
2. **The Clinical Approach to Race Relations,** by George Edmund Haynes. The Department of Race Relations, *The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,* 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. (35¢.) A manual telling how programs of action for interracial understanding and justice can be developed and where they are being promoted following interracial clinics.
3. **Caste in the Christian Churches,** by Dr. Liston Pope and Monsignor John La Farge. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. Two statements by leading Protestant and Catholic clergymen about the church and race relations.
4. **Race Relations at the Grass Roots,** by Paul Jans. *Survey Midmonthly,* January 1946. Progress in the delicate, painstaking job of breaking down prejudice at the Fellowship Center in St. Louis directed by the Evangelical and Reformed Church.
5. **One God—the Ways We Worship Him,** by Florence Mary Fitch. *Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co.,* New York, 1944. The story of the three great religions of America and the different ways we worship God. It will help children see the relation of religion to their daily lives and help them understand and respect religions different from their own.

## III. *IN LOCAL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY*

A. Is there widespread discrimination in employment here? Who is excluded?

B. Should we have a law such as the proposed FEPC law? What are its basic provisions? How has such a law worked in actual practice?

C. Why is job discrimination harmful to the community?... to the individual discriminated against? Have we local instances of this?

D. Do our local unions condone discrimination?

E. What can each of us as employer, employee, union member or just plain citizen do to make for better good will in local business?

### *Suggested Reading*

1. **Answer the Critics of the FEPC.** *National Council for a Permanent FEPC,* 930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Provides the arguments most frequently used for and against Federal Permanent FEPC legislation.
2. **Tolerance on Trial,** by Henry C. Turner. *The American Magazine,* June 1946. How New York's fair-employment law is working after eight months in operation.
3. **Parnassus Restricted,** by M. H. Goldberg. *School and Society,* July 6, 1946. Job discrimination in the professions. The bad effects of this discrimination both on the person discriminated against and on the community.
4. **Whites and Blacks *Can* Work Together,** by William Hard. *The Reader's Digest,* March 1944. Many employers and some unions still discriminate against Negroes, but in some places the two races work together harmoniously.
5. **How We Did It,** by Joseph Curran. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. The president of the National Maritime Union tells how that union has succeeded in wiping out segregation of seamen aboard ship and in the hiring hall.
6. **In the Unions,** by Herbert R. Northrup. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. The sullied record of American labor; where and how its doors are opening to workers of all races and creeds.

7. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. See Topic VI, Sections 3 and 4, "Things to Do On the Job" and "Things to Do Within the Union."

## IV. *IN OUR COMMUNITY LIFE*

A. What are the numbers of foreign born of different nationalities here? Of Negroes, whites, other races?

B. Have we any Community Council with representation from all groups? Should we have?

C. Are there restricted areas (as to the kind of people who may rent or buy property) here? Are housing developments open to all?

D. Do minority group children have adequate playground facilities? Are recreation facilities open to all?

E. Do our police do anything to prevent racial antagonism? What could they do?

F. Has a survey of our community, as the first step in bettering human relations, been made? What is the best way to make one? Should we undertake it? What national organizations would assist us?

### *Suggested Reading*

1. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker, Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. See Topic VI, Section 2, "Things to Do In Big and Little Towns." Discusses among other things, housing and recreational problems, the formation of interracial centers or coordinating councils.
2. **A Hopeful Sign in Race Relations,** by L. B. Granger. *Survey Graphic,* November 1944. Reports on the different types of committees—state committees set up by the Governor, city committees set up by the Mayor, and voluntary committees—their advantages and disadvantages, and what is being done in different cities.
3. **We Did It Ourselves,** by Helena Huntington Smith. *Woman's Home Companion,* May 1946. The story of how the nationalities, races and economic groups of the Back of the Yards area of Chicago have come together to work for their own welfare.
4. **The Northern Way,** by Robert C. Weaver. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. The problems of segregation, of overcrowding in slums, of interracial housing developments treated thoroughly.
5. **Police Action in Minority Problems,** by Joseph T. Kluchesky. *Freedom House,* Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y. The retired Chief of Police of Milwaukee discusses how the police can promote racial understanding and otherwise prevent race tensions from turning into race riots.
6. **The Story of the Springfield Plan,** by Clarence I. Chatto and Alice L. Halligan. *Barnes and Noble,* New York, 1945. Discusses in detail how the program began in 1939, how it has developed, how it works.

## V. *REACHING A DECISION*

When the speakers have finished their reports—either briefly at one meeting or more fully at a series—the rest of the group should be given a chance to discuss the local situation and to decide on some specific activity, the simpler the better, which they wish to undertake.

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*"I repeat: Intolerance is poor economy. Prejudice doesn't pay. Discrimination is destructive."*

—Eric Johnston

# TEACHER CRISIS

*Based on "How Georgia's Teachers Got a Raise," by Blake Clarke, condensed from School and Society,* The Reader's Digest, *February 1947, page 55.*

When school opened on September 4, 1946, in Norwalk, Connecticut, only eight of the city's 236 public school teachers reported at the sixteen schools. The Norwalk Teacher's Association demanded 15 percent general raise in pay. In Denver, Colorado, 2,000 irate school teachers marched up the capitol steps to ask Governor Vivian why he planned to spend eight of the state's ten million surplus on roads instead of schools. Over 300 of Colorado's schools failed to open last fall because of a teacher shortage. Teachers have been on strike in St. Paul, Fort Dodge, Iowa, McMinnville, Tennessee.

A lot of towns all over the country had to shut up schools this year because the teachers quit. They quit because they could not afford to live on the low pay they were getting. They got sick of being underpaid and unappreciated; 350,000 quit the profession in five years.

Perhaps the situation in your community is not serious yet, but this should be a good time for your group to consider what might be done to improve the lot of your teachers. It is also vitally important for every citizen in America to concern himself with what educational opportunities are open to all the future citizens of our country.

The discussion can be introduced by hearing what Georgia did to bring their teachers back to the classrooms. After announcing the subject, the Chairman should ask the first speaker either to read the complete article, if time allows, or to hit the high spots briefly as follows:

## GEORGIA'S CAMPAIGN

Mauney D. Collins, appalled by receiving the 6699th teacher resignation in 18 months, resolved to get a living wage for qualified teachers in the state of Georgia.

1. **He announced to the press**—"In January, 1936, the department of education is asking for a base pay increase of 50 percent for all teachers." Result: Ridicule by editors; rage of speaker of the house.
2. **He visited the Governor,** urging him to use specific liquor revenue fund for the schools. Reply: 21 other agencies are trying to get their hands on the money.
3. **He realized public opinion must be aroused,** enlisted the aid of businessmen, farmers, religious groups, parents in a 6 weeks campaign.
4. **The teachers were told** in rallies in the 10 school districts, "Only you and your next-door neighbors can solve this problem. Explain the facts to them."

5. **The businessmen were told** by the district governor of the Lions Clubs of America who visited the 69 Georgia Lions Clubs and pointed out, "The more people learn, the more they earn—and spend."
6. **The farmers were told** by the president of the Farm Bureau Federation, politically the most important group in Georgia, who personally toured 159 counties, reminded the 35,000 members, meeting in small local groups, that the most successful farmers were those with scientific training.
7. **Parents were told** by Collins, speaking at PTA meetings all over the state, that half their children were being taught by uncertified teachers, some seventh-graders by teachers who had gone no further themselves than the fourth grade. Result: Underpaid teachers contributed to statewide information campaign. 5,000 Lions petitioned Governor Arnall to grant the 50 percent teacher's pay increase, using the liquor revenue. A large proportion of the 86,000 members of the PTA in Georgia wrote to their local candidates for the legislature, explaining why they wanted more pay for their children's teachers.
8. ***In the July primary, every one of Georgia's 205 state legislators who were to take their seats in January, 1947, pledged himself to grant the raise. Governor Arnall announced that all teachers returning to their classrooms in September would find the extra money in their pay envelopes. Georgia's schools were saved.***

## THE NATIONAL SITUATION

When the first speaker has finished, the Chairman should outline briefly the national situation before calling on a second speaker, preferably a supervisor or teacher from your own school system or a member of the School Board, to describe the local aspect of the problem.

In 1943-44 the average pay for all teachers, supervisors and principals in America was $1,755 per year. Thirty states were below this average.

In 1944-45 the average industrial worker earned $500 more a year than the average teacher.

Between 1944-45 industrial workers' earnings increased 56 percent. Teachers' salaries rose only 11 percent, living costs rose 24.6 percent.

In 1945-46 there were 25,000 teachers in America who made less than $600 a year.

70 percent of all teachers are liable to discharge without notice or appeal at the end of any school year.

One teacher in 10—instead of one in 200 as in prewar days—now holds a substandard teaching certificate.

Teachers' colleges have 53 percent fewer students learning to become educators.

There were 50,000 fewer teaching positions filled in 1944-45.

Seven million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are not now in school.

More than 10 million American adults are functionally illiterate (cannot read a newspaper or write a letter).

## THE LOCAL SITUATION

*In 1943-44 the average pay for all teachers, supervisors and principals in this town was ..... Here, comparisons should be made with other communities in the state and with the national average. Here, also should be discussed local regulations about teachers' local conditions such as:*

1. Is church attendance required of teachers?
2. What is the attitude toward married women as teachers?
3. What stimulus is there to superior teaching performance?
4. How are salary advances determined?
5. Are bonuses given for graduate work? for special contributions to education in the school?
6. Are teachers given a real part in the social life of the community?
7. Are they encouraged to maintain an active and independent teachers' organization?
8. What duties do they have at school in addition to teaching?
9. Do many of them have to take outside jobs to supplement their salaries? summer jobs?
10. For how many months a year are they paid?
11. What has the turnover in teachers been in the past 5 years? the past 2 years?
12. *This speaker should do everything possible to increase questions from the audience.*

## SUMMARY

Here, the meeting is turned back to the Chairman who summarizes the discussion and suggests action that the group may take such as:

1. Find out what the resources of your school district are; what state aid is given; how this compares with nearby districts.
2. Support the Parents Teachers organization and take an active interest in the local school.
3. Meet the members of your local School Board and find out how they are performing their job. Enter actively into the campaign to select new School Board members.
4. Back any local Bond Drive for the school; don't squawk at increased school taxes.
5. Interview your local candidate for the legislature and ask him to back any bill presented for State aid to the school.
6. Find out what bill is up before Congress on Federal Aid to schools, look into it and, if you approve, write your Congressman *why* you want him to back it.

## *Suggested Reading*

1. **Our Schools Are a Scandal,** by Kyle Crichton. *Collier's,* April 13, 1946. A discussion of the pros and cons of federal aid to education. The author summarizes the opposition to federal aid. Although he shows both sides of the argument, he makes a case *for* federal aid.
2. **Teacher's Pay—A National Disgrace,** by Robert Littell. *The Reader's Digest,* October 1945. Accounts and anecdotes of underpaid teachers.
3. **State Associations Work for Better Salaries,** by Agnes Samuelson. *NEA Journal,* May 1946. A summary of the programs of various state education associations, showing what has been accomplished so far. Activities in more than thirty states are described briefly.
4. **Teachers' Salaries by States; Average Annual Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors, and Principals.** *NEA Journal,* January 1946. A comparison of teachers' salaries in the United States over a twenty-five year period.
5. **Time for a Teachers' Union,** by E. A. Cross. *School and Society,* April 21, 1945. A retired professor claims that teachers will never get professional recognition or pay until they organize to fit themselves for it and then demand it.
6. **Pennsylvania Legislature Makes History,** by Paul S. Christman. *The Journal of the National Education Association,* October 1945. The 1945 session of the General Assembly passed a salary schedule and subsidy plan which is considered an outstanding educational achievement.

## *". . . And Gladly Teach"*

I wish that I could persuade every teacher in an elementary school to be proud of his occupation—not conceited or pompous, but proud. People who introduce themselves with the shameful remark that they are "just an elementary teacher" give me despair in my heart. Did you ever hear a lawyer say deprecatingly that he was only a little patent attorney? Did you ever hear a physician say, "I am just a brain surgeon"? I beg of you to stop apologizing for being a member of the most important section of the most important profession in the world. Draw yourself up to your full height, look anybody squarely in the eye, and say, *I am a teacher.* —William G. Carr in *The Reader's Digest,* October 1946

If I had a child who wanted to be a teacher, I would bid him Godspeed as if he were going to a war. For indeed the war against prejudice, greed and ignorance is eternal, and those who dedicate themselves to it give their lives no less because they may live to see some fraction of the battle won.

—James Hilton in *The Reader's Digest,* October 1946

# CALL OF THE WILD

*A round table based on "Sailor on Horseback," by Irving Stone and "Buck and Spitz," by Jack London,* The Reader's Digest, *February 1946, pages 121 and 153.*

Most people resist the "call of the wild" that is in them. Jack London didn't —and the fact that he didn't was his glory and his tragedy. He had to start life fighting—fighting illegitimacy, poverty, a wild Irish temperament—and he didn't stop fighting until his death at forty. He put his fighting nature and his fighting life into his writing—rough, wild, no holds barred—and he conquered his generation with this power. His stories held the public spellbound but his life with its extraordinary combination of genius and folly was more fantastic than any of his novels.

This issue of The Reader's Digest which includes an account of his life and a sample of his work gives a discussion group a chance to appraise the work of a great American writer and to argue again the age-old critical controversy in a new American form. The discussion can perhaps best be divided into three sections: Jack London's life, his work, and appraisals of his work. Anyone fresh from a reading of London's life and London's stories will have much to say about him and them—but to start things off three speakers might present the sections outlined.

## HIS LIFE

*These quotes from Mr. Stone's article may help to introduce the main periods of his life.*

BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD: "In later years Jack London often said that he had no childhood . . ."

EARLY TASTES: "Along with a love for books, which early became an insatiable passion, the greatest love of his life was for the sea . . ."

PIRATING, SEALING, HOBOING: "He won his spurs among the toughest of the oyster pirates . . ."

"He chose one of the last sealing vessels . . ."

"He developed the art of spontaneous story telling . . ."

EDUCATION: "He was 19 when he entered the freshman class of Oakland High School . . ."

THE SOCIALIST: "Socialism now became to Jack a system of human, historical and economic logic . . ."

THE KLONDIKE: "He arrived (home) without a penny . . . yet he was to make more money out of the gold rush . . ."

LOVE AND MARRIAGE: "Jack's meetings with Mabel left him sad and disillusioned . . . When Jack proposed Bessie accepted . . ."

BEGINNING SUCCESS: "For 30 glorious, labor-laden days he wrote 'The Call of the Wild' . . . Brett offered him another $2,000 for immediate book publication . . ."

CHARMIAN: "She was dead game, resourceful, calm in troubled times, a joyous companion in good times . . ."

THE VOYAGE OF THE SNARK: "Danger nor hardships had been able to deter him, expense and ridicule had only whetted his determination..."

HILL RANCH: "Tired of travelling, he now let the world come to him ... He was earning $75,000 a year from his writing and spending $100,000..."

SUCCESS: "He was now the highest paid, best-known and most popular writer in the world..."

THE END: "'By its completion I celebrate my 40th birthday, my 50th book' ... Jack died that evening."

## *HIS WORK*

So much of Jack London's work is autobiographical that he affords an unusually good opportunity to follow the development of an author both as a person and as a writer. He chose literature deliberately as the best way to earn money, studying his markets like a broker. Still he believed that all good writing should have an underlying purpose, a cosmic quality.

*The speaker in talking of London's work should begin, perhaps, with the most famous of his novels "The Call of the Wild." See the excerpt* Buck and Spitz. *The following check list will help in your talk.*

SHORT STORIES:

**The Son of the Wolf** (1900). His first published collection; includes stories that had appeared in *Overland Monthly* (among them his first published piece, "To the Man on Trail") and in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

OTHER COLLECTIONS:

**Love of Life** (1907), **South Sea Tales** (1911), **On the Makaloa Mat.**

NOVELS:

**The Call of the Wild** (1903). See excerpt, "Buck and Spitz," in the February *Reader's Digest.* A dog story. The most famous and probably the best of his novels.

**Martin Eden** (1909). Largely autobiographical story of how a common laborer becomes a famous author; gives insight into London's own methods of self-education as a writer.

**The Road.** Society seen through the eyes of a hobo; also based on personal experience.

**The People of the Abyss** (1903). A graphic description of London's East End, from first-hand observation.

**John Barleycorn** (1913). A novel based on London's own struggles with alcohol.

**The Sea Wolf** (1904). Typical of London's "red-blooded" adventure stories and of his Nietzschean philosophy.

**The Valley of the Moon** (1913). A young ex-prizefighter "gets girl"; becomes involved in a brutal labor struggle; and finally finds idyllic peace in a California valley.

**The Iron Heel** (1907). Imaginative story of a successful fascist movement in the U. S. in 1932, and of the Socialist underground which succeeds in overthrowing its reign after 300 years.

OTHERS:

**The Game** (1905), the story of a prizefighter; **Before Adam** (1906), life in the days of prehistoric savages; **White Fang** (1906), and **Jerry of the**

**Islands** (1917), two more dog stories; **Burning Daylight** (1910), story of a gold seeker in the Klondike; **Smoke Bellew** (1912), harrowing adventures in the Yukon.

TREATISES AND ESSAYS:

**The War of the Classes** (1905); **The Human Drift** (1917); **The Somnambulists; Revolution, and Other Essays; London's Essays of Revolt.**

## *HIS CRITICS*

There are some readers who do not care for Jack London's headlong art. To a refined taste his lurid style with its wealth of adjectives, its melodramatic intensity lacks the appeal of more delicate artistry, of polish, of literary tradition. But London was typical of the robust period of America in which he lived, the period of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency when "Men were Men." London's heroes are all supermen "lustfully roving and conquering" as he wrote of himself, "by sheer superiority and strength." He wrote for the masses, not for the refined few, and the masses demanded sensation, movement, physical thrill, in short "stories with a punch." London gave them these with a note of authority. He could describe a fight, any kind of a fight from a dog-fight to a mutiny at sea, with the love of the born fighter. His vocabulary seemed inexhaustible. He increased it continually, studying and memorizing new words, using them in new and strange combinations. He had selected literature as his profession and learned it as one learns a trade. What does the public demand today? A comparison of London's story telling with that of some of our most popular writers today, Ernest Hemingway, for instance, John Dos Passos, John Hersey will be illuminating.

*An interesting way to handle this portion of the meeting might be for the speaker to read aloud each of the following comments and ask for opinions on the criticism from the audience.*

FRED LEWIS PATTEE—"He was not a genius driven to creation by fires within him: he was a journalist . . . Unquestionably he was not a novelist: he was too impatient, too headlong, to round out a large plan. He had not the patience to revise . . . one finds almost nothing in his writings that has been brooded over, that, like ripened wine, has body to it and bouquet."

Side Lights in American Literature, *The Century Co.*, New York, 1922.

VAN WYCK BROOKS—". . . that brazen style, that noisy style; never for an instant does the performer shift his foot from the loud pedal. And besides the swagger of the style there is the swagger of the incident . . . If his characters are not so much human beings as ninepins whom he bowls over with a turn of his hand, it is because, in his egomania, he never opened himself to life. His desire was to score, to dominate, to succeed, and for this reason, as he knew very well himself, he failed as an artist."

Sketches in Criticism, Jack London *E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.*, 1932.

CARL VAN DOREN—"His popularity and his eagerness for money tempted him to write much, especially in the way of

short stories, that was below his better level, and he never rose above his first marked success, The Call of the Wild . . . He carried the cult of red blood in literature to an extreme at which it began to sink to the ridiculous . . . It is perhaps rather his exciting stories than his explicit doctrines which made him one of the most popular proletarian writers in the world."

The American Novel: 1789-1939, XII, Emergence of Naturalism. *The Macmillan Co.*, N. Y., 1940.

H. L. MENCKEN – "Where did he get his hot artistic passion, his delicate feeling for form and color, his extraordinary skill with words? The man, in truth, was an instinctive artist of a high order, and if ignorance often corrupted his art, it only made the fact of his inborn mastery more remarkable . . . Whenever he allowed any of his so-called ideas to sneak into an imaginative work the intrusion promptly spoiled it."

Prejudices: First Series, XIX, Jack London. *Alfred A. Knopf*, New York, 1919.

LUDWIG LEWISOHN – "Of the two central motives of his work that of sympathy with the disinherited of the social order is by far richer and more humane than his falsely scientific catering to the aggressive instinct latent in civilized man. He wrote, as is generally recognized, far too much and his best-known works are by no means his best."

Expression in America, Sowers and Pathfinders. *Harper & Bros.*, New York, 1932.

"His popularity, journalistic training, and eagerness for money caused him to write too prolifically, but his energy and ability as a story-teller gave even his worst writing a great appeal . . . In spite of his belief in collectivism as an inevitable next step in human evolution, London was most convincing in his depiction of individualistic struggle and primitive violence . . . London worshipped Marx and Nietzsche impartially, grasping what he could of their diametrically opposed theories, and championing now one, now the other, both in his novels and in his own life."

The Oxford Companion to American Literature, *Oxford University Press*, New York, 1941.

## *Suggested Reading*


1. **Jack London and His Times: An Unconventional Biography,** by Joan London (his daughter), *Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.*, New York, 1939. An excellent one-volume biography giving a wealth of background material on contemporary social, political and economic events having a bearing on Jack London's career.
2. **Book of Jack London,** by Charmian London. *The Century Co.*, New York, 1921. A two-volume biography by Jack London's second wife; quotes considerable firsthand material, including correspondence.
3. **Side-Lights on American Literature,** by Fred Lewis Pattee, *The Century Co.*, New York, 1922. Chapter entitled The Prophet of the Last Frontier. Criticism mingled with some biographical material.
4. **Cambridge History of American Literature.** *The Macmillan Co.*, New York, 1945. Book III, Chapter VI, The Short Story and Book III, Chapter XI, The Later Novel.

# LIMERICK NIGHT

*Suggested by "A Century of Limericks," by H. I. Brock, condensed from The New York Times Magazine, The Reader's Digest, February 1947, page 107.*

Not every discussion meeting can be serious. The world is full of problems, as nobody will deny, but we shall face them better if once in a while we indulge in an hour of fun and laughter. A sure way to give any group an entertaining evening, a chance to sharpen wits and release repressions, is to devote a meeting to telling and writing limericks.

Anybody can write a limerick. Everybody has his own favorite. Ever since Edward Lear set the fashion a hundred years ago all kinds of people—poets, professors, politicians, schoolboys, housewives competing in soap contests—have tried their hands at writing them. The form is simple—a five-line stanza built upon two rhymes with the third and fourth lines one foot shorter than the others. Simple as it is, it provides a perfect medium for satire, for irony, for poking playful fun.

"A joke," says Max Eastman, "is a trick you play on the listener's mind. You start him off toward a plausible goal and then by a sudden twist you land him nowhere at all or just where he didn't expect to go." There's a formula for the limerick. Unexpected rhymes, ingenious twists to a phrase, impish innuendoes add the spice.

## LIMERICK CONTEST

*Each member of the group could be asked in advance to bring with him and read aloud his favorite limerick, to write an original limerick perhaps with local application or to prepare the first four lines, offering others in the group a chance to suggest a last line. Votes could be taken and prizes given for the wittiest of these.*

*The group can choose two teams of five members each, each team to write one line on a piece of paper, fold the paper with only the word to be rhymed showing on the fold and pass the paper to the other team to write the next line.*

*Other possibilities for composition and contest will suggest themselves to you. It might be well for the Chairman to screen original compositions himself before having them read aloud. He might start the meeting off with some word of warning such as—*

A Chairman once tried to be bright
And suggested a Limerick Night.
When the gentlemen wrote them
And started to quote them
The ladies ran home in a fright.

THE LAYMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF LEADING CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND JEWISH LAYMEN, HAS PRESENTED THE READER'S DIGEST WITH THE FOLLOWING CITATION:

TO

# The Reader's Digest

IN RECOGNITION OF ITS

*Distinguished Service*

*In keeping before the American People* the important part religious faith has played in the establishment and growth of our nation, as well as the need of its maintenance in everyday life, for Protestant, Catholic and Jew alike, if liberty and justice under God are not to perish from the earth.

*Its consistent effort* to stimulate religious thinking, often at great sacrifice and without expectation of reward, merits the heartfelt gratitude of all Americans.

☆

# THE Reader's Digest

## *Program Service*

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FREQUENTLY ASKED ABOUT THE PROGRAM SERVICE

1. **QUESTION: What is The Reader's Digest PROGRAM SERVICE?**

ANSWER: It is a nine-month series of discussion aids available to your group *each month* in two booklets called:

1. DISCUSSION OUTLINES
2. SPECIAL DISCUSSION GUIDE

2. **QUESTION: What does the booklet DISCUSSION OUTLINES contain?**

ANSWER: Each month this booklet brings your group three or four significant topics based on articles in the current Reader's Digest, arranged for different types of discussion — lecture, debate, panel, round table — and bearing on subjects such as Community Welfare, International Relations, Education, Labor-Management Problems. Related Reading Lists and Suggested Questions are included.

3. **QUESTION: What does the booklet SPECIAL DISCUSSION GUIDE contain?**

ANSWER: Each monthly booklet outlines for discussion and study some national, international, economic, social or community issue in the forefront of the news. Suggestions to stimulate participation by all the group members in the discussion are included, as well as Related Reading Lists.

The SPECIAL DISCUSSION GUIDES now available are:

*Have We Jobs for Our Returning Veterans?; Meet Your Neighbor China; A Yardstick for Leadership; Making Over Our Home Town; Will Compulsory Military Training Be Good or Bad for Our Boys?; Youth Power—The Hope of Tomorrow; Tomorrow's High School; The Anatomy of Peace; Meet Your Neighbor Modern Scandinavia; Science In Our Time; America Through Biography; Your New World Constitution.*

4. QUESTION: What does the book A CHAIRMAN'S GUIDE contain?

ANSWER: This 64-page book, written in an informal style and amusingly illustrated, offers practical suggestions on planning for the year, on self-preparation and coaching of program participants; and many valuable pointers on handling meetings. Different forms of discussion are described briefly.

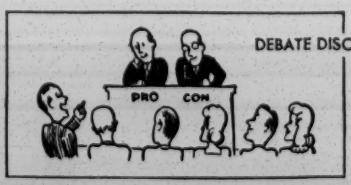
5. QUESTION: What are the Related Reading Lists?

ANSWER: These are references carefully chosen from the best available sources by The Reader's Digest regular staff of research experts. They provide the speakers with both fact and theory upon which to base their presentations.

6. QUESTION: What are the Suggested Questions?

ANSWER: These are searching questions on each topic. They may serve two purposes: (1) used for self-examination by the speaker in the preparation of his presentation; (2) "planted" among key members of the audience to start the general discussion at the close of the speakers' presentations.

LECTURE DISCUSSION




DEBATE DISCUSSION

7. QUESTION: How can our meetings based on PROGRAM SERVICE material be announced?

ANSWER: Because the monthly DISCUSSION OUTLINES are based on the current Reader's Digest and the subject of each SPECIAL DISCUSSION GUIDE is of utmost timeliness, the specific topics cannot be announced in advance. Most groups*, therefore, use in their Yearbooks and advance notices wording such as: "Discussion of Reader's Digest Topics"; or "Current Topics—A Panel Discussion on a Reader's Digest Article.

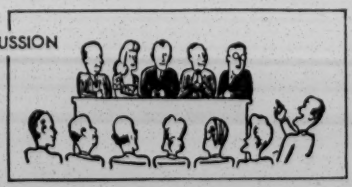
*These groups include: *Adult Education groups; College classes and clubs; Church groups of all kinds; Fraternity and Sorority groups; Granges; High Schools in classes and clubs; Parent-Teacher Associations; Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions' and Elks Clubs; Study Clubs; University Extension groups; USO's and groups in the Armed Forces all over the world; Women's Clubs (particularly in Civics; Citizenship; Education; International Relations; Public Affairs; Public Relations).*

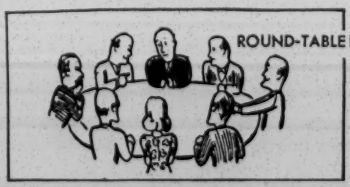
8. QUESTION: Will the PROGRAM SERVICE provide my group with special material on request?

ANSWER: The monthly DISCUSSION OUTLINES and SPECIAL DISCUSSION GUIDES are so flexible and varied that they can be used successfully by large or small groups for many different types of discussion; and the topics are of lasting interest. The PROGRAM SERVICE, therefore, does not undertake to provide material for special occasions on request.

9. QUESTION: When will my group receive the booklets?

ANSWER: As soon as you are enrolled for this Service, two booklets will be sent you for your group each month for nine months exclud-



ing June, July, and August. Thus, if you enroll for the PROGRAM SERVICE in the middle or near the close of one season, you will know that you will continue to receive the booklets for at least part of your next season. The monthly booklets are mailed on or about the 25th of each month preceding date of issue; for example, the September booklet is sent about August 25.

10. QUESTION: Is there a charge for PROGRAM SERVICE?

ANSWER: There is no charge for the full nine-month series comprised of eighteen discussion booklets, but the small fee of $1 is asked to cover postage and handling.

11. QUESTION: Is one set of monthly booklets enough for my group?

ANSWER: Generally one set of booklets each month — that is, a DISCUSSION OUTLINES and a SPECIAL DISCUSSION GUIDE — suffices. Additional enrollments may be obtained for the fee of $1 each.

12. QUESTION: If members wish to enroll individually, may they?

ANSWER: Any member wishing to enroll to receive his or her own copies of the monthly booklets may do so. The orders may be sent in with that of the group leader or mailed separately to PROGRAM SERVICE, The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York.

13. QUESTION: May we order the monthly DISCUSSION OUTLINES or SPECIAL DISCUSSION GUIDE separately?

ANSWER: Enrollment is for the complete nine-month series of eighteen discussion booklets. Extra copies of each booklet may be obtained in minimum quantities of 6 for 50¢.

14. QUESTION: How can I obtain the PROGRAM SERVICE for my group?

ANSWER: To enroll your group, simply fill in the enclosed order form and, with $1 for each enrollment desired, return it to PROGRAM SERVICE, The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York.

SRC Fellows

# Memo

fak 1+v

To: Mrs. Agnes McKoy
From: George S. Mitchell
Subject: Miss Margaret Fletcher

We had a letter of August 16 from Margaret Fletcher formerly of 930 Walker Avenue, Greensboro, North Carolina. She has been a Fellow of the Council. She has now removed to Berkeley, California where her address is 1820 Scenic Avenue. We should therefore scratch her name from our official list of Fellows.

I have written her a note saying thank you and so on.

GSM

Sep. 5. '47

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

September 5, 1947

Miss Margaret Fletcher
1820 Scenic Avenue
Berkely, California

Dear Miss Fletcher:

We are sorry to have the news in your note of August 16.

It has profited us to have you as a Fellow and we shall miss your help in the future.

We hope you will come back and let us know when you do.

I have a good friend in Palo - Alto. He roundly worked for the American Council on Race Relations for somsyears. Three or four months ago he went to Japan to be in charge of Reorganization of Japanese Agriculture. That necessarily leaves his wife for a year in Palo - Alto. Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hewes. You may not have run across their trails but then again you might.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:HE

GRACE CHURCH
REV. CUSTIS FLETCHER, RECTOR
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

August 16, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

This is to advise you that I am removing from the South to take up work in Berkeley, Calif. I regret that I will no longer be eligible to function as one of your Honorary Fellows. I have appreciated and enjoyed my connection with you, and wish that I were still to be in the South. If I should return to this region, I will get in touch with you again. In the mean time, I can be reached at 1820 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, and would appreciate hearing of your work.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Fletcher
Margaret Fletcher

Former address:
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N.C.

AUG 18 1947
Southern Regional Council

To: Mrs. Agnes McKoy
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I have written her a note saying thank you and so on.

Biographical Data

Louisa Harrison Hagner
132 Hemenway Street
Boston 18, Massachusetts

Place of Birth: Richmond, Virginia

Schooling: Public schools in Hopewell and Richmond, Virginia and in Newark, Ohio.
1938-1941 St. Catherine's School, Richmond.
1941-1945 Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Positions held: Clerical work in the summers with Richmond firms.

Present Occupation: from September 1945 Research Assistant to Dr. Reginald Fitz, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

Membership in Professional or Civic Organizations : League of Women Voters
Inter-racial Committee (Richmond)
YWCA

I want you to know that I got a great deal from the conference. I was very much impressed with the calibre of persons and the attitudes expressed. I do appreciate being included, unworthy though I be!

-Margaret Fletcher
Secretary
St. Mary's House
Episcopal Student Center
Greensboro, N. C.

Charles A. Ray

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ____ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | X | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | X | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: North Carolina College for Negroes

My mailing address is: Box 628, N C College for Negrore, Durham, NC

My residence address is: North Carolina College, Durham, N C

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office _____

Date December 1

SIGNED Charles A Ray

**Memo** from IRA DeA. REID

to Dr. Guy B. Johnson

I am enclosing a copy of the descriptive catalogue of the Cranbrook Exhibit, which was sent to me by Dr. Johnson. It may be well for us to undertake a promotion campaign to see if this can be used in some city other than Atlanta. Do you have any suggestions?

R.

October 12, 1944

CRANBROOK EXHIBIT

The Races of Mankind

No. 1 The Races of Mankind -- Emphasizes the common origin of all races. Mural cut outs of Adam and Eve with yellow, white and Negro children. "Early man lacking means of wide travel and communication developed into varied types which we call races."

No. 2 Our World Shrinks -- Large wooden box (approximately 5' x 8' x 3') containing half globe of the world. Shows how greatly the world has shrunken -- "Now no people is completely isolated or unknown."

No. 3 What Is Race -- Parallels among plants and animals (specimens).

No. 4 Early Concepts of Race. Pictorial.

No. 5 Physical Characters of Human Races. Criteria upon which races are classified.

(Nos. 3,4, & 5 are mounted on wooden frames which are joined together)

No. 6 Why Are There Different Races? -- "Each so-called race became functionally adapted to the region in which it found itself. ... So-called racial differences are superficial." -- Large map showing racial groups in various parts of the world. (wooden frame)

No. 7 Nationalities Are Not Races -- "The commonest mistake in all discussions of race is the confusion of nationality with race." Photographs of ethnic groups superimposed on a map of the U. S. S. R., demonstrating that many nations are composed of several racial stocks. (wooden frame)

No. 8 The Jews Are Not a Race -- Jews are people who practice the religion of Judaism; they are represented in many racial groups. Shows Jewish Negro, North African Jew, Chinese Jew, etc. (wooden frame)

No. 9 Who Are the Aryans -- Ideal Aryan would be slender, long headed, blond, and virile, making reference thereto by Hitler, Goering and Goebbels utterly ridiculous. (wooden frame)

No. 10 Composition of the American Negro -- Shows him to be descendant of the African Negro, American Indian, and white man. (wooden frame)

Nos. 11 & 12 Art Forms Define Culture -- Museum specimens of sculpture, painting, ceramics and weaving. All races have produced great works of art, the style reflected by tradition and culture of the maker. (on joined wooden frames)

Nos.13 & 14 Yet Transcend Racial Bounds -- Demonstrates that skill and imagination have not been limited to any one race. (joined wooden frames)

No. 16 All Races Enrich Architecture -- Photographic examples of architectural contributions of races. (wooden frame)

No. 17 Poetry Is Universal -- Representative poetry set in large type. (wooden frame)

No. 18 The Foods We Cultivate Are a Gift from All Peoples.

A. Mural cut outs of

1. African Negro (Black Race)
2. American Indian (Yellow Race)
3. West Asiatic (White Race)
4. South Asiatic (Yellow Race)
5. North European (White Race)
6. East Asiatic (Yellow Race)

B. Sign or placard (descriptive)

C. Boxed: Foods contributed by various peoples. (The European's contribution consists of crab apple and the hazel nut.)

D. Table on which foods are exhibited.

No. 19 Basic Inventions from Many People -- A world map of plywood, 16' x 8', to which are applied inventions from racial groups, indicated by color. "No race has had a monopoly on the Edisons and the Einsteins." (wooden frame)

No. 21 It's Not in the Blood -- Blood groupings shown by a chart and pictures. There are four blood types regardless of race (wooden frame)

No. 22 No Race Is Most Primitive -- Analyzed photographs showing each race to be composite of primitive and advanced characters. (wooden frame)

No. 23 No Race Is Mentally Superior -- Demonstration of cranial capacities; Army intelligence tests, etc. (wooden frame)

No. 24 Culture Is Not Inborn -- Speech, clothing and habits depend on environment. Pictures children, Chinese and Negro Chinese girl holding Shirley Temple doll. (mounted on wooden frame)

No. 26 Negroes Are an Integral Part of Our Culture. Picturing contributions to American culture by Negroes famous in numerous professions. (wooden frame)

No. 27 Races Persist, Cultures Change -- Portrays the rapid spreading of modern culture, making all men, although of different races, familier with the modes of living, dress, and interests of other peoples. (tall cabinet with statue of man, face electrically lighted to change colors)

No. 28 What Is an American -- Electrically lighted exhibit showing from whence Americans have come. Detroit used as example. "We are all immigrants in America."

No. 29 Let Us Live At Peace -- Sums up the aim of the entire exhibit: to show that race is superficial -- that with this knowledge we all will work towards a better and greater world civilization of the basis of democracy for all. (2 joined wooden frames)

63 Auburn Avenue xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Room 432

November 6, 1944

Miss Marjorie McLachlan
National Conference of Christians
and Jews
1222 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss McLachlan:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with Atlanta University has been showing an exhibit entitled "The Races of Mankind" at the exhibition galleries of Atlanta University during the past week. This exhibit is certainly one of the best presentations of the problems of nationalities, cultures and races available to the American people. It presents the fact of cultural adaptation with frankness and intelligence.

One of the disappointing features of the exhibit has been that few white persons have seen this analysis of the contribution of the so-called race problem as it pertains to Aryans and non-Aryans, Orientals, Indians and Negroes. It occurred to us that your organization might be interested in handling the exhibit in another part of the city where it can be made available to a larger group of people than have already witnessed it. So far, everyone who has seen it has been highly enthusiastic about the intelligence, picturesqueness and vitality of the exhibit. It consists of twenty-eight panels and can be demonstrated against the wall of an auditorium or a large committee room.

Do you think that your organizational institution would be interested in showing this exhibit during the week of November 13th or 20th? It can be provided without cost since it is already available in the community.

The Southern Regional Council will be pleased to aid in setting up the exhibit, if you are so minded. Meanwhile, may we suggest that you arrange to go out to Atlanta University and see for yourself the exhibit we are asking you to display.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR/rha

63 Auburn Avenue, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Room 432

November 4, 1944

Rev. Joseph A. Smith
1221 Clifton Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rev. Smith:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with Atlanta University has been showing an exhibit entitled "The Races of Mankind" at the exhibition galleries of Atlanta University during the past week. This exhibit is certainly one of the best presentations of the problems of the nationalities, cultures and races available to the American people. It presents the fact of cultural adaptation with frankness and intelligence.

One of the disappointing features of the exhibit has been that few white persons have seen this analysis of the contribution of the so-called race problem as it pertains to Aryans and non-Aryans, and Orientals, Indians and Negroes. It occurred to us that your organization might be interested in handling the exhibit in another part of the city where it can be made available to a larger group of people than have already witnessed it. So far, everyone who has seen it has been highly enthusiastic about the intelligence, picturesqueness and vitality of the exhibit. It consists of twenty-eight panels and can be demonstrated against the wall of an auditorium or a large committee room.

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Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive
Director

IDR/rha

63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Room 432

November 4, 1944

Mr. Glenn W. Rainey
50 Avery Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rainey:

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Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR/rha

63 Auburn Avenue, NE xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Room 432

November 4, 1944

Dr. George Mitchell
CIO
75 Ivy Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with Atlanta University has been showing an exhibit entitled "The Races of Mankind" at the exhibition galleries of Atlanta University during the past week. This exhibit is certainly one of the best presentations of the problems of nationalities, cultures and races available to the American people. It presents the fact of cultural adaptation with frankness and intelligence.

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Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR/rha

63 Auburn Avenue, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Room 432

November 4, 1944

Miss Roda Kaufman
Executive Secretary
Social Planning Council
11 Pryor Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Kaufman:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with Atlanta University has been showing an exhibit entitled "The Races of Mankind" at the exhibition galleries of Atlanta University during the past week. This exhibit is certainly one of the best presentations of the problems of nationalities, cultures and races available to the American people. It presents the fact of cultural adaptation with frankness and intelligence.

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Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR/rha

63 Auburn Avenue, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Room 432

November 4, 1944

Mr. John Griffin
Office of the President
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Griffin:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with Atlanta University has been showing an exhibit entitled "The Races of Mankind" at the exhibition galleries of Atlanta University during the past week. This exhibit is certainly one of the best presentations of the problems of nationalities, cultures and races available to the American people. It presents the fact of cultural adaptation with frankness and intelligence.

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Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR?RHA

63 Auburn Avenue, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Room 432

November 4, 1944

Mrs. Mary K. Duskin
General Secretary of the YWCA
37 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Duskin:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with Atlanta University has been showing an exhibit entitled "The Races of Mankind" at the exhibition galleries of Atlanta University during the past week. This exhibit is certainly one of the best presentations of the problems of nationalities, cultures and races available to the American people. It presents the fact of cultural adaptation with frankness and intelligence.

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Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR/rha

SEC - Def - Exhibits

January 29, 1946

Miss Clara M. Edmunds, Librarian
Division of Public Inquiries
Govt. Inf. Service, Bureau of Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Edmunds:

We have received your letter of January 25. We are delighted to have the opportunity to cooperate with the Government Information Service by contributing some literature for your exhibition during Negro History Week.

Under separate cover we are sending a package of our publications. Among these is America's Tenth Man, which we have taken over from the Interracial Commission and have continued to publish.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

5 copies of #2, 3, 4, Singers in the Dawn, 2 copies The South

5 copies of It Seems Queer, I Never Knowed, After the War...?
Black G.I. Joe, Unhealthy Roots, White Primary

✓ cw
1/29/46

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, 25, D. C.

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

January 25, 1946

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dears Sirs:

We are planning for the celebration of Negro History Week, February 10 - 17, and are wondering if you would care to contribute a few of your publications, posters, or other literature towards an exhibit.

The exhibite will be held in the reading room of our library and will afford ample space for both pictures and books. We are making an effort to have this exhibit as attractive as possible, as we are located on Pennsylvania Avenue, which is easily accessible by the public and also centrally located as far as the various Government agencies and libraries are concerned.

Sometime in the fall of 1944 we received from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, INC. 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, a very attractive little pamphlet entitled, America's Tenth Man - A Brief Survey of The Negro's Part in American History. If you could send a few copies of this pamphlet it would be quite a valuable addition to our present collection. However, we will leave the selection of material to your judgment.

We shall appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience, as we are very eager to make our exhibit a success in every way.

Very sincerely yours,
Clara M. Edmunds
LIBRARIAN
Division of Public Inquiries
Government Information Service
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of The President

(Miss) Clara M. Edmunds

Send two copies of 1, 2, 3, 4, Singers in the Dawn
Brothers in Black, The South is Yours,
all SRC leaflets....

February 8, 1946

Miss Edna Stewart, Reference Assistant
The New York Public Library
115th Street Branch
203 West 115th Street
New York 26, New York

Dear Miss Stewart:

Thank you for your inquiry about exhibit material which we might supply in connection with your celebration of National Negro History Week.

Under separate cover we are sending a package of our literature with our compliments. I trust that you will find this suitable for your exhibit.

You are probably familiar with the photographic exhibits prepared by the Council Against Intolerance in America and by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association. If you do not have these exhibits, I am sure that you will want to get them. Both of the organizations mention have headquarters in New York City.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

C.W.
2/8/46

# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

115th Street Branch
203 West 115th Street
New York 26, New York

February 5, 1946

RECEIVED
FEB 7 1946
Southern Regional Council
By Airmail

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are writing to inquire if you could supply us with any material for an interracial exhibit which we are planning for National Negro History Week.

The area we serve is decidedly a mixed one. It is extremely crowded and the people are very poor. Consequently, the tension is great. We are endeavoring to further better understanding of one another through such an exhibit.

We shall be happy to pay any postage and shall greatly appreciate any help or information you may give.

Sincerely yours,

Edna Stewart

Edna Stewart
Reference Assistant

es-w

SEC Exhibits

February 13, 1946

Mrs. Arnold Zetlin
1614 Runnymede Road
Norfolk 8, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Zetlin:

Just after your letter arrived this morning, the express man came to pick up a package for which he had been called several days ago. We hastened, therefore, to get the large exhibit, THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE, ready for him to take so that there would be no delay in getting it off to you. It was sent collect, in accordance with our agreement.

We regret that we could not include in the box THE RACE OF MAN posters, as some of them were on display in our Conference Room and we could not ask the express man to wait while we prepared them for shipment. This exhibit is being sent this afternoon by parcel post, however, and it should reach you promptly.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to assist you, personally, and The Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation, and we hope that the exhibits will be well received in Norfolk.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

# The Women's Council

*For Interracial Cooperation*

*Norfolk, Va.*

February 12,1946

Miss Emily H. Clay
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta,Ga .

Dear Miss Clay,

Thank you for your letter about the exhibit THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE. We should like to borrow it from your organization. Also, the exhibit on THE RACE OF MAN.

Can you send these two express collect immediately. Thank you for your interest.

Cordially yours ,

Florence Zetlin

Mrs. Arnold Zetlin
Corresponding Secretary

1614 Runnymede Rd.
Norfolk 8, Va.

SRC Exhibit

# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

115th Street Branch
203 West 115th Street
New York 26, New York

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

February 20, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the helpful material you sent in response to our request. We were able to arrange a display for National Negro History Week which our readers found both interesting and informative.

May we wish you continued success in your undertakings.

Very sincerely yours,

Edna Stewart

Edna Stewart
Reference Assistant

es-w

5 Pe. Exhibits

February 20, 1946

Mr. Marion Kendel
Teachers Union 13
13 Astor Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Kendel:

I trust that you have received the package of literature which we sent to Mr. Wallach for display at your conference on March 2 at the Hotel Commodore. We are sending an additional package containing 500 copies each of two of our leaflets for free distribution.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

500 copies It Seems Queer
500 copies of The South is Yours

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, SCMWA-CIO - 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. - GRAMERCY 3-0471
Established 1916

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

*President:* Samuel Wallach; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Secretary-Treasurer:* Samuel C. Greenfield; *Recording Secretary:* Joseph Bressler
*Vice Presidents:* Eugene Jackson, *High Sch.;* Ella Ratner, *Jr. H. S.;* Ann Morgenstern, *Elementary School;* Bernard F. Riess, *College;* Adele S. Lithauer, *Private School*

Gentlemen:

We wish to thank you for offering to display material at our Conference on March 2 at the Hotel Commodore. The following information will assist you in handling your material.

Address all material as follows:

```
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
: Teachers Union March 2 Conference      :
: Package Room                           :
: Hotel Commodore                        :
: 42 St. & Lexington Avenue              :
: New York City                          :
:                                        :
:                    PLEASE HOLD         :
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - :
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About 2,000 people usually attend the Conference. If you have any material that you want to distribute this should serve as a guide as to quantity.

For displays we use large six foot tables and three panel screens, each panel measures 2½ by 6 feet. If your material needs special handling you will find a committee at work in "Parlor D" on the Ballroom Floor from 6 p.m. on Friday March 1, the evening before the Conference.

Any material you would like returned should be picked up at 3 p.m. on the Ballroom Floor on Saturday March 2 or called for at the Package Room of the Hotel anytime after the Conference.

We shall be glad to supply any further information upon request.

Yours very truly,

Marion Kendel

MARION KENDEL
In charge of displays

uopwa/1-cl

*Affiliated with:* New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO; Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; New York Women's Trade Union League; National Education Association

SRC exhibit

March 18, 1946

Mrs. George H. Tousley
112 South Fuller Avenue
Independence, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Tousley:

We have received your letter of March 16 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission when it began operation two years ago, and carries on the work in race relations as one phase of a broad program for social and economic progress in the South.

Under separate cover we are sending you a package of literature for exhibition and distribution at your church conference which is to be held in Independence on April 6. We are including 100 copies of each of several of our leaflets. I wish we could send more, but our budget for free literature is limited. I hope that the material which we are sending will be of interest to visitors to the exhibition.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

112 South Fuller Avenue
Independence, Missouri

March 16, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

On April 6th the conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints willo open and there will be thousands of visitors in our town. I am the librarian of the nursing library in the church's only hospital, located in Independence, and we will have at least a thousand visitors to the institution. I plan to have an interracial relations exhibit in the library and am writing you to ask for the free material you have. If you have anything to give in quantities, I would appreciate having some to give away.

I do not know just what is available, so I would be very glad to have your help and advice in obtaining material for distribution and for decoration.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. George H. Tousley.

Send:
1-2-3-4 Seven Sins of the South
New South Feb.
Voting Resta.
Pocket of Poor
~~South is Poor~~

Quantities of These:
100 — S.S.Q.
100 — Chch. Rests
100 — Bl. G. S. Joe
100 — South is yours

G.W.
3/19/46

See exhibits

October 17, 1946

Mr. Alexander Alland
Pictures for Democracy
17 East 42 Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Alland:

Thank you for your letter of October 13 requesting materials which might be useful to you in assembling a pictorial exhibit on tolerance. I regret to say that we do not have any special pictorial materials of our own at present, with the exception of a series of photographs on transportation conditions in Atlanta.

We are planning to prepare some exhibit material of our own as soon as we are able, but so far we have made use of exhibits prepared by other organizations.

Under separate cover we are sending you some of our publications with the thought that there might be some excerpts or illustrations you could make use of in your exhibit. If you would like to see the transportation photographs, just let us know and we will be glad to send you a set of them.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

- Sent: #1-2-3-5 9.5.Q. Unity... 10/17/46

# Pictures For Democracy

**A National Service of the Council Against Intolerance in America**

ALEXANDER ALLAND
*Director Picture Service*

HENRY A. ATKINSON
ARTHUR CAPPER
BISHOP FRANCIS J. HAAS
*Co-Chairmen*

HENRY SMITH LEIPER
*Treasurer*

EVELYN LINWOOD
*Secretary*

ANNETTE SMITH LAWRENCE
*Educational Director*

JAMES WATERMAN WISE
*Director*

October 14, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

To acquaint the general public with what is being done toward fostering better relations between racial and religious groups in America, we are now assembling a show of pictorial material titled, "Tolerance Can Be Taught." This exhibit, which demonstrates that democracy is people - living together as equals, will be available, free of charge, to organizations throughout the country after its first showing in the Norlyst Gallery in New York.

The show will consist of posters, placards, maps, cartoons and graphs; tear-sheets from books, magazines and newspapers carrying special illustrated features, comic strips and advertisements; slide films and documentary photographs recording intergroup activities in government, schools, churches, organizations and local neighborhoods.

We invite your participation in this timely and vital exhibit. Please send us, as soon as possible, examples of the visual material you have prepared for national or local use. Any pertinent data as to the size of circulation, groups which the material is designed to reach, availability and use will be helpful. Full credit to your organization, of course, will be given for any of the material used.

As time is limited, we would greatly appreciate your immediate response in forwarding your material. I will be glad to answer any queries and, if you wish it, to discuss the exhibit with you personally.

Cordially yours,

Alexander Alland

AA:H

17 East 42 Street - New York 17, N. Y.
~~59 West 56 Street • New York 19~~ • VAnderbilt 6-5584

34

December 13, 1946

Mr. W. B. Foster
1624 - 23rd Avenue
Seattle 22, Washington

Dear Mr. Foster:

Thank you for your letter of December 3 requesting material for an exhibit in observance of Negro History Week.

We are sending you, under separate cover, copies of several of our pamphlets which we think you will want to include in your exhibit. There will be no charge for these, as we are very glad to have you display them.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

H 2, 3, 4,

V14

12/13/46

M.P.

# Mount Zion Baptist Church

*Church with Christian Ministries*

MRS. AUDREY NICHOLS
*Church Clerk*

W. W. CASMON
*Chairman of Deacons*

19th Avenue and East Madison

F. BENJAMIN DAVIS, D.D.
*Minister*

*Parsonage:* 1634 - 19th Avenue
Phone: PRospect 0444
SEATTLE 22, WASH.

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1946
Southern Regional C

December 3, 1946

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

The Men's Fellowship Club of Mt. Zion Baptist Church sponsored an exhibit last year in observance of Negro History Week. This kind of exhibit was so well received that we wish to sponsor another this year, but on a much larger scale. In order to do this we have invited several organizations in our city to help sponsor this event. These organizations along with our Church have requested me to write to you relative to securing materials which can be used in our exhibit depicting achievements of Negroes.

Please let us know what materials you have which we may secure, and what steps are necessary to secure them.

Trusting a reply by return mail, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. B. Foster

W. B. Foster
1624-23rd. Ave.
Seattle 22, Washington

maybe #3-4

*"Some trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." Ps. 20:7*

December 18, 1946

Miss Fern Babcock
Program Coordinator
National Assembly of the
Student Christian Association Movement
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Babcock:

Thank you for your letter requesting copies of our publications for display at the National Assembly of the Student Christian Association Movement. The letter was addressed to us at our former address in the Standard Building, so there was a bit of delay in our receiving it.

We are glad to have this opportunity to display and distribute our literature and have mailed to you at the Urbana address the publications on the enclosed list. Included are two copies of each of our saleable pamphlets on the Negro. We think you will want to include a number of copies of these pamphlets in your Book Shop. We shall be glad to have the Association Press handle the quantity order. Bookstore wholesale prices are quoted on the enclosed list. You may of course sell the pamphlets at the regular price.

We trust that you will have a successful Assembly. The Program Laboratories should prove to be a valuable feature of the meeting as we are happy to have a part in it.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Encl.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Material sent to the National Assembly of the Student Christian Association Movement, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, December 27 - January 3, for display and distribution (free):

50 COPIES OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING LEAFLETS:

It Seems Queer
Unhealthy Roots
Black GI Joe Comes Home
Information, Please
Unity Begins At Home
Which Way Is Better?

20 COPIES OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

May, 1946 New South (report on the Columbia, Tenn., incidents)
October, 1946 New South (Youth for action)
Survey of Services to Negro Veterans in Arkansas
Survey of Services to Negro Veterans in Oklahoma
Survey of Services to Negro Veterans in Louisiana

10 COPIES OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Let's Pull Together, Kentuckians (report of the Governor's Commission on Negro Affairs)

2 COPIES OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SALEABLE PAMPHLETS (Additional copies may be ordered for the Book Shop at the prices quoted):

| Pamphlet | Special price for Schools, Libraries, Book stores | Regular price |
|---|---|---|
| Understanding Our Neighbors - A factual survey of America's major race problem | 5¢ each | 10¢ each |
| Economic Value of the Negro to the South - Past, Present, Potential | 5¢ each | 10¢ each |
| Brothers in Black , by J. McDowell Richards; Sermon preached as retiring Moderator before the Presbytery of Atlanta | 2½¢ each | 5¢ each |
| Singers in the Dawn - a brief anthology of American Negro poetry | 5¢ each | 10¢ each |
| Opportunities for Negro Veterans in Atlanta, Georgia. Contains a slip sheet to be used as a guide in compiling helpful information for Negro veterans in any community | 2½¢ each | 5¢ each |
| America's Tenth Man - A brief survey of the Negro's part in American History (We have such a pamphlet but we can let you have only 5 copies) | 5¢ each | 10¢ each |

# MEMO

from MARGARET N. PRICE

TO Vernice Young

SUBJECT

DATE 12/18/46

Please send 50 copies of the following leaflets and pamphlets to the address on the attached label:

It Seems Queer
Unhealthy Roots
Black GI Joe Comes Home
Information Please
Unity Begins At Home
Which Way is Better?

~~30 copies of "I Never Knowed"~~
1 copy of America's Tenth Man

2 copies of each of the following:

~~America's Tenth Man~~
Understanding Our Neighbors
Economic Value of the Negro to the South
Brothers in Black
Singers in the Dawn
Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Ga.

20 copies of each of the following:

May New South
October New South
Survey of Veterans Services in Arkansas
" " " " " Louisiana
" " " " " Oklahoma

10 copies of "Let's Pull Together Kentuckians"

V.Y.
12/18/46

PARISH PRESS, 151 W. 25TH ST., NEW YORK 1, N. Y., CH 2-0965 • LETTERPRESS, OFFSET PRINTING 10

# National Assembly of the Student Christian Association Movement

Assembly Office
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.
Telephone: PLaza 3-4700

Co-Chairmen of the Assembly
Mary Ann Mattoon, Chairman
National Student Council YWCA
William Miller, Chairman
National Student Council YMCA
•
Eleanor French, Executive
National Student Council YWCA
R. H. Edwin Espy, Executive
National Student Council YMCA
Ruth Haines, Administrative Secretary
National Assembly

December 5, 1946

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
706 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The National Student Councils of the YMCA and YWCA are holding an Assembly of 2000 students at the University of Illinois, December 27-January 3. A feature of this gathering will be Program Laboratories (or exhibits) of pamphlets, books, slides, posters, films, etc. which would be useful to student YMCAs and YWCAs in developing their program outlined in the Assembly Prospectus, a copy of which is enclosed.

This letter is to ask which publications of your organization would be most useful to campus Christian Associations. The subject in which we look to you for help is Racial Equality.

We would be most grateful for sample copies of material for display at the Assembly. If you have some materials for free distribution, we would be glad to have 20-50 copies of each publication. If there are saleable materials we should have in our Book Shop, please tell me about them, so that the Association Press, which is handling the Book Shop can order them from you directly.

Please send all free materials for display or distribution to:

Miss Fern Babcock, Program Labs
National Student Assembly
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
(Hold for arrival, December 26)

Thank you for your kindness in selecting and sending the materials which will be most helpful to our student groups.

Sincerely yours,

Fern Babcock

Fern Babcock
Program Coordinator

fb:il
enc.

Send: #2, #3, #4, #5, Packet, Oct., Nov. New South, Singers in the Dawn

V.Y. 12-20-46

December 20, 1946

Miss Harriet P. Turner, Head
Department of Civics and Sociology
Enoch Pratt Free Library
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Miss Turner:

Thank you for your letter of December 17 requesting materials for an exhibit in connection with the Institute on Race Relations.

We are sending you under separate cover copies of our publications which we think you would like to include in the exhibit. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to take part in this enterprise.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

# ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

BALTIMORE'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

*Cathedral, Franklin and Mulberry Streets, Baltimore 1*

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1946
Southern

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND SOCIOLOGY
HARRIET P. TURNER, Head

December 17, 1946

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

On January 15-17, 1947, the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association and seventeen local agencies, including the Library, are sponsoring an Institute on Race Relations.

The Library is planning a fairly extensive exhibit in connection with this Institute. May we have a set of whatever material you have available for distribution to use as part of our exhibit?

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Harriet P. Turner

HPT:s

Harriet P. Turner, Head
Department of Civics and Sociology

December 31, 1946

Miss Marion Kendel
Teachers Union
13 Astor Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Miss Kendel:

We are happy to send you, under separate cover, display material for your January 11 Teachers Union Conference. It has been mailed to the Hotel Commodore address given in your letter. You need not return any of the material.

Best wishes for a successful conference.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

# Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPWA-CIO - 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. - GRAMERCY 3-0471

Established 1916

*President:* Samuel Wallach; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Secretary-Treasurer:* Samuel C. Greenfield; *Recording Secretary:* Abraham Lederman

*Vice Presidents:* Eugene Jackson, *High Sch.*; Ella Ratner, *Jr. H. S.*; Leona Abrams, *Elementary School*; Joseph Bressler, *College*; Adele S. Lithauer, *Private School*



RECEIVED DEC 20 1946 National Council


Gentlemen:

We wish to thank you for offering to display material at our Conference on January 11, 1947 at the Hotel Commodore. The following information will assist you in handling your material.

Address all material as follows:

```
: Teachers Union January 11 Conference  :
: Package Room                          :
: Hotel Commodore                       :
: 42 St. & Lexington Avenue             :
: New York City                         :
:                                       :
:                   PLEASE HOLD         :
```

About 2,000 people usually attend the Conference. If you have any material that you want to distribute this should serve as a guide as to quantity.

For displays we use large six foot tables and three panel screens, each panel measures 2½ by 6 feet. If your material needs special handling you will find a committee at work in "Parlor D" on the Ballroom Floor from 6 p.m. on Friday January 10, the evening before the Conference.

Any material you would like returned should be picked up at 3 p.m. on the Ballroom Floor on Saturday January 11 or called for at the Package Room of the Hotel anytime after the Conference.

We shall be glad to supply any further information upon request.

send

Yours very truly,

Marion Kendel

Marion Kendel
In charge of displays

100 stay

uopwa/16


*Affiliated with:* New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO; Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; New York Women's Trade Union League; National Education Association

Send: #3, #4, The Negro in America, It Seems Queer, Unhealthy Roots, Which Way is Better, The Myth That Threatens America, Singers in the Dawn

U/gp
1/28/47

She wrote

January 23, 1947

Miss Riccarda Marino
Reference Librarian
Library, College of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Miss Marino:

We are happy to send you, under separate cover, material for your exhibit on Race Relations as requested in your card of January 20.

I note that your card was addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations. You will be interested to know that this organization, along with its parent group, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in Atlanta in February, 1944. The Council continues to put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems.

Enclosed with this letter is a list of publications of the Southern Regional Council. If you care to order any of our material for use in the College Library, we shall be glad to fill your order promptly.

Cordially yours,

36
6
216
48
264

Margaret Price

Library
College of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, New York
January 20, 1947

Executive Committee - Conference on
Education and Race Relations
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:
We should appreciate your sending us any available material on racial problems - posters, pamphlets, etc. that will be useful for an exhibit on Race Relations. Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

Yours very truly,
Riccarda Marino
Ref. Ln.

Library
College of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, New York
January 20, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue -Rm.432
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1947
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:
We should appreciate your sending us any available material on racial problems - posters, pamphlets, etc. that will be useful for an exhibit on Race Relations. Thank you.

Yours very truly,
Riccarda Marino
Ref. Ln.

SRC

# Council Against Intolerance in America

# PRESENTS AN EXHIBIT

A PICTORIAL RECORD

1. ONE PEOPLE FROM MANY LANDS
2. INTOLERANCE HURTS EVERYONE
3. THEY SPEAK FOR EQUALITY
4. MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

412

# TOLERANCE CAN BE TAUGHT

In presenting this exhibit, the Council Against Intolerance has two purposes. *First,* to demonstrate not only that tolerance can be taught, but to show exactly how and where and by whom it is being taught. The very fact that scores of organizations and communities have generously contributed the visual material shown here, is in itself a heartening sign that our country is beginning to face and act on this basic problem in human and group relations.

*Second,* it is our hope that this exhibit—the first of its kind, and far from all inclusive—will stimulate further creative effort toward making Americans believe, and act as if they believed, that democracy is people living together as equals. This field of visual education is relatively new. But the impressive array of material already developed indicates how much better and more intensive work can be done along these lines in the future.

**THE NORLYST GALLERY • 59 West 56th Street**

As to the exhibit itself, the Council has stressed such visual material as will convey its meaning at a glance, rather than require time for reading. Thus, posters, placards, maps, cartoons, graphs, slide films and documentary photographs comprise its chief content. That these supplement and must be supplemented by textual material and other means of teaching tolerance is obvious.

Finally, it ought to be noted that this exhibit accentuates the positive rather than the negative aspects of its theme. The Council recognizes the necessity for documenting the extent and depth of bigotry and race hatred in our country. It feels, however, that the greatest need at present is to put into the hands of Americans of good-will those tools with which they can build a future of genuine liberty and justice for all.

# TOLERANCE CAN BE TAUGHT

• **January 20th to February 1st, 1947**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MATERIAL INCLUDED IN THIS EXHIBITION IS GRATEFULLY MADE TO:

American Baptist Home Mission Society · American Council on Race Relations · American Federation of Labor · American Jewish Committee · American Junior Red Cross · American Missionary Association · American Negro Theatre · American Veterans Committee · American Youth for Democracy · Anti-Defamation League · Appreciate America · Board of Education of the City of New York · Building America · Bureau for Intercultural Education · Camp Fire Girls · Camp Willowemoc · Camp Woodland · Catholic Interracial Council of Detroit · Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination · Chicago Defender · Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations · Columbus Council for Democracy · Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress · Commission to Study the Organization of Peace · Committee for Practical Democracy · Common Council for American Unity · Community Relations Service · Ever Ready Label Corporation · Farmer's Educational Fund · Film Publishers · Franklin Simon & Company · Free World Magazine · Friendship Press · General Mills · Good Neighbor Commission of Texas · Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions · Institute for Democratic Education · Institute for Intercultural Studies · International Council of Religious Education · International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union · Lion Match Company · Look Magazine · National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax · National Conference of Christians and Jews · National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination · National Council of Jewish Women · National Education Association · National Federation for Constitutional Liberties · National Labor Service · National Urban League · New Rochelle Mayor's Interracial Committee · Newspaper PM · New York State Commission Against Discrimination · Orbit Publications · Paramount Pictures · Parents' Institute · Pilgrim Interfaith Forum · Producers of Call Me Mister, Madame Butterfly, The Duchess of Malfi, Deep Are The Roots, On Whitman Avenue · Public Affairs Committee · R.K.O. Radio Pictures · Sachs Quality Furniture Company · Scholastic Magazines · School Management · Southern Conference for Human Welfare · Southern Regional Council · Youthbuilders · United Automobile Workers CIO Fair Practices Committee · United Nations · United Productions of America · U. S. Army Signal Corps · U. S. Office of Education · Vanport, Oregon City Schools · Warner Bros. · Workshop for Cultural Democracy · World Education Service Council · Writer's Board · *and* Celia Blumberg · Irving Caesar · Ernest Dudley Chase · Sema W. Herman · Helene Pragan.

**THE NORLYST GALLERY • 59 West 56th Street • January 20th to February 1st, 1947**

The Council Against Intolerance was founded in 1938 to combat the perilous threats to America represented by anti-democratic forces then arising in ominous numbers. Since its inception, the Council has fought vigorously for a united nation based upon the principles of justice to all and equality for all, regardless of race, creed or color.

Through its educational program, the Council provides visual and textual material without charge to teachers throughout the country, stressing the contributions of all groups to the development of America, and the necessity for a dynamic struggle to deepen and enrich our democratic heritage. Through public rallies, celebrations and other ceremonies, the Council calls national attention to the danger of race and religious hatred in our country and to the basic need for uniting all Americans.

## Council Against Intolerance in America


*CO-CHAIRMEN*

HENRY A. ATKINSON • BISHOP FRANCIS J. HAAS • ARTHUR CAPPER

*Picture Service Director*
ALEXANDER ALLAND

*Educational Director*
ANNETTE SMITH LAWRENCE

*Treasurer*
HENRY S. LEIPER

*Secretary*
EVELYN LINWOOD

*Director*
JAMES WATERMAN WISE



17 East Forty-Second Street, New York 17, N. Y.

March 5, 1947

Dr. Ellwood C. Nance
President, University of Tampa
Tampa 6, Florida

Dear Dr. Nance:

Thank you for your invitation to send literature for display at the Charter Meeting of "The Florida Society for the Educational Promotion of Democracy and Intercultural Relations". We are mailing the material today, addressed to the Department of Intercultural and Human Relations.

Best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA

TAMPA 6, FLORIDA

ELLWOOD C. NANCE, PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 27, 1947.

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1947
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Charter Meeting of "The Florida Society for the Educational Promotion of Democracy and Intercultural Relations," will be held here at the University of Tampa, March twentieth. Any literature that you can send us to be used for display purposes at this meeting will be greatly appreciated.

This material should be addressed to the Department of Intercultural and Human Relations.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Nance
TCS

s/ Ellwood C. Nance

all material on past list +
Survey, Miss. Vet. Survey
Dec, Jan, Feb News-Lt

V. G.
3/5/47

August 6, 1947

Mr. Donn V. Hart
Room 108
Maxwell Graduate School
Syracuse University
Syracuse, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hart:

Thank you for your letter of July 30 suggesting that we send material for the Syracuse University Workshop for Teachers. We are delighted to have this opportunity to have our publications used and are mailing a packet of materials today to your address. We shall appreciate your making whatever use of them you can.

There was evidently a delay in the delivery of your letter, for I received it today. I trust that the material will reach you in time for distribution to the teachers attending the Workshop.

We are most happy to welcome you as a member of SRC. Please call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Rush

30 July 1947
Syracuse, New York

Miss Margaret Price, Membership Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1947

Dear Miss Price:

I wish to thank you for your friendly, informative letter of 28 July. I am sending a check covering membership cost under separate cover. I shall look forward to reading the literature your office is sending me and talking with Mrs. John Lynn O'Brien.

It occurred to me after mailing the membership application, that you might be interested in this suggestion. At present, Syracuse University is operating a Workshop for teachers--about 40 from various parts of New York and other states. If you would like, I should be glad to see that the Workshop receives any literature you may send for their information. Since some of them are working on racial problems, I think your literature would be most appropriate. Is this agreeable with you? If so, please send the literature to my office, and I shall see that it is made available to the teachers.

Sincerely yours
Donn V. Hart
Donn V. Hart

Room 108, Maxwell Graduate
School, Syracuse University

Summer School closes 16 August.

8-6-47

May 20, 1949

Mr. Phil C. Lange
State Teachers College
Fredonia, New York

Dear Mr. Lange:

Thank you so much for your note of the thirteenth concerning our display materials which was sent for the Institute on Human Relations of May 7th.

We shall be very pleased to have you keep them for the summer session as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:j

SRC Exhibits

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
FREDONIA, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR OF SUMMER SESSION

May 13, 1949

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McKoy,

Please be assured that we made good use of the display materials which you supplied for the Institute on Human Relations, Saturday, May 7, 1949, at State Teachers College, Fredonia, N.Y. As indicated by the enclosed program, your materials were on exhibit for examination by the hundreds in attendance.

Sincerely yours,

Phil C. Lange

Phil C. Lange
Director
Summer Session

PCL:waa
Enc.

Please note: We should like, with your permission to retain the display materials for use in a second major exhibit on the same subject to be scheduled in conjunction with a summer session program on Human Relations (see summer session bulletin, page 11). Approximately 300 to 400 persons will attend the summer exhibit.

SRC - Exhibits

June 2, 1949

Mrs. P. D. Boardman
319 West 8th Street
Columbia, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Boardman:

I send you two complete sets of the Council's more recent publications, and hope that they can at least be displayed at the Summer Conference of the Woman's Auxiliary which you wrote about May 31.

We have little free material that would be of any great help. We have to charge small sums for general sale of the pamphlets. I am in hopes that some would be ordered by various persons at the meeting. If you should wish us to send you on consignment larger bundles of any of these that I am sending up today, we would be glad to do so. They could be mailed directly to Monteagle to save you the toting.

I send also a hundred copies of our latest leaflet describing the Southern Regional Council. It has in it a membership blank, and we would hope that a good number of your people would wish to join the Council.

As to the home town self-survey, I send two copies of the manual itself. These are priced, for broader distribution, at twenty-five cents apiece. I do send you free fifty copies of a leaflet describing the home town self-survey. People can pretty well get the idea from the leaflet. Then if a community is interested it can order one or more copies of the manual.

Our very best wishes for the meeting. If we can help you further in

6/3/49



any way, please let us know. I am sorry to seem to put so much emphasis on our little ten-cent and fifteen-cent price tags. We greatly want wider knowledge by your members of the Council, and regret that in our exiguous budget situation we can't send you bundles of things to let them have for free!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
cc: Mrs. Henry Havens -- Maybe you would care to write Mrs. Boardman directly with further and better ideas.
GSM

Materials to be sent:

100 punch pamphlets
50 survey leaflets
2 survey manuals
20 "What Happened at Columbia" May 4 6
2 each of other recent publications of the Council, including last four New Souths
10 Fleming pamphlets
10 price lists

MRS. SHUBAEL T. BEASLEY,
President,
4275 Gwynne Road, Memphis

MRS. CHARLES P. WOFFORD,
Vice-President, Convocation of Knoxville
Llewellyn Road, Johnson City

MRS. M. E. NELLUMS,
Vice-President, Convocation of Nashville,
Lynwood Boulevard, Nashville

MRS. WILLIAM CUNINGHAM,
Vice-President, Convocation of Memphis,
Arlington

MRS. GLENN D. WARD,
Secretary,
862 Sheridan Street, Memphis (7)

MRS. LAURENCE N. POLK,
Treasurer,
1608 Hillcrest Road, Chattanooga (5)

**Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council**

**Diocese of Tennessee**

MRS. JOHN R. WHEELER
Honorary President
McGannon Hall
Nashville, Tennessee

MRS. SIDNEY DALTON,
Custodian United Thank Offering,
113 Louise Avenue, Nashville

MRS. FRANK PRESTON,
Secretary Devotions,
Topside, Route 3, Knoxville

MRS. JOHN APPERSON,
Secretary Missions and Church Extension,
1786 Harbert Avenue, Memphis

MRS. JOHN CARTER
Secretary Christian Education,
828 E. Churchwell, Knoxville

MRS. P. D. BOARDMAN,
Secretary Christian Social Relations,
319 W. 8th Street, Columbia

MRS. CARL GRAVES,
Secretary Promotion,
2379 Parkway Place, Memphis

Columbia, Tenn.
May 31-49

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.N.E.
Atlanta, 3-Ga.

Dear Sirs;

The Summer Conference of the Woman's Aux. will meet at the DuBose Conference Center Monteagle-June 28-July 8-this will have a complete turn over each week-the course being taught-it envolves several hundred women from the entire State-

I have been asked to present Christian Social Realtions for both weeks-I would so greatly appreciate as much free information as I can to present the Southern Regional Council as one of the most important phases of this work-leaflets-anything and as much as you can spare-

I am especially interested in "THE HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY" it was voted at the State meeting of the United Council of Church Women held in April in Nashville, to be used through-out the state in connection with the book "OUR CHILDREN IN A CHRISTIAN AMERICA"

Please send me as many of these as possible.
And anything else.

Sincerely

Virginia Boardman

Mrs.P.D.Boardman
319 W.8th St
Columbia, Tenn.

SRC - Exhibits

JB 6/9/49

June 9, 1949

Miss Marjorie E. Moore
Managing Editor
Foreign Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention
P. O. Box 5148
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Miss Moore:

We are mailing to you the things you kindly wrote for on June 6.

We are delighted that you will help in getting them to those at the conference.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending:
punch pamphlets
Universal Declaration of Human Rights
50 each of last three New Souths

# THE FOREIGN MISSION BOARD

*of the Southern Baptist Convention*

2037 MONUMENT AVENUE • RICHMOND 20 • VIRGINIA

M. THERON RANKIN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

JOSEF NORDENHAUG, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
MARJORIE E. MOORE, MANAGING EDITOR
THE COMMISSION

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO BOX 5148, RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA


June 6, 1949


RECEIVED
JUN 8 1949
Southern Regional Council


Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

For a missionary conference for young women which I am to conduct June 16-22, I would be grateful for a small supply of your pamphlet "What Kind of South Do you Want?"

I could also use a supply of sample copies of New South.

Fifty copies of each would be a great help and would be well used to introduce young Baptist women to your organization.

If you have other free material I shall be more than glad to make it available to them. Please ship this literature to me as follows:

Miss Marjorie E. Moore
Y.W.A. Camp
Ridgecrest, North Carolina

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie E. Moore

MEM:it

Today!

June 15, 1949

Mrs. Ethel W. Kight, President
Georgia Congress of Colored Parents
and Teachers
403 East Depot Street
LaGrange, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Kight:

Thank you for your letter of June 14.

I talked with Mrs. Jackson at Morris Brown about the literature display and she was most cooperative. We will have the materials set up before the Convention begins on Sunday. Free materials will be so indicated, and prices will be clearly marked, so that if anybody wishes to "serve himself" he may freely do so!

I will come out on Monday and will look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor

SRC - Exhibits

# Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS

403 E. DEPOT STREET

**LaGrange, Georgia**

June 14, 1949

Miss Elizabeth Taylor
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Miss Taylor:

We shall be quite pleased to have you arrange a display of your literature at the National Convention which will be held June 19, 20, and 21 at Morris Brown College

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ethel M. Wright, President
Georgia Congress of Colored Parents & Teachers

Rec'd 6/17
Ans. 6/17
Cy 5880-Seoc
Ms W. Ivy

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

June 10, 1949

Mrs. Ethel Kight
Georgia President
National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers
403 East Depot Street
LeGrange, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Kight:

Last February, when you were here making plans for the National Convention of Colored Parents and Teachers, I told you that I would be in touch with you later about the possibility of having some of the Southern Regional Council's literature at the Convention.

We would like to make every effort to acquaint a group as important as this one with the Council's work and to make available such services and materials as we have to offer. If you think well of our arranging a display of literature, perhaps some member of the Council staff could be on hand.

The enclosed publications list will give you an idea of the material that is available. Some of it can be distributed without charge; on some there is a charge of five, ten, fifteen cents or so.

My notes show that the meeting will be held June 19, 20, and 21, at Morris Brown College.

I'd appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor

cc: Mrs. Ada Jarnagin

# PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT: THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE

## I. HISTORY OF EXHIBIT

Both the origin of and response to THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE are indicative of the widespread need for visual material:

### A. Origin

Late in 1942, The Adult Council of the Henry Street Settlement, which is composed of "ordinary citizens from a variety of national backgrounds", met to consider how it could best help in the war effort. The group decided that the problem of the minorities was one of the most vital and it concluded that prejudice was due, first, to economic causes and, second, to ignorance and lack of understanding. Furthermore, it was generally agreed that no real victory had resulted from World War I; and such questions arose as "What made the victory a failure?" How can we avoid repeating it?"

To answer these questions, the Adult Council held weekly meetings where the causes for this failure were studied together with some of the various plans for a post-war world. These discussions naturally emphasized the Four Freedoms; and the Four Freedoms, in turn, led the discussions back to the problem of minorities.

At this point, Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work was invited to address the group. Dr. Lindeman talked about the problem of minorities and particularly stressed "the Negro problem". He pointed out that three quarters of the world is "colored"; that these "colored" peoples are becoming more and more politically and racially conscious; and that unless we accord them equal rights and understanding trouble will inevitably follow in the post-war world. After Dr. Lindeman's talk, the Adult Council decided to sponsor a project which would illustrate the contribution of minority groups. The Council's leader, Miss Rose Wasserman, then suggested an exhibit about the Negro. After contacting various organizations, she soon found there was very little organized, visual material available.

Among the organizations contacted, Miss Wasserman came to The Council Against Intolerance in America, where she spoke with John Becker, Public Relations Advisor for the Council. As Mr. Becker agreed that there was definite need for visual material, he offered to plan and execute the present exhibit.

### B. Response

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE was first presented by The Council Against Intolerance in America at the Henry Street Settlement (New York City), on February 27, 1944. Over two thousand persons came to see it. And, although this initial showing received very little publicity, the Council immediately received many requests to borrow the exhibit. These re-

quests came from a variety of organizations such as High Schools, Junior High Schools and Elementary Schools in New York City, a library in North Carolina, a Quaker School in Delaware, The Groton School, The National Conference of the NAACP (which will be held in Chicago), etc. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that requests will multiply as the exhibit continues to be shown and therefore, the Council now (May, 1944) has ten duplications of the original exhibit.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT:

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE is the kind of exhibit which is described by educators as "visual education" and its manner of presentation is not unlike the popular picture-magazines, such as Life, Look, and Pic, which make use of a small amount of text together with a great many photographs. As the purpose of the exhibit is to stimulate interest in and thinking about the American Negro, both the text and the ninety-six photographs in the exhibit concentrate attention exclusively on the American Negro's contribution to our culture, history and present-day life.

The exhibit consists of twenty-three large placards (there are twenty-two single placards, 20" x 30", and one double placard, 40" x 30"; in addition, for use out of New York City, there is an alternate placard #20-A, 20" x 30"; the purpose and use of this placard is described below -- see number III-5-B), and on each of these placards are mounted from one to eight photographs. The placards are arranged in three main categories in addition to a kind of pictorial introduction and conclusion. The introductory placard has four photographs which illustrate the elementary statement that the Negro is "a farmer, a worker, a writer and a hero." The idea of this placard is to suggest that the Negro is not, say, only a janitor but that, like other people, he is capable of and actually found doing work in all walks of American life.

The first main group of placards is concerned with the Negro's background and with his cultural contributions to America. This group illustrated that although the Negro's origin in Africa was different from the white man's, it was not therefore merely "savage" or "barbarous" in origin, and the photographs go on to show how profoundly American culture our language, poetry and music, for example - has been influenced by the original Negro culture. There are in addition many photographs of Negroes who have been and are eminent in the arts.

The second group is concerned with Negro intelligence and its purpose is to show that the Negro, when given opportunity and education, is as intelligent as any one else. In proof of this, statistics are quoted from Army I. Q. tests from World War I. The placards of this group show Negro writers, poets, educators, doctors and architects and there is a list of books written by these Negroes and about them.

The third group is concerned with the Negro in our history and particularly with his patriotic record in fighting for democracy at home and abroad. The first photograph in this group shows the tomb of Crispus

Attucks and the legend reads "All of us know about Paul Revere, the white hero, but how many of us know about Crispus Attucks, another hero, a Negro, the first American to be shot by the British in the American Revolution"? This is followed by pictures of American Negro heroes in the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I and, of course, World War II.

The concluding three placards sum up the exhibit by asking the observer to think about what he has seen. The first of these placards shows Negro and white children playing together and bears a caption to the effect that race prejudice is not inherent in children, that is, that they learn it ffom their elders. The second placard shows Negro and white adults working and playing together -- in defense industries, at a union meeting, in a housing project, and at the Stage Door Canteen. The last placard is a kind of photographic map; in the center there is the American Flag and from the flag lines radiate to photographs of people in the Caribbean, South America, Africa, India, the Philippines, the East Indies and China. The idea is to indicate how all these "colored" peoples (three quarters of the population of the world is not "white") look to our treatment of the American Negro to see what we really mean when we talk of the Four Freedoms.

In other words, the stakes for our understanding of the American Negro and his importance to the common welfare of our nation are high because, since Pearl Harbor, he has suddenly -- and through no act of his own -- become our bond with all these "colored" peoples of the earth. If we sacrifice it, we sacrifice our trust with the majority of mankind.

## III. TERMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR BORROWING EXHIBIT:

1. Written Request - Organizations which wish to use THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE must write to the Council Against Intolerance in America, 17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y., stating the place and time for which the exhibit is wanted.

2. Cost - In all cases, the exhibit is expressed to the borrower c.o.d., and must be sent back express prepaid. As the exhibit is packed in a wooden box weighing approximately 50 pounds, this expense is nominal. Other than express charges, there is no additional charge for public schools. Other schools and organizations should pay what they can. The reason why there is no fixed charge is that the Council cannot estimate an organization's ability to pay and it is our hope that the exhibit will have nation-wide circulation. However, all funds received from the use of the exhibit will go towards the making of duplications. As each set costs $125.00, this means that for each amount of $125.00 received, another exhibit can tour the country. Also, if an organization wishes to purchase the exhibit outright (for distribution to its branches), the cost is $125.00 including the wooden case for shipping.

3. Time - The time suggested for displaying the exhibit is one week

(for schools which are not open nights), two weeks for all other schools and organizations (because with nightly exhibits, there is a better opportunity for community participation).

4. Display - Any room is ample for the showing of the exhibit. If the room is cleared of furniture, more attention is naturally given the placards. The placards can be hung on nails (each placard has a hanger on its back) or placed on a wall-ledge or shelf. The placards are numbered from 1 to 23, and should be displayed in this order. It is advisable to have some one responsible in the room or hall where the exhibit is shown; this not only will insure protection of the placards, but the person can instruct visitors to "follow the numbers" as indicated on the placards.

5. Borrower's cooperation in advance: - The exhibit will arrive ready for showing. However, to insure your success of the showing, the following suggestions are offered:

   A. Books - Placard Number 13 bears the inscription, "And here are some books by American Negroes and about them." Below this inscription, there is a photograph of these books together with the list of books photographed. As soon as arrangements have been made to borrow the exhibit, The Council will send you in advance, a copy of this book list. The Council will also supply the list to your library with a letter stating its purpose if you will advise us where to write. Go to your local library and borrow all or most of these books and display them next to Placard 13. If your local library hasn't most of these books, ask the library to borrow them for you from the main library, and, if by any chance, most of these books are not available from your library, find out why; they are all authoritative books.

   B. Placard 20-A - Placard 20-A is an alternate placard. It follows Placard 20, which bears the inscription, "And these Public Servants are in New York City." This Placard 20 should be used in New York. But outside of New York, Placard 20-A can be used in addition or as a substitution. Placard 20-A bears the inscription, "And These Public Servants are In This Community." Other than the inscription, this placard is blank.

   If you wish to make use of Placard 20-A, before the exhibit arrives, get photographs of the prominent Negroes in your state or community. These photographs need not be uniform in size. They can be thumb-tacked on to Placard 20-A, and below each photograph, attach a typewritten legend bearing the name of the person shown, and the title.

   C. Publicity

      1. If possible, print programs or notices announcing the exhibit. The Council will furnish you on request, a copy of the original program. All that need be done is change the place and date.

2. If there is an art class in your community or school, posters can be made announcing the title, time, and place of the exhibit.

3. Write your local newspaper, the neighboring churches, clubs and unions, inviting them to the exhibit. If a program is printed, this should be enclosed.

## IV. SUGGESTIONS TO SCHOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE EXHIBIT

Because it is important that the school in which The Negro In American Life is shown get the fullest possible benefit from the showing, these suggestions are given in order that the teacher can develop either classroom or all-school projects that will add to the interest of the exhibit.

1. COMMUNITY STUDY - Placard 20-A leaves space on which to place pictures of prominent Negroes in your state or in your city. In securing these pictures, students will become informed about contributions of Negroes in the development of the community.

2. LIBRARY - A list of books accompanies the exhibit (see 5-A above). School or public libraries should obtain the books in order that further study may be made on the whole Negro problem. The exhibit can, thus, be a springboard from which further exploration may be made.

3. ART CLASSES - In addition to providing an attractive setting, making advertising posters, helping to mount the community poster, art classes will find that Placard #6, which shows Africa's contribution to modern art and Placard #7, Africa's effect on costume design will be of interest.

4. HOME ECONOMICS - Classes in costume design will also be interested in Placard #7. Textile design owes much to African motifs. With this poster as a sample, further research may discover other debts that fashion owes to Africa. Write to the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, New York for help in this study.

5. SCIENCE CLASSES - "The Race of Mankind" is shown on placard #9. This tells in simple language, with engaging illustrations, the fundamental facts on the "race myth." It can be the basis of a thorough discussion of facts on the race question that will clear up much unscientific thinking on this subject.

6. ENGLISH - The exhibit may be the basis for themes, for oral discussion and for discovering other magazine articles and books on the subject. Reports of the books listed will add interest. Interviews with prominent Negroes in the community might make fruitful themes.

7. SOCIAL STUDIES - Perhaps these classes will provide the most meaty area for discussion of the exhibit and its importance to the world picture now. History classes may find further evidence of Negro participation

in our country's growth. Geography classes may explore the countries where "colored" peoples are now fighting for a better world.

8. ASSEMBLIES - Placards Nos. 4, 5, and 8 which show the Negroes' contribution to music may lead to a Negro musical program in assembly. Negro performers may be invited to participate, but the school's music department should participate too. Some time while the exhibit is in the school, a good speaker should be invited to address the students on the subject which the exhibit emunciates.

9. JOURNALISM CLASSES - should publicize the exhibit - advance stories on its coming, a feature story on facts it brings out when the showing is on and editorials about its importance.

10. THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE, may provide an inspiration, and supply a technique by which students may create such an exhibit on the contributions that other groups have made to American life.

11. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL to supplement the exhibit may be obtained from the Council Against Intolerance in America. This includes a map, "America - A Nation of One People from Many Countries"; a manual for senior high schools, "An American Answer to Intolerance"; a manual for elementary schools, "We're All Americans" and a monthly educational guide, "American Unity."

## V. SOURCES OF MATERIAL

The exhibit could not have been presented without the generous help which came from Mrs. Regina M. Andrews (115th St. Branch, New York Public Library), Miss Mary Brady (The Harmon Foundation), Louise Dahl-Wolfe, Rackham Holt, Harold Jackman, Paul Kellogg (Survey Associates, Inc.), Mrs. Catherine A. Latimer (Schomburg Collection, New York Public Library), Mrs. Michelle Murphy (The Brooklyn Museum), James Johnson Sweeney and Youthbuilders, Inc.

All the photographers and organizations furnishing photographs have been particularly generous. The list includes: Alexander Alland, Associated Publishers, The Brooklyn Museum, The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Julien Bryan, Rudolph Burckhardt, The Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, Louise Dahl-Wolfe, Phyllis Dearborn, Doubleday Doran and Company, The East and West Association, Harper Brothers, Fritz Henle, The Harmon Foundation, India Official Photograph, Sol Libsohn, The William Morris Agency, Martin Munkacsi, The Museum of Modern Art, The Netherlands Information Bureau, The New York Theatre Guild, The Office of War Information, the 115th Street Branch New York Public Library, Richard Pilant, P. H. Polk, the Schomburg Collection (New York Public Library), Soichi Sunami, Tuskegee Institute, The Vandamm Studio and Carl Van Vechten.

Council Against Intolerance in America

17 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

12/10

File:

"BAE STATISTICS BACKING NOVEMBER 1948 NEW SOUTH ARTICLE"

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B.A.E. ~~at the request of the~~ for the S-R-C."

O.K.'d.

R.R. Nichols, BAE

Sept 9, '45

All farm operators, Owners, all Tenants, and sharecroppers, white and nonwhite, 13 Southern States

## White

| | All farm operators 1945 Number | All farm operators 1940 Number | All farm operators 1930 Number | Owners 1/ 1945 Number | Owners 1/ 1940 Number | Owners 1/ 1930 Number | All Tenants 2/ 1945 Number | All Tenants 2/ 1940 Number | All Tenants 2/ 1930 Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 5,169,954 | 5,377,728 | 5,372,578 | 3,755,946 | 3,498,079 | 3,365,674 | 1,375,745 | 1844,015 | 1954,137 |
| Alabama | 156,139 | 158,382 | 163,566 | 94,908 | 79,415 | 74,441 | 60,867 | 78,573 | 88,545 |
| Arkansas | 147,494 | 159,649 | 162,755 | 98,129 | 90,083 | 77,554 | 48,816 | 68,989 | 84,590 |
| Florida | 50,724 | 52,490 | 47,923 | 42,571 | 39,420 | 33,818 | 6,363 | 11,465 | 11,359 |
| Georgia | 155,486 | 156,901 | 168,809 | 90,999 | 75,163 | 68,721 | 63,523 | 80,772 | 98,754 |
| Kentucky | 232,542 | 247,347 | 237,395 | 171,141 | 165,440 | 153,228 | 60,969 | 81,447 | 83,507 |
| Louisiana | 80,164 | 90,423 | 87,675 | 53,368 | 49,125 | 42,656 | 26,263 | 40,787 | 44,338 |
| Mississippi | 121,215 | 131,552 | 129,775 | 80,959 | 73,839 | 63,397 | 39,347 | 56,750 | 65,448 |
| North Carolina | 213,139 | 218,008 | 202,835 | 144,444 | 135,990 | 131,734 | 68,163 | 81,482 | 80,476 |
| Oklahoma | 153,586 | 166,115 | 180,929 | 91,778 | 75,003 | 69,380 | 61,128 | 90,346 | 110,770 |
| South Carolina | 78,609 | 76,251 | 80,506 | 49,280 | 42,783 | 38,478 | 28,874 | 32,990 | 41,406 |
| Tennessee | 206,902 | 219,642 | 210,519 | 149,307 | 140,557 | 123,694 | 57,217 | 78,656 | 86,248 |
| Texas | 339,027 | 365,249 | 409,426 | 215,583 | 190,067 | 169,879 | 120,914 | 171,852 | 236,321 |
| Virginia | 138,096 | 139,795 | 130,937 | 113,493 | 104,424 | 96,656 | 23,375 | 34,303 | 32,822 |
| South | 2,093,123 | 2,181,804 | 2,213,050 | 1,395,960 | 1,261,309 | 1133,636 | 665,819 | 908,412 | 1,064,584 |
| Remainder of North | 3,076,831 | 3,195,924 | 3,159,528 | 2,359,986 | 2,236,770 | 2,232,038 | 709,926 | 935,603 | 889,553 |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

## Nonwhite

| | All farm operators 1945 Number | All farm operators 1940 Number | All farm operators 1930 Number | Owners 1/ 1945 Number | Owners 1/ 1940 Number | Owners 1/ 1930 Number | All Tenants 2/ 1945 Number | All Tenants 2/ 1940 Number | All Tenants 2/ 1930 Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 689,215 | 719,071 | 916,070 | 205,917 | 201,098 | 202,720 | 482,676 | 517,256 | 710,228 |
| Alabama | 67,230 | 73,364 | 93,829 | 18,382 | 15,692 | 15,931 | 48,823 | 57,651 | 77,875 |
| Arkansas | 51,275 | 57,025 | 79,579 | 11,469 | 10,553 | 11,455 | 39,794 | 46,453 | 68,101 |
| Florida | 10,435 | 9,758 | 11,043 | 6,467 | 5,515 | 5,576 | 3,922 | 4,203 | 5,378 |
| Georgia | 70,411 | 59,132 | 86,789 | 12,352 | 10,018 | 11,081 | 58,015 | 49,078 | 75,626 |
| Kentucky | 5,959 | 5,547 | 9,104 | 3,080 | 3,164 | 4,175 | 2,876 | 2,377 | 4,914 |
| Louisiana | 49,131 | 59,584 | 73,770 | 11,826 | 11,187 | 10,503 | 37,278 | 48,380 | 63,213 |
| Mississippi | 142,313 | 159,540 | 182,888 | 25,346 | 23,427 | 22,650 | 116,908 | 136,069 | 160,169 |
| North Carolina | 74,273 | 60,268 | 76,873 | 19,841 | 18,245 | 19,711 | 54,414 | 41,994 | 57,139 |
| Oklahoma | 11,204 | 13,572 | 22,937 | 6,543 | 6,082 | 8,334 | 4,643 | 7,475 | 14,559 |
| South Carolina | 69,136 | 61,307 | 77,425 | 17,963 | 17,084 | 15,992 | 51,155 | 44,194 | 61,362 |
| Tennessee | 27,529 | 27,975 | 35,138 | 7,380 | 6,886 | 7,832 | 20,137 | 21,079 | 27,272 |
| Texas | 45,950 | 52,753 | 86,063 | 22,024 | 20,115 | 20,636 | 23,878 | 32,610 | 65,339 |
| Virginia | 34,955 | 35,090 | 39,673 | 23,109 | 22,250 | 24,448 | 11,801 | 12,804 | 15,148 |
| South | 659,801 | 674,915 | 875,111 | 185,782 | 170,219 | 178,324 | 473,644 | 504,367 | 696,105 |
| Remainder of North | 29,414 | 44,156 | 40,959 | 20,135 | 30,879 | 24,396 | 9,032 | 12,889 | 14,123 |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

1/ Full owners and part owners combined.
2/ Includes sharecroppers.
3/ Census reports sharecroppers for South only. U.S. total includes 3 states in the North (Delaware, Mary

Bureau of the Census.

...ation,

Southern States, Number 1930, 1940, and 1945; percentage change 1930-40, 1940-45, 1930-1945

ET

ET (2)

| ...ite | Share Croppers 3/ 1945 Number | 1940 Number | 1930 Number | Percentage change: all farms 1930-40 | 1940-45 | 1930-45 | Owners 1930-40 | 1940-45 | 1930-45 | All Tenants 1930-40 | 1940-45 | 1930-45 | Croppers 1930-40 | 1940-45 | 1930-45 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54,137. | 176,260. | 242,173. | 383,381. | -0.1 | -3.9 | -3.8 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 11.6 | -5.6 | -25.4 | -29.6 | -36.8 | -27.2 | -54.0 | U. S. |
| 8,545. | 15,171. | 22,036. | 37,562 | -3.2 | -1.4 | -4.5 | 6.7 | 19.5 | 27.5 | -11.3 | -22.5 | -31.3 | -41.3 | -31.2 | -59.6 | Alabama |
| 4,590. | 11,895. | 14,544. | 29,569 | -1.9 | -7.6 | -9.4 | 16.2 | 8.9 | 26.5 | -18.4 | -29.2 | -42.3 | -50.8 | -18.2 | -59.8 | Arkansas |
| 1,359. | 963. | 2,345. | 3,423 | 9.5 | -3.4 | 5.8 | 16.6 | 8.0 | 25.9 | 0.9 | -44.5 | -44.0 | -31.5 | -58.9 | -71.9 | Florida |
| 8,754. | 25,179. | 31,631. | 51,404 | -7.1 | -0.9 | -7.9 | 9.4 | 21.1 | 32.4 | -18.2 | -21.4 | -35.7 | -38.5 | -20.4 | -51.0 | Georgia |
| 3,507. | 16,184. | 22,026. | 27,134 | 4.2 | -6.0 | -2.0 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 11.7 | -2.5 | -25.1 | -27.0 | -18.8 | -26.5 | -40.4 | Kentucky |
| 4,338. | 6,110. | 12,082. | 17,214 | 3.1 | -11.3 | -8.6 | 15.2 | 8.6 | 25.1 | -8.0 | -35.6 | -40.8 | -29.8 | -49.4 | -64.5 | Louisiana |
| 5,448. | 15,036. | 23,373. | 32,201 | 1.4 | -7.9 | -6.6 | 16.5 | 9.6 | 27.7 | -13.2 | -30.7 | -39.9 | -27.6 | -35.7 | -53.5 | Mississippi |
| 0,476. | 28,577. | 33,497. | 34,286 | 7.5 | -2.2 | 5.1 | 11.7 | 6.2 | 18.7 | 1.3 | -16.3 | -15.3 | -2.3 | -14.7 | -16.7 | North Carolina |
| 0,770. | 2,086. | 3,944. | 16,495 | -8.2 | -7.5 | -15.1 | 8.1 | 22.4 | 32.3 | -18.4 | -32.3 | -44.8 | -76.1 | -47.1 | -87.4 | Oklahoma. |
| 1,406. | 10,722. | 11,413. | 17,892 | -5.3 | 3.1 | -2.4 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 28.1 | -20.3 | -12.5 | -30.3 | -36.2 | -6.1 | -40.1 | South Carolina |
| 6,248. | 21,700. | 27,620. | 33,745 | 4.3 | -5.8 | -1.7 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 20.7 | -8.8 | -27.3 | -33.7 | -18.2 | -21.4 | -35.7 | Tennessee |
| 36,321. | 14,660. | 24,949. | 68,874 | -10.8 | -7.2 | -17.2 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 26.9 | -27.3 | -29.6 | -48.8 | -63.8 | -41.2 | -78.7 | Texas |
| 2,822 | 6,397. | 10,341. | 10,456 | 6.8 | -1.2 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 4.5 | -31.9 | -28.8 | -1.1 | -38.1 | -38.8 | Virginia |
| 64,584. | 174,680. | 239,801 | 380,356. | -1.4 | -4.1 | -5.4 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 23.1 | -14.7 | -26.7 | -37.5 | -37.0 | -27.2 | -54.1 | South |
| 89,553. | | | | 1.2 | -3.7 | -2.6 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | -24.1 | -20.2 | | | | Nonsouth |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,228. | 270,296. | 299,118. | 392,897. | -21.5 | -4.2 | -24.8 | -0.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | -27.2 | -6.7 | -32.0 | -23.9 | -9.6 | -31.2 | U. S. |
| 7,875. | 15,947. | 19,334. | 27,572 | -21.8 | -8.4 | -28.3 | -1.5 | 17.1 | 15.4 | -26.0 | -15.3 | -37.3 | -29.9 | -17.5 | -42.2 | Alabama |
| 8,101. | 25,482. | 33,122. | 45,465 | -28.3 | -10.1 | -35.6 | -7.9 | 8.7 | 0.1 | -31.8 | -14.3 | -41.6 | -27.1 | -23.1 | -44.0 | Arkansas |
| 5,378. | 1,217. | 1,062. | 1,393 | -11.6 | 6.9 | -5.5 | -1.1 | 17.3 | 16.0 | -21.8 | -6.7 | -27.1 | -23.8 | 14.6 | -12.6 | Florida |
| 5,626. | 34,499. | 29,303. | 49,450 | -31.9 | 19.1 | -18.9 | -9.6 | 23.3 | 11.5 | -35.1 | 18.2 | -23.3 | -40.7 | 17.7 | -30.2 | Georgia |
| 4,914. | 1,884. | 1,507. | 3,116 | -39.1 | 7.4 | -34.5 | -24.2 | -2.7 | -26.2 | -51.6 | 21.0 | -41.5 | -51.6 | 25.0 | -39.5 | Kentucky |
| 3,213. | 19,111. | 27,549. | 32,214 | -19.2 | -17.5 | -33.4 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 12.6 | -23.5 | -22.9 | -41.0 | -14.5 | -30.6 | -40.7 | Louisiana |
| 60,169. | 82,038. | 102,110. | 102,992. | -12.8 | -10.8 | -22.2 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 11.9 | -15.0 | -14.1 | -27.0 | -0.9 | -19.7 | -20.3 | Mississippi. |
| 57,139. | 34,110. | 26,803. | 34,805 | -21.6 | 23.2 | -3.4 | -7.4 | 8.7 | 0.7 | -26.5 | 29.6 | -4.8 | -23.0 | 27.3 | -2.0 | North Carolina |
| 14,559. | 358. | 1,008. | 4,560 | -40.8 | -17.4 | -51.2 | -27.0 | 7.6 | -21.5 | -48.7 | -37.9 | -68.1 | -77.9 | -64.5 | -92.2 | Oklahoma |
| 1,362. | 27,394. | 22,061. | 31,046 | -20.8 | 17.4 | -10.7 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 12.3 | -28.0 | 15.8 | -16.6 | -28.9 | 24.2 | -11.8 | South Carolina |
| 7,272. | 12,154. | 13,870. | 16,559 | -20.4 | -1.6 | -21.7 | -12.1 | 7.2 | -5.8 | -22.7 | -4.5 | -26.2 | -16.2 | -12.4 | -26.6 | Tennessee |
| 5,339. | 9,847. | 14,872. | 36,248 | -38.7 | -12.9 | -46.6 | -2.5 | 9.5 | 6.7 | -50.1 | -26.8 | -63.5 | -59.0 | -33.8 | -72.8 | Texas |
| 5,148 | 5,622. | 5897. | 6,797 | -11.6 | -0.4 | -11.9 | -9.0 | 3.9 | -5.5 | -15.5 | -7.8 | -22.1 | -13.2 | -4.7 | -17.3 | Virginia |
| 96,105. | 269,663. | 298,498. | 392,217 | -22.9 | -2.2 | -24.6 | -4.5 | 9.1 | 4.2 | -27.5 | -6.1 | -32.0 | -23.9 | -9.7 | -31.2 | South |
| 14,173. | | | | 7.8 | -33.4 | -28.2 | 26.6 | -34.8 | -17.5 | -8.7 | -29.9 | -36.0 | | | | Nonsouth |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

...re, Maryland, and West Virginia) not included in the list by States shown for the South. Not showing a nonsouth share.

Annual average number of farms employed on farms, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1947, and percentage change in number, 1935-40, 1940-45, and 1945-47, U.S. South and Non South

| | Total (1,000) | Family[1] workers (1,000) | Hired workers (1,000) | Percentage Change: year | Total | Family workers | Hired workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 11,131. | 8,702 | 2,429 | | | | |
| 1940 | 10,585 | 8,019 | 2,566 | 1935-40 | -4.9% | -7.8% | 5.6% |
| 1945 | 9,844. | 7,726 | 2,118. | 1940-45 | -7.0% | -3.7% | -17.5% |
| 1947 | 10,157. | 7,930. | 2,227. | 1945-47 | 3.2% | 2.6% | 5.1% |
| **South** | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 6,019. | 4,914. | 1105. | | | | |
| 1940 | 5,605.[1] | 4371.[1] | 1234. | 1935-40 | -6.9% | -11.1% | 11.7% |
| 1945 | 5,069. | 4,092. | 977. | 1940-45 | -9.6% | -6.4% | -20.8% |
| 1947 | 5,223. | 4,214. | 1,009. | 1945-47 | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.3% |
| **South Atlantic** | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 2,205.[2] | 1,686. | 519. | | | | |
| 1940 | 2,025. | 1,533. | 492. | 1935-40 | -8.2% | -9.1% | -5.2% |
| 1945 | 1,851. | 1,449. | 402. | 1940-45 | -8.6% | -5.5% | -18.3% |
| 1947 | 1,920. | 1,511. | 409. | 1945-47 | 3.7% | 4.3% | 1.7% |
| **East South Central** | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 1,874. | 1,650. | 224. | | | | |
| 1940 | 1,748. | 1,465. | 283. | 1935-40 | -6.7% | -11.2% | 26.3% |
| 1945 | 1,553. | 1,350. | 203. | 1940-45 | -11.2% | -7.8% | -28.3% |
| 1947 | 1,586. | 1,379. | 207. | 1945-47 | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.0% |
| **West South Central** | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 1,940. | 1,578. | 362. | | | | |
| 1940 | 1,832. | 1,373. | 459. | 1935-40 | -5.6% | -13.0% | 26.8% |
| 1945 | 1,665. | 1,293. | 372. | 1940-45 | -9.1% | -5.8% | -19.0% |
| 1947 | 1,717. | 1,324. | 393. | 1945-45 | 3.1% | 2.4% | 5.6% |
| **Non South** | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 5,112. | 3,788. | 1324. | | | | |
| 1940 | 4,980. | 3,648. | 1332. | 1935-40 | -2.6% | -3.7% | 0.6% |
| 1945 | 4,775. | 3,634. | 1,141. | 1940-45 | -4.1% | -.4% | -14.3% |
| 1947 | 4,934. | 3,716. | 1,218. | 1945-47 | 3.3% | 2.3% | 6.7% |

Not available by Color.

U.S. Dept. of Agr. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

1/ Includes farm operators.

2/ South Atlantic includes Delaware, Maryland & West Virginia that are excluded in the other table.

Farm Tenure
SRC - Tenant Project
Study

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

*Chapel Hill, N. C.*

February 23, 1948

Dr. George Mitchell
Director, Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I went by the day after you were here to see Charles Mangum and take up with him the question of the pamphlet you had in mind for him to write. He seemed very much interested in the idea and seemed concerned particularly about how long he would have to do it in, since he is now going over the typist's final draft of his manuscript and knows that he works slowly on account of his physical infirmity. When I told him you had no particular deadline he seemed quite favorably disposed to the idea. He did not, of course, commit himself, but I believe your letter will find a favorable reception, or will have found it, if you have already written, as I have not seen him within the last few days.

George Scheer said that while you were here you happened to mention the fact that your father had tried some new medicine suggested by a relative, I believe, at Harvard. My father, Colonel W. A. Blair of Winston-Salem, who is, I believe, a little older than your father, is becoming very weak. If you would be good enough to give me a little more information about this medicine, which I gathered was very new, and intended for very elderly people, I should like to check to be sure that our doctors at home know about it.

It was a great pleasure to meet you here, and I hope, whenever you are in Chapel Hill, you will drop in to see us at the Press.

Very truly yours,

John Fries Blair

John Fries Blair

SRC - Tenancy
~~Pub~~
Farm
Tenure
Study

March 17, 1948

Professor Charles Mangum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Professor Mangum:

When I was in Chapel Hill about mid-February, I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. John Fries Blair about the possibility of interesting you in doing a pamphlet for the Council. Guy Johnson told me some months ago about the book you have finished on the laws of farm tenancy.

Having done some work on the Federal end with reform of tenancy, I have long been interested in what could be done through state legislation. My general understanding is that most Southern states wrote the existing statutes shortly after the Civil War and have done very little tinkering with them since; further, that there are laws that merely clear the track for private contracts, making sure that the landlord is protected in power to collect rent.

What I should like to see is something on the Danish or Irish model, perhaps requiring written leases, leases automatically renewed unless cancelled by advance written notice, and provision for compensation for improvements, as well as something about minimum housing standards.

It would be a pity for the Council to set someone to digging all this out if you have done it already.

The notion was that we could pay you a flat fee of, say, a couple of hundred dollars and ask you to turn out the pamphlet.

We are in no great hurry, but would like to get it printed sometime before the end of 1948.

Do you think you could take on such a job?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

SRC - ~~Farm Tenure~~
Farm
Tenure Study

March 16, 1948

The Reverend Father Vincent J. O'Connell, S.M.
Chairman of The Catholic Committee of the South
2901 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Father O'Connell:

We want to get out a pamphlet on needed reforms in land tenure laws in the Southern States. Professor Charles Mangum of the University of North Carolina has completed the manuscript of a book on this subject, and we have some indication from him that he will do a brief version of the book as a Southern Regional Council pamphlet in the next several months.

I have always understood that such laws as are on the statute books of the Southern States regulating tenure of farm lands were written just after the Civil War by and for landlords and are in sharp contrast to the statutes long since prevailing in such countries as Denmark, Ireland and England. Thus we have no requirements that land leases be in writing and, so far as I know, no requirements for compensation of tenants for improvements made by them.

The whole matter is a field for private contract and, as you know, the contract is usually oral and between parties traditionally of very unequal power. I am convinced that a great deal of the bitterness and violence in the countryside results from misunderstandings about these oral and inadequately protective land renting agreements.

That is one phase of the problem and, unfortunately, a phase on which the Council thus far has nothing in writing.

The other phase is the statistics of growth in tenancy and land ownership. The Department of Commerce lately has issued a remarkable series of Census findings on changes in farm tenancy by race in the last several years. I have asked for a full set of these to be mailed to you.

The best source of information in the whole matter is, of course, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. They have maps and tables to illustrate almost anything.

I send you what little we have that may be useful. This includes Vance's "Wanted: The South's Future for The Nation" and Raper's "Machines in the Cotton Fields."*

We are preparing an article for New South on changes in land tenure, using the Census figures, but we have only just begun it.

- - - - - -

Mrs. Henry Havens is full-time field secretary for the Council. She is also, as she will have told you, Secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Province of Sewanee (Southeast) of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

I am mailing you today fifteen copies of the Civil Rights Report digest.* We have jealously collected ten cents a copy for these, and if your group can find the dollar and a half to send us, that would give us clean records. If that is awkward mechanically, they are presented with grace as minute return for the many favors of the Catholic Committee of the South.

I send you also two copies of a mimeographed pamphlet to accompany the digest.* We used it at the meeting here in Atlanta on February 27 and found it excellent. We are seeking the money to print it. Additional copies can be had as soon as we get them mimeographed. The additional copies of it will bring ten cents, too!

I do hope that the plans for new activity for the Council in New Orleans will be realized.

We were very pleased to have representation from among the Catholic women at the Civil Rights Meeting here.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Sent under separate cover.

*The Catholic Committee of the South*

REV. VINCENT J. O'CONNELL, S. M.
CHAIRMAN

2901 S. CARROLLTON AVE. NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

March 11, 1948

Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

This is just a short note asking for some information. Do you remember a study on land tenure which was mentioned at the annual SRC meeting? If you remember the study to which I am referring, and if the SRC has any brochures on the question, I would appreciate it if you would send me a single copy of each.

I had an interesting talk the other day with Jane Haveland (?). We talked of definite plans for building up an SRC meeting in New Orleans some time in May.

With every best wish,

Sincerely,

Vincent J. O'Connell

Vincent J. O'Connell, S.M.

vjo/mas

George - Could you send me about 15 copies of the resumé of the Civil Rights Report?

WC

SRC. Farm Tenancy Study

April 16, 1948

Mr. Charles S. Mangum, Jr.
510 East Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Mangum:

I quite see the difficulties in the way of a pamphlet. If there is any way to get through the difficulties, it probably will be by a personal conference. I expect to be in Chapel Hill within the next three weeks and shall hunt you up then and go and see Miss Cowles and see whether something could be worked out.

We will look for the Law Review article.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

April 12th '48

MRS. CHARLES S. MANGUM
510 EAST FRANKLIN STREET
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
Apr 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell:
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I received your letter of March 22nd but was so busy reading typed proof that I was forced to delay answering it until today. I turned in the manuscript on Saturday. I talked to Mr. M. T. VanHecke and Miss Cowles again about your proposition. They feel that what you want is something on the order of my last chapter on Suggested Reforms. They believe, and I concur, that the rest of the treatise is too much a case analysis and would not lend itself to a shortening process such as you suggest. I describe case after case and the different fact situations are very important in the general picture. The difference in the Vance Book and mine is very striking here. I

MRS. CHARLES S. MANGUM
510 EAST FRANKLIN STREET
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

very much doubt that I could compress this material and get anything at all readable for the clientele you would want to reach.

That brings us to the last chapter which is almost exactly what you would like to have. When you first wrote me, I had the idea of sending you this chapter of conclusions and suggested reforms. However, I talked to Miss. Cowles and she didn't seem enthusiastic. Her point of view is that I would be giving away my thunder. The Press would have to give its permission for the use of this chapter and it is reasonable to suppose that the pamphlet might hurt their sales.

After six years of work on this manuscript, I am of course very fed up with the subject. But if we can work out some arrangement which would be to the advantage of myself and your people, I might consider

MRS. CHARLES S. MANGUM
510 EAST FRANKLIN STREET
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

sending you this last chapter to print in pamphlet form. The press would of course have to give its consent to any such arrangement. You had better write Miss. Cowles and see what she has to say. I shall send the requested copy of the N. C. Law Review when it comes out. I should very much like to see you when you come to Chapel Hill.

Very truly yours,

Charles S. Mangum Jr.

SRC - Farm Tenure

January 4, 1949
Dict. December 30

Mr. Paul V. Maris, Director
Farm Ownership Division
Farmers Home Administration
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Paul:

I am at last returning the manuscript you very kindly sent me way back early in November.

I read it with care and much interest.

You wisely avoid the polemics which my temperament would have put in. I think in the avoidance, though, the story lacks roundness. I think I can see sticking through its structure the bones of the file materials of which it is built. Probably as a Government document that is the persuasive way to put the case. What I am trying to say is that you are making an exciting argument, and it is put, either by contrivance or by accident, without excitement.

Here are some small points: Nothing is said about the vast decline in sharecropping in the war period. Many big places must have gone out of sharecropping and into some kind of wage hand working. Many of these will have gone to cattle. Chiefly, of course, the land is still in big chunks in the ownership of individuals. You make (and all of us make) the argument for converting the going cotton plantation into family farms. But no one has yet dared the argument for converting the wage hand place, cotton or cattle, into family farm.

I wonder whether the argument that BAE developed about three years ago about two neighborhoods in California is proper to be put into your paper. You remember they examined a a factories-in-the-field neighborhood and, as its opposite, a community of family holdings.

Your setting out of the arguments in favor of converting to the family farm is admirable.

Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands come popping into the story unexpectedly. They belong, and I daresay the other chapters of your book will explain just their administrative connection. But if this present chapter be viewed as a unit, they do come jumping in without explanation or qualification as to their bearing on the general argument.

I greatly appreciate your kindness in letting me see the manuscript. I shall look forward to seeing it all in print.

With warmest regards to you and Mrs. Maris,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR~~

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1947
Southern Regional Council

DEC 17 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for the 10 copies of the November issue "New South". I am passing these around to members of the Farmers Home Administration staff who would be most interested in them.

I am eagerly awaiting your reactions to what I said about turning plantations into Farm Ownership farms.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul V. Maris

Paul V. Maris, Director
Farm Ownership Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

NOV 2 - 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks very much for your carbon copy the paper entitled "Recent Changes in Negro Farm Ownership."

It occurs to me that it would be something of a burden to read the entire chapter on Farm Ownership Farms so I am enclosing herewith the portion of it dealing with subdivisions. I would appreciate it if you would read it and return it with any suggestions you may have regarding it.

With best personal wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Paul V. Maris

Paul V. Maris, Director
Farm Ownership Division

Enclosure

~~Fact. Com.~~
SRC - Farm
Tenure Study

**ATLANTA UNIVERSITY**
**ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

March 9, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In reply to your recent request concerning the farm tenancy pamphlet, I regret to state that progress on this work has been somewhat slow. All winter I have been using what little time I could get trying to complete a manuscript on rural education for the North Carolina Press, which I am just finishing.

With the manuscript completed, I have begun to organize and study the farm tenancy material. I shall hope to have this material pretty well shaped up by the latter part of May.

Sincerely yours,

B. F. Bullock

B. F. Bullock
Rural Education

BFB:DEH

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Exec Com

February 24, 1949

Professor Benjamin Bullock
School of Education
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bullock:

The executive committee meets March 16. Could you give me, well before that date, some word as to progress and prospects on the farm tenancy legislation pamphlet?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

LWD ✓
Return HCF ✓

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

November 23, 1960

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

First let me tell you how pleased I am that you and Professor Pollitt thought of me in connection with what you consider one of your most important undertakings in recent years. Second let me say that I share your opinion about the importance of this study on the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the President in areas where civil rights problems are pressing.

I shall be very happy to comment upon Professor Pollitt's draft upon two conditions.

1. You must consider that my comments are made in my capacity as a student of civil rights law and not as a member of the Legislative Reference Service Staff.
2. My comments will be confined to questions of the powers and duties of the President under the Constitution and laws.

I am sure you understand that to comment on matters of policy, even as an individual, might impair my value as an advisor to any member of the Congress who might seek my opinion.

If these conditions are satisfactory to you, I shall look forward to receiving Professor Pollitt's draft about December 1.

Sincerely yours,

Vincent A. Doyle

Vincent A. Doyle
Legislative Attorney

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 5, ~~1961~~ 1961

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: HCF
CC: JC, BM

FROM: LWD

Here are some suggestions for distribution of the memo on executive action.

1. The initial presentation - this being arranged by HCF

2. Coincident with (1), mail to

   a. Board - with covering letter from HCF or JC, informing about plans for presentation

   b. State Directors - same covering letter

   c. Persons who were consultants in preparation of memo - with covering letter from HCF, which would include expression of thanks

   Note: letter should mention that we plan a release, but in meantime not for publication or quotation

3. Sometime after presentation, send to following, with covering letter by Dabbs or HCF

   a. Robert Kennedy
      (1) Harold Tyler (or his successor if named beforehand; send to successor whenever named)

   b. Dean Rusk
      (1) Chester Bowled
      (2) Director General of the Foreign Service (Waldemar J. Gallman as of 1959)

   c. McNamara
      (1) Vandiver (if appointed)
      (2) ~~Hickort~~ Zuckert
      (3) Connally

d. Ribicoff
   (1) Derthick - Office of Education

e. All members of CCR
   (1) new Director, if named; if not, to Bernhard
   (2) All members of <u>all</u> (not just southern) advisory committees

f. Weaver
   (1) new heads of URA, FHA, FNMA, PHA when announced

g. Lyndon Johnson (other covering letters could be mimeographed, although salutation should be typed in; this one should be typed all the way)
   (1) Margaret Garrity (or successor)

h. Archibald Carey

i. John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of Civil Service Commission
   (1) Warren B. Irons, Exec. Director of CSC

j. George V. Allen (and/or his successor in USIA when and if appointed)

4. Coincident with, or day or so later than (3), send to:

   a. Press - with a release. Would it be advisable - I am not sure - to restrict to the large dailies and news magazines, plus a few of the smaller ones which we know would give it serious treatment?

   b. Every member of incoming Congress. (No letter would be necessary; however HF might want to enclose a personal letter for a few Congressmen - e.g., Douglas, Javits, Humphries, Bolling - who have been past supporters)

   c. Friends

   d. Interagency

   e. I'll want to pick some names from Research List

Note: an additional 10 copies sent to Wofford Jan. 13, 1961

via air mail special

January 11, 1961

Mr. Harris Wofford
Democratic National Committee
1001 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harris:

Here are the reports and a copy of the letter which we have sent air mail special to Mr. Kennedy today. I also sent a copy of both the letter and the report, with a covering note to Kenneth O'Donnell, reiterating our hopes for an appointment. I will call you again, to get your reactions and further thoughts, before I call him.

We are sending you by regular mail six (6) copies of the Pollitt memorandum.

Whatever the outcome of the approach through O'Donnell, we will hold off on public release until I consult with you further.

I hope you like it.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 7.

P.S. --Your copies and those to Kennedy & O'Donnell are the only ones we are getting off today. The others will be sent regular mail tomorrow.

January 11, 1961

Mr. Kenneth P. O'Donnell
Special Assistant to Mr. John F. Kennedy
Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

We have today written Mr. Kennedy as enclosed, transmitting the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." I am taking this means of being sure that our letter and report come to your attention.

To request an appointment at this time is presumptuous, I know. But it seemed to us that the Council's insights into these problems might be helpful to current planning for the new Administration's action in this field.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3.
("The Federal Executive andCCivil Rights",
Letter to Mr. Kennedy from Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council Board List)

January 11, 1961

Honorable John F. Kennedy
Palm Beach,
Florida

My dear Mr. Kennedy:

On behalf of the officers and staff of the Southern Regional Council, I am pleased to submit to you this paper on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." It is our earnest hope that the analysis and recommendations presented in the report will prove helpful to you and your Administration, particularly with respect to Southern problems.

We realize that abundant advice on these problems is available to you from both private and official sources. We do feel, however, that the Southern Regional Council has a distinctive contribution to make. It is a wholly Southern organization, it is made up of men and women of both races, and it draws on many years' study and experience in the race relations of the South.

The demands on your time and energy just now must be beyond reckoning. But, if at all possible, we should welcome the opportunity to discuss the report with you before January 20, and to time the public release accordingly. This possibility, if it exists at all, must rest on the practical usefulness that you may see in such an appointment at this time.

In any event, we wish to assure you of our readiness to be of every possible service to you and your Administration as you seek the achievement of equal opportunity for all Americans.

Respectfully yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

1/12

MF -

Please send "Fed Exec" with my card to Helen Hill Miller.

H.

Sent 1/13/61

Mark Hahn

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sep.

14 [illegible]

January 12, 1961

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Kennedy:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. John F. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especially as they exist in the South. Let me take this opportunity also to assure you of the Southern Regional Council's readiness to be of service to you in every possible way.

For the time being, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

January 12, 1961

Mr. Harry Ashmore
Fund for the Republic
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Cousin Harry:

The mice have labored and brought forth the enclosed.

I hope the good efforts of your letter will be perceptible to you.

Certainly it had a considerable effect on us. In fact, as usual, your letter itself was a publishable essay. Many thanks for your counsel.

We have sent the document off to Kennedy and appropriate advisers, requesting an audience. I will let you know what, if anything, results.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.
P. S. -- Thanks, too, for the inscribed copy of The Other Side of Jordan, which joins a select and growing body of Ashmoriana. I must say that I am not holding the other end of the bridge very well just now. The latest dispatch from the battle front in Athens is a dead ringer for the Autherine Lucy Story. But we still have hopes.

HCF

January 12, 1961

Honorable Byron White
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. White:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especiallyes as they exist in the South. For the time being, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Ltr #

January 12, 1961

Mr. Sylvan Meyer
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dear Sylvan:

The enclosed report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" has been submitted to President-elect Kennedy and appropriate persons among his advisers. I hope you will find it an interesting and useful piece of work.

In due course, we plan to release the report publicly and give it somewhat wider distribution. But first we want to allow time for Mr. Kennedy and his aids to read it and to give us any reactions they wish. Therefore, for the time being, we are asking that the report be treated confidentially.

We will be pleased and grateful if you will give us your own reactions and comments.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

January 12, 1961

Mr. Harry Ashmore
Fund for the Republic
P. O. Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Cousin Harry:

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All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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HCF

Ltr #2

January 12, 1961

Mr. Theodore Sorenson
Office of the Hon. John F. Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sorenson:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especially as they exist in the South. For the timebbeing, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

SAME LTR. TO Jack Greenberg, Vincent Doyle, Sterling Tucker - ~~with memo to state directors and board members. Also enclosed:~~ one copy each of Presidential document.

January 12, 1961

Mr. Vincent Doyle
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doyle:

The enclosed document is the outcome of our labors on the subject of executive powers and civil rights.

Whatever merits the report has are in large part attributable to you and the others who reviewed Dan Pollitt's paper. Almost every one consulted has left his trace somewhere in the pages of the final document, to its great advantage. Most warmly and sincerely, thank you.

The report is being submitted to Mr. Kennedy and certain of his assistants. Later, we plan a public release. But that will be held off until the new Administration has had an opportunity to examine the findings and proposals. Consequently, we ask that there be no reproduction or quotation of the report until it has been publicly released.

Needless to say, we shall welcome any and all comments you may have regarding the report as it was finally done.

Once again, many thanks, and warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

January 12, 1961

Honorable Archibald Cox
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Cox:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especially as they exist in the South. For the time being, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

January 12, 1961

Mr. Louis Martin
Democratic National Committee
1001 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Martin:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especially as they exist in the South. For the time being, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

January 12, 1961

Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especially as they exist in the South. Let me take this opportunity also to assure you of the Southern Regional Council's readiness to be of service to you in every possible way.

For the time being, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.
cc: Mr. Geo. Reedy
c/o Sen. Johnson's Office

SAME LTR. TO: Clement, M. Wright, Dent, Wiley, Carlyle, and Dabbs.

(encls: Memo to board members and state directors and one copy each of Presidential document)

January 12, 1961

Rev. C. S. Cartwright
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest and Spruce
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Bert:

The enclosed document is the outcome of our labors on the subject of executive powers and civil rights.

Whatever merits the report has are in large part attributable to you and the others who reviewed Dan Pollitt's paper. Almost everyone consulted has left his trace somewhere in the pages of the final document, to its great advantage. Most warmly and sincerely, we thank you.

The report is being submitted to Mr. Kennedy and certain of his assistants. Later, we plan a public release. But that will be held off until the new Administration has had an opportunity to examine the findings and proposals. Consequently, we ask that there be <u>no reproduction or quotation of the report until it has been publicly released</u>.

Needless to say, we shall welcome any and all comments you may have regarding the report as it was finally done.

Once again, many thanks, and warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

INTEROFFICE MEMO, January 12, 1961

TO: MF, CC TO WF

FROM: LWD

LETTER A, to be individually written and sent board members listed below, along with mimeographed letter that is for board members and state directors:

Dear

The enclosed document is the outcome of our labors on the subject of executive powers and civil rights.

Whatever merits the report has are in large part attributable to you and the others who reviewed Dan Pollitt's paper. Almost everyone consulted has left his ~~xxx~~ trace somewhere in the pages of the final document, to its great advantage. Most warmly and sincerely, we thank you.

The report is being submitted to Mr. Kennedy and certain of his assistants. Later, we plan a public release. But that will be held off until the new Administration has had an opportunity to examine the findings and proposals. Consequently, we ask that there be <u>no reproduction or quotation of the report until it has been publicly released</u>.

Needless to say, we shall welcome any and all comments you may have regarding the report as it was finally done.

Once again, many thanks, and warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming

To: Cartwright
Clement
Marion Wright
Dent
Wiley
Carlyle
Dabbs

-1: individual ltrs to names listed on LWD's memo - see distribution

FROM: HCF, Exec Dir
RE: Report for ~~the~~ President-Elect Kennedy

TO: ALL BOARD MEMBERS AND STATE DIRECTORS

The staff, with the advisory help of the officers, has recently devoted a large part of its energies to the preparation of the enclosed report: The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. It is an analysis of the powers which the President has, without any further legislation ~~--the President has~~ to end or lessen racial discrimination, together with suggestions for their use. ~~Our Dir~~

This is being submitted to the President-elect and certain of his assistants. We shall ~~as soon as possible~~ inform you promptly of ~~their~~ any reaction to it.

Our present intention is to release the report to the press and to distribute it selectively to a number of interested persons and organizations. ~~We think~~ It is only courteous, however, that there be no publicity at this time, in case the new Administration may wish to discuss the findings and proposals with us. Consequently, we ask that there be no reproduction or quotation of ~~this~~ the report until it has been publicly released.

Needless to say, the staff will welcome any and all comments you may have regarding the document.

Best regards. ~~Harold C. Fleming~~

I am sure you will agree that Les Dunbar, who drafted the report, deserves our thanks for an ~~able~~ outstanding job, done under great pressure of time.

January 12, 1961

Mr. Meyer Feldman
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Feldman:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especially as they exist in the South. For the time being, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

January 13, 1961

President David J. McDonald
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Enclosed is a report which we have just completed on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." Knowing of your concern in this area, we felt that you might be particularly interested. The report is now being transmitted to Mr. Kennedy and members of his staff, and we are hopeful that it will have some bearing on the actions of the new Administration.

Certainly the events of the past year have again borne out the need for positive and forceful action on the national level to meet the continuing crises in the South.

With the pressures of school integration reaching deep into the "hard-core" states of the South, the Council's experience and resources continue to face steady demands. Certainly the current tragedy of New Orleans and the crisis in Georgia are potent reminders of the work yet to be done.

For these reasons, we hope that we may count on the United Steelworkers' annual contribution of $1,000 again this year.

Earlier we sent to you our 1960 report of program activities. The annual audit is in preparation and a copy will be sent to you as soon as it is completed.

Meanwhile, on behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express our gratitude for the past support of the United Steelworkers of America and our deep appreciation for the leadership you and the Union have given to the cause of human dignity.

With good wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.
BC w/encl. to Francis Shane

Same ltr to Fr. Hesburgh Want last P
Notre Dame

January 13, 1961

Mr. Berl Bernhard
Civil Rights Commission
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Berl:

The enclosed report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" has been submitted to President-elect Kennedy and appropriate persons among his advisers. I hope you will find it an interesting and useful piece of work.

In due course, we plan to release the report publicly and give it somewhat wider distribution. But first we want to allow time for Mr. Kennedy and his aides to read it and to give us any reactions they wish. Therefore, for the time being, we are asking that the report be treated confidentially.

We will be pleased and grateful if you will give us your own reactions and comments.

I am sending separately an additinnal five (5) copies which you may want to circulate to the other members of the Commission's staff who will be interested.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Enclosure - 1.

January 13, 1961

Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

We have today sent the enclosed letter and report to Mr. McDonald. Your help in furthering our request for the annual contribution will be greatly appreciated, as always, and I hope you will feel the report to the President-elect has merit.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your own untiring efforts and to wish you good fortune and continued success in the coming year.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON
TEXAS

United States Senate
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, D.C.

January 14, 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights".

I am glad to have the benefit of the views expressed in the report.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

1/16/61

Mildred,

Please send a copy of the exectutive report to Mr. August Heckscher with my card, and see that he is added to our all-purpose mailing list.

H.

20th Century Fund

done
1/18/61
MH

HAAS, WHITE & DOUGLAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 601 HAAS-HOWELL BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LEONARD HAAS
EDWARD S. WHITE
HAMILTON DOUGLAS, JR.
GEORGE A. HAAS
BENJ. B. BLACKBURN III

TELEPHONE
JACKSON 1-1151

January 16, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 201,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your letter of January 13th sending me a copy of the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

The report is another fine example of the work of the Council in preparing notable studies on the pressing problems of the Nation.

Best wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely,

Leonard Haas

Leonard Haas

LH:LPM

January 16, 1961

Miss Margaret Fisher
National Committee Against Discrimination
in Housing
426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Maggie:

Perhaps optimistically, we have assumed that you felt no strong concern about Dan Pollitt's analysis. Certainly the appointment of Bob Weaver must have warmed the cockles of your heart and given NCADH a new sense of secuitty,

Here is what we have put together. As you will see, we have avoided any sweeping, specific recommendations on housing, though there will inevitably be varying opinions about what we had to say. Such recommendations as there are coincide pretty much, I think, with the position of NCADH -- the need for a high-level committee being the main specific.

For the time being, we are not giving our report any publicity. It has been sent to Kennedy and selected persons in and out of his administration.

Since presumably we will all be dealing with the new administration for some time to come, your comments and criticisms will be valuable to us.

As ever,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

January 17, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 South Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

You're a kind fellow to send us "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" report. As you probably know, Harris had given me the opportunity to read Dan Pollitt's preliminary research which was splendid. This edited version is of great value to us. In a meeting with the Legal Division this morning I asked that they inform me of their reactions and submit relevant comments. When and if this is done I will pass them on to you.

We are adhering to your instructions and will make no derogatory comments about the study prior to the time when you give us permission.

One of these years we will have to get together.

Sincerely,

Berl I. Bernhard
Acting Staff Director

**MOREHOUSE COLLEGE**
**ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 17, 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I know President Mays will be happy to see this study when he returns toward the end of the month.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Butler T. Henderson

Butler T. Henderson
Assistant to the President

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

PR

# Harry S. Jones

January 17, 1961

TO: Harold Fleming

You will be interested in the two clippings enclosed.

Pete McKnight, after becoming editor of the Charlotte, has become quite conservative. He is now a member of the College Trustees, and goes along with them on the need for two junior colleges in Charlotte.

The SRC report on the President and Civil Rights is excellent. Congratulations on this fine piece of work.

file

H.S.J.

Please be sure Paul Rilling sees this.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

January 17, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I wish to acknowledge your report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," which I understand is confidential information at this time.

At the first opportunity I shall be glad to read this report and write you as to my opinion of the material.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Rose

Milton C. Rose
Secretary

MCR:rhh

M Ilton 8-9073
8-9074

Oliver W. Hill
Attorney-at-Law
Southern Aid Building

214 East Clay Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

January
17th
1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Conference, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I think you captured the best of everything that came out of the conference and expressed it with great clarity and force. I congratulate you upon an excellent job.

At the present time I am confined at home trying to fight off a cold and hoping that I will not have to miss the Inaugural ceremonies. I will look forward to seeing you in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver

OWH:ews

Oliver W. Hill

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

January 17, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. - Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for sending the 14 additional copies of the report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." If I have comments after reading it I shall be delighted to send them along. Meanwhile, I am distributing these to interested members of our board.

Sincerely,

Max

Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President

THE AARON E. NORMAN FUND, INC.
42 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

January 19, 1961.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of January 16 enclosing report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights". I will read this and let you have my comments as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Frank A. Weil

Frank A. Weil
Treasurer

FAW:BG

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SCHOOL OF LAW (BOALT HALL)
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

January 20, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Your paper on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" is altogether excellent. I subscribe to every recommendation, although I have some doubts, as I take it you have, on the policy of "Benign Quotas." I might at last come around to the necessity for some such formula, but to date it seems to me an impermissible distortion of constitutional standards. I continue hopeful that much the same result can be accomplished through negotiation and other programs which ingenuity can devise.

The study will, I am sure, have a real impact. Once it has been released (or simultaneously with release), I hope it will be possible for it to be published in toto or in summarized form in some periodical of substantial circulation.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert B. McKay

RBM:egh

January 20, 1961

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
Executive Director
The New World Foundation, Inc.
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Vernon:

Thanks for your favorable comments on our report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." However expectable you might think it, your wholehearted approval of the report is heartening to us.

The document is not so confidential that it should not be sent to your board members. We will probably be releasing it publicly within the next week or ten days. I must confess, however, that I stole a march on you with two of your board members -- Katharine Taylor, whom I send almost everything we put out, and the Harrisons, who I thought would be especially interested. I hope you don't mind my having jumped the gun.

I am sending you five (5) copies, anyway, for the rest of your board and any other uses that occur to you.

I expect to be in New York again for a couple of days at the end of the month. I will be giving you a call.

As ever,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 5.

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

VERNON A. EAGLE
*Executive Director*

January 17, 1961

Dear Harold,

It will come as no surprise to you that I wholeheartedly concur with your report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." It is obviously too much to hope that even President-elect Kennedy and his advisers will be able to carry out all of the suggestions, but surely we can expect a sympathetic response.

If I could have an additional five copies of the report for eventual distribution to my Board, it would be most helpful. In the meantime, I shall, of course, treat the report confidentially.

Best regards,

Vernon

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 23, 1961

Mr. Jack Clareman, Secretary
The Christopher Reynolds Foundation
3040 Salmon Tower Building
11 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Clareman:

Thanks so much for your good comments on our report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." We do hope that it will contribute to the kind of action that is urgently needed by the new Administration. I will keep you informed of any noteworthy reactions or encouraging signs that come to our attention.

I am happy to enclose three additional copies for distribution to your board members.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3.

*The Christopher Reynolds Foundation, Inc.*
*3040 Salmon Tower Building*
*Eleven West Forty-second Street*
*New York 36, N. Y.*

January 18, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am in receipt of your report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights", and found it to be an excellent documentation of what needs to be done in the field of Civil Rights - and without delay. There is little I can add except to express the hope that the new administration will make an honest attempt to carry out these proposals. I have high hopes that this will be done, if only for the reason that the administration will find it must do this if it expects the people of the world to look to the United States, rather than Russia, as the citadel of freedom.

I know that several of our Board members would be particularly interested in seeing the report and wonder whether I might ask for three additional copies. I can assure you these members will keep the same confidential.

Sincerely yours,

THE CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS FOUNDATION, INC.,

By Jack Clarenner
Secretary

JC:bg

January 23, 1961

Mr. Donald Oberdorfer
1286 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

You are very much on our list to receive The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, copy enclosed. We are delaying public release for a short time, which is why I hadn't sent one earlier. I know I can count on you to keep it off the record until we release it, which should be pretty soon.

I would appreciate your reactions.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

JOHN S. KNIGHT, *Editor and Publisher*

MEtropolitan 8-2844

KNIGHT NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
WASHINGTON BUREAU
1286 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

Jan. 18

Dear Harold:

Would you please send me a copy of your study on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights.

Several of the New Frontiersmen have showed me theirs.

Best,

Don

January 23, 1961

Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

The Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy the enclosed report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. Knowing of your concern with these problems, and of their important bearing on international relations, I thought you would find the report interesting.

May I take this opportunity to say how pleased I was by your appointment, and how fortunate the country is to have your leadership in this vital position. If there is any way at all in which the Southern Regional Council can assist you and your colleagues, I sincerely hope you will call upon us.

With kindest regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

January 23, 2961

Mr. Harry J. Carman, Consultant
John Hay Whitney Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Carman:

We are most grateful for your generous appraisal of our report, The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The unofficial reactions from some of President Kennedy's advisers are encouraging; if anything noteworthy in an official vein is forthcoming, I shall let you know.

Meanwhile, with every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION
111 WEST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

January 18, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am indebted to you beyond words for sending me a copy of the Southern Regional Council's Report entitled The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I have just finished reading it. Its a magnificent document and you and your colleagues are to be warmly congratulated. The President-elect should be eternally grateful to you for the wealth of constructive suggestions contained in this Report. I only hope he will realize that by following the proposals which the Report so ably sets forth he will not only contribute greatly to his own leadership stature but to the solution of America's most pressing problem.

With warmest regards,

As ever,

Harry J. Carman

Harry J. Carman
Consultant

HJC:pac

# ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

*Of B'nai B'rith*

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1800

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*Administration*
LESTER J. WALDMAN
*Organization Planning*
•
ARNOLD FORSTER
*General Counsel*

January 23, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for sending me a copy of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights". It is an excellent job. Congratulations.

I have one major reservation, which should not detract from the excellence of the work. It seems to me that you were in somewhat of a dilemma. You speak as a southern organization, primarily concerned with southern problems, and yet you find yourself inevitably recommending a national program. Whether it would have been possible for you to confine yourself to the rights of Negroes in the South is probably open to question. However, the document is southern-oriented even though it may present a national program.

With regard to desegregation, I would like to see a great deal more emphasis on what the Department of Health, Education and Welfare can do. You mention this, but I believe that much can be done by bringing educators and school administrators together to learn more about the process of desegregation and prejudice in the educational context. Moreover, I think there should be a Department of Research on this problem in HEW.

One other comment - possibly a minor one. I hardly think the fight for civil rights, as you have stated, has taxed the financial resources of the Negro community. In fact, I believe the standard of Negro giving to Civil rights as well as other causes is a matter of concern. We don't talk about this much, although James Wilson in his book "Negro Politics" says it out loud.

On the whole, I believe your recommendations are sound and if even a small proportion of them are implemented we should make much progress. I believe that a new atmosphere may prevail in Washington, and certainly we will do everything we can to assist this process.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Oscar

Oscar Cohen

OC:re

Copy mailed to H. Wofford 1/25/61 mf

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Office of the President

Cable Address "Dulac"

January 23, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

May I congratulate you very sincerely on your very excellent report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights". This is precisely the type of document I have been attempting to have our Commission prepare for the new President. I am indeed grateful to you for having sent it to me. I am sure it will be most useful to the new administration.

I will, of course, observe the confidential nature of the document until such time as it is made public.

If you are ever in this region, I would be delighted to have a visit with you.

With many thanks again for your thoughtfulness in sending me this document, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Th M Hesburgh, C.S.C.

(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President

January 23, 1961

Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

The Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy the enclosed report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. Knowing of your concern with these problems, and of their important bearing on international relations, I thought you would find the report interesting.

May I take this opportunity to say how pleased I was by your appointment, and how fortunate the country is to have your leadership in this vital position. If there is any way at all in which the Southern Regional Council can assist you and your colleagues, I sincerely hope you will call upon us.

With kindest regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

MRS. MAX ASCOLI

23 Gramercy Park South
New York 3, New York

January 23, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Fleming:

Many thanks for sending me "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" report.

I do want to read this carefully and I will write you my reactions after I have had an opportunity to study the report. Needless to say, I shall keep it confidential.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely,

Marion R. Ascoli

*Solidarity House*
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

January 23, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. Reuther is out of the city and in his absence I am taking the liberty of acknowleding receipt of your letter of January 16th with enclosed report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." These will be called to Mr. Reuther's attention and I am certain he will appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending him an advance copy of this report.

Sincerely yours,

Otha Brown

(Mrs.) Otha Brown, Secretary to
Walter P. Reuther

oeiu 42

January 23, 1961

Mr. G. W. Foster, Jr.
108 Presidio Avenue
San Francisco 15, California

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your two latest communications and for the kind words about the report as it finally appeared. We are pleased by the good, if limited, response so far. Harris Wofford reports that he and his crowd are over-joyed with it and are pushing it hard all the way up to the top man.

Thanks for following through with Paul Freund. We sent him a copy with a covering letter as part of our earlier distribution.

The prospect of your returning South gives us great pleasure. Les and I will both be available during most of February and will look forward to much conversation and conviviality.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

108 Presidio Avenue
San Francisco 15, Calif.

January 17, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Hooray! Hooray! I've just finished reading The Federal Executive and Civil Rights which arrived in the noon mail. The result is spectacular (and it even looks pretty, too!). Apart from what seem to me the evident merits of its discussion and conclusions, I am hopeful that it can become an influential guide simply because there is nothing else like it at hand. You have filled a vacuum and, best of all, have done so with work of first quality.

I do have one request. Would you send off a copy to Paul Freund as soon as convenient? I am sure he would respect your request not to disclose or reproduce the material, and I'd like him to see it in view of my request that he say nice things about the Southern Regional Council if asked about your outfit.

The thought of poking around the South to ask questions and listen is stirring me more and more of late. At this rate I may be on the road by early February. My present thought is to see you early in the junket, then to return to Atlanta to talk over what I've heard. Are you guys still in a talking and drinking mood?

Faithfully,

Bill

G. W. Foster, Jr.

PROF PAUL FREUND
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

LWD ✓
HCF

108 Presidio Avenue
San Francisco 15, Calif.

January 12, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I enclose a copy of the letter which I am sending to Mr. James Dombrowski at the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. As I indicated to you when we got on the subject of this outfit at Washington last month, I have had no direct dealings with it and my knowledge is sketchy and confined to rumors, not all of which have been entirely flattering.

The mailing received this morning didn't do much to settle whatever doubts I've got about their operation. The principal item in the envelope was a form card, dated, and with my name filled in, which acknowledged my "contribution at the Johnson Party." The card bore a signature of "Jim Dombrowski" with an illegible initial beneath the signature, so the signature was apparently done by someone else.

I don't intend to worry about this any further but it gripes me a bit that my first contact with these people has come in this manner.

Ten days or so ago I reached Paul Freund by phone and he indicated he would, if asked, say nice things about the Southern Regional Council and would encourage attention to what you have to say. And I have since followed this up by letter.

Please give my regards to Leslie and I hope all is well.

Faithfully,

Bill

G. W. Foster, Jr.

108 Presidio Avenue
San Francisco 15, Calif.

January 12, 1961

Mr. James A. Dombrowski
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dombrowski:

It surprised me considerably to receive from the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., this morning a card acknowledging my "contribution at the Johnson Party." The surprise comes from the fact that I have made no contribution to the Southern Conference Educational Fund and, further, haven't the slightest idea of what you refer to in mentioning "the Johnson Party."

Nevertheless, the envelope had been addressed to me at the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, where I teach, and was forwarded to this San Francisco address at which I am spending a sabbatical year. So there is a mix-up somewhere: while I am G. W. Foster, Jr. of the Law School at the University of Wisconsin, I have made no contribution to your organization, neither at a "Johnson Party" nor otherwise.

Sincerely,

G. W. Foster, Jr.
Professor of Law

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date 1-25-61

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF

PA

MA

LWD

MM

EW

SM

PR

1 JC

2 LEC

MET

3 BC

RHA

PP

WF

4 MF

5 FILE

put on New South 2/14/61 3cc

Please check on this & see if his name is on the mailing lists — If not put him on.

WX

January 25, 1961

Mr. Albert Vorspan
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Al:

We are happy to send you three (3) copies of our report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," enclosed herewith. There is no charge. I only ask that you give us the benefit of your comments and criticisms and those of your colleagues who may read the report.

I am at a loss to understand why you have ceased getting our mailings, but will see that you are promptly restored to the mailing list.

My very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3.

# Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism

**Union of American Hebrew Congregations & Central Conference of American Rabbis**

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods • National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods • National Federation of Temple Youth

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January 19, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Rabbi Mantinband has drawn my attention to an excellent publication which you have prepared under the title of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights".

Can we order three copies? Bill us if there is a charge.

Incidentally, I find I am no longer on your mailing list and would like to be restored.

Keep up the good work.

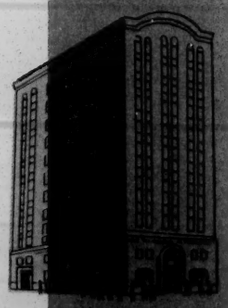
Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Albert Vorspan

AV:rh


HOUSE OF LIVING JUDAISM



838 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 24, 1961

Mr. Robert Weaver, Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Both on behalf of the Southern Regional Council and personally let me say how deeply pleased we were by your appointment. It would be hard to imagine an appointment that would bring greater competence and commitment to the office and that would better serve the national interest.

Let me also take this opportunity to transmit the enclosed report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," which we have sent to President Kennedy and certain of his advisers. I hope you will feel that the report -- and particularly the section on housing -- is helpful. It should be added that the writing of the report was completed prior to your own appointment.

Needless to say, your comments would be most appreciated and we should welcome any opportunity to be of service to you in the performance of your important new duties.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

January 25, 1961

Dear Harold:

The report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," which you were good enough to share with me, is excellent!

It is precisely the kind of item that President Kennedy should have at this time, and it will be interesting to see whether and to what extent he adopts the very clear-cut suggestions for executive action in the field of desegregation.

You and SRC are to be congratulated for producing this document. Coming from your agency, it should, and undoubtedly will, receive the respect to which it is entitled.

I hope to see something of you when next you visit New York. Meanwhile, my best regards.

Cordially,

Edwin J. Lukas

Mr. Harold C. Flemming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1961

January 26, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N.W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Many thanks for the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." Like your other releases, this is comprehensive and thought-provoking and should help our new administration to find ways of using its existing powers.

With our failure to win an improvement in the Senate cloture rule, executive action such as you outline may be our main dependence for gains in the human relations field. But I hope we shall not lose sight of desirable legislation or give up our drive for it.

Thank you again for all that the Southern Regional Council does to advance the cause of equality of opportunity.

With all best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas

PHD/fwm/es

# MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1961

Jan 27, 1961

Dear Harold,

I read your report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" on the train yesterday. It is excellent. I know you want comments, but I sincerely have none.

That's a nice job you have designed for yourself!

All the best

Frank

FRANK S. LOESCHER

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Founded 1920
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RECEIVED
FEB 1 1961

January 30, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you so much for sending us your report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights on the date of January 17. We note that it has been given to the press today and we congratulate you on it. Coming from a Southern source and with a sympathetic administration you should be getting results.

With regards.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Baldwin

Roger N. Baldwin

PRESS COVERAGE
of
THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

The Federal Executive and Civil Rights was released to the press January 30, 1961, after having been previously submitted to President Kennedy and members of his administration.

The press coverage has been heartening, and it seemed to the staff that members of the Council would wish to know about it. Consequently, this summary, with exhibits, has been prepared.

The New York Times gave the report front page treatment, in an article under the by-line of Claude Sitton. Several Southern papers used the Times story; these included: Chattanooga Times, Houston Chronicle, and Corpus Christi Caller. The Chattanooga Times ran the story on page one, and even added to it.

# PRESIDENT PUSHED ON DESEGREGATION BY SOUTHERN BODY

Chattanooga Times

1-30-61

## Regional Council Proposes Major Program in Field of Civil Rights

## TO AID NEGRO STATUS

## Report Touches on Jobs, Education, Voting and Armed Services

By CLAUDE SITTON
© New York Times News Service

ATLANTA — The Southern Regional Council has urged President Kennedy to adopt a sweeping program of executive action in the civil rights field.

In a 48-page report to the President, the council makes 18 proposals for strengthening the rights of Negroes. It is thought to be the most far-reaching blueprint of its kind yet received by the new administration.

"The presidency is the center of American energy," the council noted. "What the President says and does will mark the direction and the speed with which the country moves to perfect its racial relations."

The council also urged that President Kennedy move swiftly to give a public statement on the national goals his administration will set in the civil rights field. In contrast to past performances, the council suggested, the White House should frequently issue guiding statements "genuinely helpful to public understanding" in this area since "the nation as a whole needs to feel the impulse of presidential concern and activity."

**Areas Covered**

The report's proposals cover executive leadership, federal employment, education, personal and property rights, voting, the armed services, propaganda, health and recreation, transportation, government contracts and housing.

"The President holds power under the constitution and existing statutes which, diligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable," the council argued.

The council called on President Kennedy to make it unmistakably clear to the South where he stands on matters of racial discrimination and to underscore specific policy statements that his administration is prepared to enforce.

It also urged the President to give consideration to holding frequent consultations, private or public, with Southern economic and political leaders to the end of wooing regional support for equal opportunities for all citizens and the abatement of sectionalism.

There are millions of Southerners, white and Negro, who want to "break loose from enfeebling customs and who would respond with gratitude to presidential leadership," the council declared. In consequence, it said, "an earnest, informed and tactful effort should be made to reduce antagonisms and enlist Southern good will and cooperation."

**Ideas Transmitted**

The proposals, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," were transmitted to President Kennedy, his Cabinet and chief advisers before the inauguration. They were released Sunday by the Atlanta headquarters of the council, an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Harold C. Fleming, executive director, noted that there had been indications that President Kennedy would approach civil rights "with somewhat more vigor" than previous administrations. "As a Southern organization that had worked with the problem of race relations, we felt we had a re-

See Page Seven, Column Six

# KENNEDY PUSHED ON RACE ISSUES

## Regional Council Proposes Major Program in Field of Civil Rights

From Page One

sponsibility to give our thinking on the question to the new administration."

The council advocated clarity of policy, "inward commitment," imaginative action and sustained effort to achieve definite civil rights goals. "A new administration cannot give itself a civil rights policy, tie it together, and expect its unwinding over the years to satisfy the problems that will arise," it asserted.

### Not Minimized

Discussion of personal as opposed to official presidential activities was omitted. But the council said "their importance is in no degree minimized." It continued:

"Since the presidency is a focal point of American interest, all of the acts of an occupant of that office receive national attention and thus set an example for millions of Americans."

Appointment of a staff adviser on race relations was recommended. He would assist the President in interpreting developments to the nation, in framing and supervising executive orders and providing "intimate coordination" between the federal Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department.

The council criticized as inadequate the present executive committees on government employment and contracts. These should be replaced with a single agency, it said. That agency would serve as a watchdog "to review the execution of all governmental programs and expenditure of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of nondiscrimination."

The importance of outspoken presidential leadership was emphasized. "Controversy and conflict are only worsened when there is any arguable doubt of the belief and intentions of the chief executive," said the document.

### Frankness Urged

The United States Information Agency should be candid in explaining our racial difficulties, it said. "We should relate them frankly, as a people mindful of its troubles and working, as are the former colonial nations themselves, to remove them."

The council charged that Civil Service prohibitions against discrimination were being flouted. It proposed "prompt suppression of segregation wherever it may be practiced in federal offices."

The President was asked to choose deliberately competent Negroes for appointive positions. Moreover, the organization said some should be placed in the South, "which needs to get used to the idea of Negro competence and recognition."

The most compelling unfinished business, asserted the council, is school integration. "The basic problem is two-fold: to reestablish a climate of respect for law, and to move quickly beyond the pitiful beginnings and steadily toward an end to desegregated public education."

President Kennedy was urged to affirm publicly his full support for the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision. The council also said he should direct the attorney general to study the possibility of intervening in school desegregation cases under the present laws.

### Obligation Noted

While turmoil over school desegregation continues, it declared, "the Department of Justice has an obligation to enforce vigilantly the existing statues which protect personal security."

Stepped up enforcement of voting laws was called for along with "a national registration drive, under the personal sponsorship of the President."

The council advocated immediate desegregation of the National Guard. Because Southern units are all white, it said, Negroes are denied the option of enlisting in the guard or being drafted.

Federal expenditures for health programs, aid to public schools and higher education and for recreation facilities such as beaches should be administered in line with a basic policy of non-discrimination, the council said.

The council proposed "a final, decisive effort" to end segregation on common carriers. It said large contractors on government projects should be required to recruit Negro employes.

An end to cooperation with discrimination in federal-state ap-

The New York Times also carried a profile of Harold Fleming as its "Man in the News" for the day; this was used in the Chattanooga Times as well.

The Washington Post and Times-Herald ran a front page story (by-line Elsie Carper) and an inside page analysis by James Clayton.

# Race Study Urges Use Of Executive's Power

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

An independent survey suggests that existing presidential powers, "dilligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable."

The study, prepared by the Southern Regional Council, a nonprofit organization seeking ways to improve race relations in the South, was published yesterday. The Council has offices in Atlanta.

The 48-page report was issued at a time when President Kennedy's Administration is formulating policies and programs. Broad recommendations on ways the President may use his powers to combat discrimination are outlined in the report.

One of the major recommendations is a presidential staff adviser to keep the President informed on racial matters and to coordinate activities of the Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

*Long-range view considered best for suggested program of Executive action on civil rights.*
*Page A6.*

The report states that consideration be given to setting up an office, with adequate staff, to serve as a watchdog over Federal programs for compliance with a policy of nondiscrimination.

The Federal Government's own operations, the report declares, need to be a model of just race relations. The Government must hire, fire and promote with obvious regard for racial equality and eradicate segregation in its offices.

While the survey is limited to official activities of the President, the report makes it clear that the President's personal attitudes and actions also are important.

"A President of robust conviction will lose no occasion, however trivial," the report states, "to show by purely personal action his admiration of principles of equality. Such demonstration may be worth fully as much as executive orders and formal pronouncements."

Presidential leadership is defined in the report as "a showing of concern, in all the countless acts of the office, that America be a place where men live with each other in confidence, and society cooperates with each of its members in the fulfilment of his search for a good life."

"There would be inestimable value if the President gave, simply and clearly, a declaration of national intent to move vigorously to end all discrimination and disadvantage of race, and pledge that the Federal Government in the conduct of its own affairs would show the way." the report declares.

The Council points out that race relations is "America's oldest unsolved problem," once again at a stage of crisis. In

See RIGHTS, A7, Col. 1

RIGHTS—From Page A1

# Race Unit Asks President's Aid

the past the crises were resolved by compromise, war and from 1877 to 1933 "by national avoidance of responsibility."

"This ancient and always divisive issue has a claim on us not only for settlement, but for decisive resolution," the report states. "It is a burden which national self-respect demands that we finally lay down."

Honest dealing by the Government and the public toward non-white citizens, the report declares, would strengthen the prestige of the United States abroad while continuing discrimination will weaken it.

The report states that "Negroes are a disadvantaged tenth of Americans from, literally, the cradle to the grave." America has no undeveloped resource comparable to the reservoir of human talent, which, in the Negro population, is going to waste.

Negroes are not the only minority at a disadvantage and discrimination exists elsewhere than in the South but the racial problems of the South are the acute test of the "American ideal of liberty and equality."

The Council finds little in the record to encourage the belief that the situation in the South will improve "unless recognized as the Nation's failure, and properly subject . . . to national policy."

National unity, the report states, will be served best if the President speaks forthrightly about racial problems in the South and if statements are confined to what he and the Administration are prepared to enforce.

In an obvious reference to the recent riots in New Orleans that followed desegregation of two schools, the report makes this veiled criticism of the Eisenhower Administration:

"That a state of near anarchy could exist for weeks in one of our largest cities without any public remark by the Chief Executive is well nigh incredible."

The report declares that within the South there are numerous whites who will give practical, effective support for reform if there is national leadership. Frequent conferences and consultations by the President with Southern economic and political leaders would broaden this base of support.

"Pre-eminently the most compelling unfinished business is school integration," the report states. "Respect for law and Federal authority requires a prompt resolution."

The Council urges the President to "publically reconfirm his full support" of the Supreme Court school desegregation decision and his intention to employ his executive powers to insure compliance.

Throughout the South the burden of desegregating schools has fallen upon Negroes. The Council urges the President to direct the Attorney General to look closely into authorizations he has for initiating or intervening in school desegregation cases.

It also urges the President to direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to provide information and counsel to school administrations and schools engaged in desegregation of schools.

The report states that in the field of housing the policies of the Federal Government, through its mortgage credit aids, public housing and slum clearance programs, "has been a principal architect of housing segregation."

The President should issue an executive order stating that the national policy is to encourage integration in housing, the report states. It recommends that the Administration study proposals to reduce the size and increase the number of public housing projects and scatter them in bi-racial and all-white neighborhoods rather than place them in Negro and transition neighborhoods.

The Administration also should consider a system of "benign quotas" in public housing projects to keep them from becoming all Negro or all white.

The Council recognizes that a strict non-discriminatory order for FHA and PHA housing will reduce the number of starts in the South and hamper or halt urban renewal but believes that Southern opposition should not be a deterrent. Benefits of participation in Federal programs have such a powerful attraction that there is every reason to believe that the slowdown will not last long, the Council states.

Other recommendations by the Council:

- Federal employment practices should be reviewed with the aim of immediate compliance with nondiscrimination. Special effort should be made to recruit qualified Negroes for offices concerned with race relations such as United States Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Marshals, Civil Rights Division, Commission on Civil Rights and housing agencies.
- Negroes should be appointed to the Foreign Service but not restricted to positions in African countries.
- Federal grants in aid for vocational education and research funds should be withheld from schools and colleges which restrict admissions because of race. The Federal Government should insist that public schools attended by children of military personnel be non-segregated.
- Discrimination in the National Guard and in ROTC units in universities should be ended. The President in making appointments to the service academies should give special attention to Negro candidates who are at a disadvantage in receiving Congressional appointments.
- The Department of Justice should "enforce vigilantly" existing statutes and precedents to assure orderly school desegregation and the right of peaceable assembly. Action could prevent violence, reprisal and intimidation surrounding school desegregation, sit-in controversies and Negro voting.
- The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department should be staffed with an adequate number of attorneys. Working relationships with United States District Attorneys should be so defined to permit widespread enforcement of voting provisions of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts.
- The Federal Government should undertake a national registration drive, under sponsorship of the President. A side result would be an upsurge in Negro registration in the South.
- The "separate but equal" clause in Hill-Burton Act funds for Federal aid for hospital construction should be reexamined.
- The Department of Justice should study ways to end discrimination in interstate travel now clearly established as unconstitutional.
- The Federal Government should insist that its contractors follow practices of nondiscriminatory employment. Federal cooperation with discrimination should be ended at once in programs of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and the U. S. Employment Service.

Washington Post and Times Herald 1-30-61

Difficulties Are Many

# Long-Range View Held Best For Rights Executive Action

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

The program of Executive action on civil rights suggested by the Southern Regional Council is best thought of as a long-range goal rather than something President John F. Kennedy is likely to put into effect immediately.

Clayton

Although many of its suggestions coincide with campaign promises made by President Kennedy, the political and social difficulties involved in putting even some of those into effect are likely to be deterring factors to the President's program.

The two political factors involved are the strength of the Southern bloc in Congress and importance of the Southern electoral vote to the Democratic Party.

Any proposals which require new civil rights legislation require a weighing of the need for that as against the effect of such a legislative push on other parts of the President's program. Any proposals which rely exclusively on executive action require a weighing of what Southern Congressmen might do in reprisals.

Some of the ideas put forward by the Southern Regional Council would make deep inroads quickly into segregation practices. Action cutting off universities from Federal funds if they segregate would drive some Southern universities to the wall. Action to require desegregated conditions in Federal-supported housing programs would certainly upset some urban renewal programs and many housing developments.

How strong and how deep the political repercussions of such moves would be are certain to be carefully studied before the President takes such steps. It is quite clear that he knows there is no turning back once the step is taken.

It is interesting, however, to note how many of the Southern Regional Council's proposals overlap with President Kennedy's campaign promises. During the campaign, he made these pledges:

- To provide "moral and persuasive leadership . . . to create the conditions in which compliance with the constitutional requirements of school desegregation takes place."
- To make a major effort in 1961 to be sure "that everyone has the right to vote."
- To be prepared "to put an end to racial and religious discrimination in every field of Federal authority. . ."
- To establish a "Federal Bureau on Intergroup Relations to help solve such problems of discrimination.
- To find for the Attorney General "power to enforce all constitutional rights—not just the right to vote."

It can be expected that he will follow through, more or less immediately, on some of these.

One area where such action could come quickly is in housing. An executive order requiring no segregation in federally supported housing programs is all that is required, many legal experts believe, to initiate the program. But the political repercussions of such an order would be legion.

Another area is voting where the next year is likely to see a great increase in the attacks on discrimination at the polls. All the necessary power is already in the hands of the Attorney General

A third area likely to see immediate action is inside the Federal Government. There, the Vice President's Committee on Governmental Contracts is likely to step up its drive to keep contractors who deal with the Government from discriminating in their hiring policies.

With a push from the President, this committee could become far more effective. With the same kind of push, the use of more Negroes in Government jobs would come quickly.

These, then, are the areas in which something is likely to happen in the months ahead. But as to the suggestion which is the key to the Council's report, there may be no action soon.

That is the suggestion calling for an office in the White House to coordinate civil rights activities throughout the Government. This idea was pushed at President Kennedy by many of his advisers last spring.

The closest he came to publicly accepting it was to promise a Bureau of Intergroup Relations. But such a Bureau might require legislation and might be set up away from the White House.

The President's objection, apparently, to a White House office for civil rights is his desire to keep his staff there as small as possible. There has been no clear indication yet as to whether this desire will outweigh the urgings of those near him who want to see such an office created.

On civil rights, as in other fields, the men around President Kennedy have been remarkably reluctant to talk since the election about what will be done in the next few months.

The AP did a straightforward and long account, which cited all 18 of our proposals. Southern newspapers which have carried it in whole or in part include: Birmingham Post-Herald, Mobile Press, Mobile Register, (Ala.); Athens Banner-Herald, Augusta Chronicle, Columbus Ledger, Macon Telegraph, Macon News, Savannah News, Thomasville Times-Enterprise, Valdosta Times (Ga.); New Orleans Times-Picayune, Baton Rouge Advocate, Shreveport Times, Lake Charles American Press (La.); Tampa Times (Fla.); Charlotte News (N.C.); Louisville Courier Journal (Ky.); Oklahoma City Times (Okla.); Dallas Times-Herald, Fort Worth Star-Telegram (Texas); Greenville Delta Democrat-Times, Gulfport Biloxi Herald, McComb Enterprise-Journal, Jackson Clarion Ledger, Starkville News, Vicksburg Post (Miss.).

Atlanta Journal 1-30-61 P. I

# Regional Council Urges Kennedy to Fight Race Bias

By DOUGLAS KIKER

The Atlanta-based Southern Regional Council submitted a long report to President John F. Kennedy Monday, urging him to take decisive, far-reaching executive action to end racial segregation and discrimination in nearly all phases of national life.

The report, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," proposed that the President "affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools."

It strongly suggested, additionally, that he act immediately to end segregation in federal housing, the National Guard, and in college-based Reserve Officer Training Corps units.

• • •

**IT RECOMMENDED** that federal funds for research be cut off to colleges and universities operated on a segregated basis.

It said that the Justice Department should be "vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with sit-in demonstrations.

And it recommended that the President appoint more qualified Negroes to high level government posts "here and abroad."

The council — a biracial organization whose purpose is to "advance equal opportunity for all the South's people" — said that President Kennedy holds the power to "carry the country far toward good race relations."

"A president of robust conviction will lose no occasion, however trivial, to show by purely personal action his admiration of principles of equality," the report stated.

• • •

**THE LISTING** of areas in which the council said the President could act was a long one. In all, it made 18 different specific proposals for executive actions aimed toward ending discrimination.

"The President speaks the moral tone of America," the council said. "He has an incomparable position from which to define the problems of our policy and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done."

• • •

**IN OTHER** proposals included in the report the council also said that:

1. The Department of Justice

Turn to Page 20, Column 1

The Atlanta Constitution had an inside page account. The early edition of the Atlanta Journal carried a front page article by Douglas Kiker, which was moved inside in later editions.

The Nashville Tennessean had a top of the page two-column spread on page 2.

The Christian Science Monitor carried a long and comprehensive article under the byline of Joseph Baird.

Senators Hart (Dem., Mich.) and Javitts (Rep., N. Y.) have each read parts of the report into the Congressional Record (January 30 and 31).

## COUNCIL

Continued From Page 1

should test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

2. A presidential staff adviser on race relations should be appointed and a single office created to replace the current Committee on Government Employment and the Government Contract Committee. This new office would review all federal programs to see that no discrimination is practiced in governmental operations.

3. The "separate but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construction law should be examined for unconstitutionality.

4. A final, decisive effort should be made to end segregation on both interstate and intrastate trains and buses.

5. Large government contractors should be required to recruit Negro employes as a condition for contract award.

6. Special attention to racial equality should be given in federal aid for vocational training and education of children of military personnel.

7. The Civil Rights division of the Justice Department should be "adequately staffed."

8. The President should sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by a wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state.

9. The U.S. overseas information programs should interpret the country's racial troubles "truthfully and candidly."

10. There should be a continual review of federal employment to insure nondiscrimination, rather than reliance on the processing of complaints.

The report was prepared by the Southern Regional Council staff and reviewed and approved by its officers.

## Atlanta Dateline N.Y. Times 2-5-61

The latest argument for civil rights comes from the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial group, with headquarters in Atlanta. Those responsible for this report include the council's director, Harold Curtis Fleming, who was born in Georgia of Georgian parents. The report is in the hands of the Kennedy Administration and covers such subjects as equal rights in employment, voting and schools, the desegregation of public conveyances, equal opportunities in housing, the desegregation of all Federal services and offices and the abolition of segregation in the National Guard.

These are not radical doctrines. Substantially the same things were pledged in the Democratic platform adopted at Los Angeles and the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, last July. The Republicans, who can get along without Southern votes when they absolutely have to, took a firm position, for example, in favor of integration in the schools and against discrimination in housing and in public vehicles. The Democrats, who can't get along without some Southern votes, nevertheless stated definitely that the time had come "to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing and public facilities."

Not all the recommendations in both platforms are likely to get through this year's Congress. In our elections both sides always promise more than they can do or even wish to do.

But the Southern Regional Council is on the right track and neither the Governor of Louisiana nor the Governor of Georgia, nor any less respectable force, can permanently prevent the carrying out of the program the council proposes.

The UPI's story has been used in the South by the Augusta Herald, Cordele Dispatch (Ga.); Jacksonville Times-Union, Miami Herald, Miami Beach Sun (Fla.); Raleigh Times, Wilmington News, Wilmington Star (N.C.); Tulsa World (Okla.); Columbia Herald, Kingsport News, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis Press-Scimitar, Nashville Banner (Tenn.); Shreveport Journal (La.); Tupelo Journal, Natchez Times (Miss.); Harlingen Valley Star (Texas).

The Negro press has given wide coverage to the report, some using the wire service story of ANP, and others writing their own. Papers covering the report include: Atlanta World, St. Paul Recorder, Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, Minneapolis Spokesman, Washington Afro-American, Knoxville Independent Call, Philadelphia Afro-American, Memphis World, Chicago Daily Defender.

Roy Harris's Augusta Courier printed all the proposals, under the headline "Ralph McGill's SRC Urges 18 Point Reign of Terror on the South."

To date, we have seen nine editorials: laudatory ones in the New York Times, Washington Post and Times-Herald, Cleveland Call and Post, Atlanta Daily World, Memphis World, and Chattanooga Observer; uncomplimentary ones in the Orangeburg (S.C.) Time and Democrat, Wheeling (W.Va.) Intelligencer, and Danville (Va.) Bee.

## *Rights and Leadership*

Washington Post 2-2-61

Executive initiative and leadership can do much to promote sane and healthy racial relations in the United States. This appears to be the principal thesis of a study prepared for submission to the new President by the Southern Regional Council, an organization singularly qualified to proffer advice in this field. The study calls for a vigorous assault against the evils of segregation and racial discrimination on a variety of fronts and by diverse techniques.

Despite the importance of legislation in outlawing practices which run counter to public policy and in giving the sanction of law to moral principles, presidential power and influence have a place of their own. By simple executive order, the President can do much to eliminate discrimination in Government contracts, in Federally financed housing projects, in Federal employment, in allocation of Federal funds to universities. The Federal Government's own operations, the report stresses, need to be a model of just race relations.

But of even greater impact than the exercise of presidential power, the Southern Regional Council suggests, is the impact of presidential influence through attitude and example. This was a thought often expressed by President Eisenhower during his occupancy of the White House. At a news conference in 1956, for example, he said in response to a question about school desegregation:

> Well, I can say what I have said so often: it is difficult through law and through force to change a man's heart. It seems to me that all of us who are so interested in this question of equality of rights regardless of religion and of race and color should do more about it. I try to miss no opportunity to urge people—I have done it; I have asked the clergy in, and I have asked them to help. I have asked educators in, I have asked them to help. Whenever I see a Governor I ask him to help.

The indubitable difficulty of changing men's hearts through force adds importance to presidential precept and example. In his casual remarks even more perhaps than in his formal utterances, in his social relations even more than in his official appointments, the President sets the tone for his countrymen. If he loses no opportunity to preach and practice democracy, he can do much to mold men's thinking. If he moves imaginatively to dramatize the issue, he can touch men's consciences. Among free men, this is the essence of leadership.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

JOHN A. HANNAH, PRESIDENT q

January 30, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This acknowledges your letter of January 27 with the copy of the publication The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I expect to read it at the earliest opportunity and I appreciate your sending it to me.

Sincerely,

John A. Hannah

President

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

c

LWD

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION · *Washington 25, D. C.*

Sent 2/2/61

January 30, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I would very much appreciate receiving three copies of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," if you can at all spare them.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Nesbitt
Intergroup Relations Officer

file
Fed Exec.

NEWS RELEASE
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAckson 2-8764

FOR RELEASE

Monday, A.M. Papers
January 30, 1961

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The Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy and his administration a 48-page report proposing actions by the executive department to strengthen civil rights and improve race relations.

The report, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," states that the President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, if used, "could carry the country far toward good race relations."

It further declares: "Presidential action should not be so emphasized as to blunt the drive for remedial legislation. But the existing powers of the office should be used, and every governmental program administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and to open all careers to talent.

"The federal government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the government to lead others are weak."

The 18 proposals made by the Council are summarized as follows:

1. That the President appoint a staff adviser on race relations and that he also create a single office to replace the present Committee on Government Employment and Government Contract Committee. The function of this office would be to review all federal programs to insure nondiscrimination in the government's own operations.

2. That the President use the influence of his office to broaden Southern support for civil rights.

"The South should be informed where the President stands...," the Council said, and "...an earnest, informed, and tactful effort should be made to reduce antagonisms and enlist a maximum of Southern good will and cooperation."

"Controversy and conflict are only worsened," the Council noted, "when there is any arguable doubt of the beliefs and intentions of the Chief Executive, when heated strife is followed by

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NOTE: The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

only slight and ambiguous victories for civil rights, or when the federal government and its agencies proclaim policies which are not enforced."

3. That the President announce as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources.

"The President speaks the moral tone of America," the Council said. "He has an incomparable position from which to define the problems of our polity and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done."

4. That our overseas information programs interpret our racial strife and change truthfully and candidly.

"The U. S. Information Agency should, of course, tell the story of Negro Americans' progress," the Council said. "But it and other officials who depict abroad American racial problems should do so with honesty, realism, and an explicit awareness of American involvement in a world-wide revolutionary movement. The peoples of Africa and Asia can understand our problems, which are very close to their own experience."

5. That there be continual review of federal employment to insure non-discrimination, rather than reliance as at present on the processing of complaints.

"While channels for receiving and investigating complaints are needful," the Council said, "the main enforcement effort ought to be shifted from the processing of complaints and focused on a continuing review of agency practices."

"Another concern...would be the prompt suppression of segregation wherever it may be practiced in federal offices. Local custom cannot regulate federal conduct."

6. That there be frequent appointment of qualified Negroes to high level administrative posts in government service here and abroad.

"To project Negroes into public office will be good for the race, because it will strengthen morale and sense of identification with America and will sharpen Negro incentive. It will be good for the South, which needs to get used to the idea of Negro competence and recognition. It will be good for the nation's world reputation," the Council said.

7. That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools; and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

The Council noted, that, in education, "the most compelling unfinished business is school integration."

"The basic problem,"it added, "is two fold: to re-establish a climate of respect for law; and to move quickly beyond the pitiful beginnings and steadily toward an end to segregated public education."

8. That special attention to racial equality be given in federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.

9. That no federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

"...with the huge sums distributed for research, the government has all discretion, and grants the money only to schools which it prefers. We think there can be no argument but that it is incongruous to favor any institution which denies admission to Negro students," the Council said.

10. That the Department of Justice be vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with school desegregation or sit-ins.

On this point, the Council noted:

"...The signs of the times are not so difficult to read that an alert government could not anticipate the likelihood of disorder in a school desegregation controversy and be armed in advance to forestall it.

"Similarly, the reaction to sit-ins has led to serious breakdowns in the public peace. The Department of Justice should observe local situations with the utmost vigilance for evidence of unlawful arrest," and acts of violence over which the federal government has jurisdiction.

11. That the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice be adequately staffed.

The Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 "can be enforced no more vigorously than the staffing of the Department's Civil Rights Division permits," the Council observed.

"In addition to giving immediate attention to the strengthening of this Division, the Attorney-General should look closely into the working relations between it and the U. S. District Attorneys, to the end that there be the fullest cooperation between them and the Division."

12. That the President sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state.

"The government might well undertake a national campaign to educate people in their voting rights and to encourage them to vote," the report noted. "If this were done with vigor and sustained attention, "a side result would almost certainly be an upsurge in Negro registration in the South, as well as a clear revelation of those areas where the cause of non-voting by Negroes is intimidation, either private or official.

13. That the President require all National Guard units to drop racial bars.

Segregation in the armed services has been virtually eliminated since the 1948 Executive Order 8891. The Report noted: "The President can in the same way end discrimination in the National Guard, and the logic for doing so is compelling. The Guard is a part of the United States Army, and composition and organization of its units are required to be 'the same as those prescribed for the Army.'"

And, the Council added, "the President is directed by law to establish and maintain ROTC units, and may likewise terminate them. There would seem to be no legitimate grounds for operating an ROTC at universities, public or private, which refuse admission on racial grounds."

14. That the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construction law be examined for unconstitutionality.

The report noted that "most of the health and recreational activities are covered by seemingly adequate regulations against racial discrimination, although there have been instances of lack of enforcement. This is not true of the grant-in-aid programs, and especially not of the huge Hill-Burton construction program..."

15. That a final, decisive effort be made to end segregation on common carriers in interstate or intra-state traffic.

16. That large contractors of the government be required to recruit Negro employees as a condition for contract award.

"In the absence of a fair employment act," the Council said, "the executive department might well give serious exploration to other means as well as punitive sanctions for preventing discrimination."

The Council recommended that the executive department make a firm declaration of policy and give special attention to the employment practices of the large con-contractors. It suggested that "the method of attaining

this goal could be certification...that the bidder or proposed contractor is presently operating, in all its plants and offices, without discrimination."

The Council pointed out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment security maintain copious data on the nation's work force, and "can with minimum difficulty prepare and publish current information on the number of Negroes in various categories of the working force."

These statistics, it said, should be taken into account in certifying contractors.

17. That federal cooperation with discrimination be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.

18. That federal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.

"Present housing trends," the report noted, "are injurious not only to the dwellers in the vast city areas which it becomes increasingly accurate to call ghettoes," but too many middle class white families "are separated from normal contacts with persons of other races and economic station," and municipal government and the cultural life of the cities "are being weakened by shrinkage of revenue base and population imbalance."

"The question for the federal government to face," the Council said, "is that of how it will direct the tremendous influence it has through its huge involvement in the housing market. Will it use this influence, as it has in the past and as it still largely does, to strengthen and spread housing segregation?"

The Council stated its belief that the President should take note of the sociological and psychological handicaps of housing segregation and issue an Executive Order which stated that the national housing policy is to encourage integration.

"This," the Council said, "would be the strongest possible directive to the several housing agencies to examine meticulously the laws which they administer for opportunities to reverse present trends."

In conclusion, the Council noted that "civil rights and liberties are the dignities of free men and the essential condition of a free country."

"In working for their enlargement," the Council said, "the government and we as a people do that which is closest

to the core of our national purpose....

"The Presidency is the center of American energy. What the President says and does will mark the direction and the speed with which the country moves to perfect its racial relations."

The report was prepared by the staff and reviewed by the officers of the Southern Regional Council.

# MEMORANDUM

1-31-61

*To:* Harold

*From:* HELEN HILL MILLER

Congratulations!

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

January 31, 1961

Sent - 5 copies
2-6-61
mf

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We would like very much to have 5 copies of your recent 48-page Report to President Kennedy.

If there is a charge for this material, please let us know and we will send a remittance.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lyle Cooper/rg
Lyle Cooper
Research Director

LC:rg

LWD ✓

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

31 January 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." I look forward to reading it and I am sure that I will find its contents both illuminating and helpful.

I appreciate also your good wishes and your kind offer to be of service.

Yours very sincerely,

John B. Connally

John B. Connally

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LWD
(Chicken!)
MF

MERCER UNIVERSITY

MACON, GEORGIA

*Office of the President*

January 31, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

President Harris has asked me to acknowledge with appreciation receipt of your letter of January 27th, 1961, with the enclosed release of the Southern Regional Council. He asked that I convey his thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending the information contained therein to him.

Sincerely yours,

Bobbie Bobo

Bobbie Bobo
Administrative Assistant
to the President

J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK., CHAIRMAN
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DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CLERK

LWD ✓
MF

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

January 31, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much indeed for your recent letter and its enclosure, the report of the Southern Regional Council on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

I look forward to a careful review of this report and appreciate your making a copy available to me.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Gore

Albert Gore

AG:dsc

DANTE B. FASCELL
4TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JOHN R. BUCKLEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

LWD
MF

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 31, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 30th, and also for your report.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in making this available to me and assure you that I will review it with interest.

Sincerely,

Dante B. Fascell

DANTE B. FASCELL
Member of Congress

DBF:M:k

# Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism

**Union of American Hebrew Congregations & Central Conference of American Rabbis**

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods • National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods • National Federation of Temple Youth

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January 31, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 25 and for sending me copies of the report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights". We certainly will share our reactions with you.

We were all delighted at the tremendous impact with which the publication of the report registered in the press.

Warm personal regards.

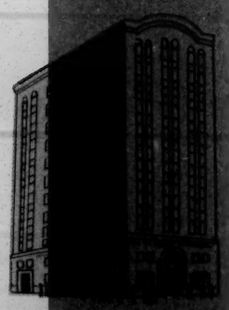
Cordially,

AV

Albert Vorspan

AV:rh


HOUSE OF LIVING JUDAISM



838 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

*PATRON AND PARENT BODY OF REFORM JUDAISM*

**COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**
**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**
January 31, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 201, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

10 copies sent

I have had a great number of requests from staff members to secure copies of your January, 1961, report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." Mr. Bernhard's office informs me that you have been kind enough to supply them with four copies already and I am sure they will have use for them in the Staff Director's immediate office. Therefore, if you can spare 5 to 10 more copies to this agency, we would be very grateful. I am sure that these are in heavy demand and, of course, understand that the supply is limited.

A self-addressed label is enclosed for your convenience in mailing.

Any help you can give us in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Garland W. O'Donnell

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Commission Librarian

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# The Federal Executive and Civil Rights

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

# THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

# AND

# CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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This report was prepared by the staff and reviewed by the officers of the Southern Regional Council. In its preparation, the Council was assisted by advice and suggestions from some forty persons notably qualified by their study and experience in this field.

A special debt of gratitude is due Daniel H. Pollitt, Associate Professor of Law at the University of North Carolina, for preliminary legal research and analysis.

There are areas of social policy, such as welfare and farm programs, which basically affect race relations but do not directly raise questions of civil rights. These areas are not discussed.

Also omitted from discussion are personal as distinguished from official activities of the President. Their importance is in no degree minimized. Since the Presidency is a focal point of American interest, all of the acts of an occupant of that office receive national attention and thus set an example for millions of Americans. This is one of the fringe attributes of the office.

Presidential authority greatly exceeds constitutional or legal definition; much of it springs from the high personal regard and even affection in which the Chief Executive is held. Therefore, a President of robust conviction will lose no occasion, however trivial, to show by purely personal action his admiration of principles of equality. Such demonstration may be worth fully as much as executive orders and formal pronouncements.

## THE PROPOSALS


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I. THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

A. Internal Policies and Organization

1. An adviser on race relations could perform valuable services for the President, and could also participate helpfully in the program planning of the Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. There is, furthermore, a strong case for establishment of an office, with adequate staff, to review the execution of all governmental programs and expenditure of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of non-discrimination. ..... 1 - 5

B. National Leadership

2. National unity will be served best if the President speaks forthrightly to and of the South, and if he and his administration confine their statements of policy regarding racial discrimination to that which they are prepared to enforce. The President and his administration could specially contribute to the abatement of sectionalism by frequent conferences and consultations, publicized or not as they see fit, with Southern economic and political leaders, to the end of broadening the base of Southern support for civil rights and equal opportunities. ..... 5 - 8

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3. The President, by public statement, should set as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources, and should pledge a painstaking effort by all federal departments and agencies to administer their programs in such ways as to hasten the end of discriminations. ..... 9 - 11

4. The effort of America to establish racial harmony and justice enables our people to understand the aspirations of formerly colonial peoples, and for them to identify their hopes with ours. Those who represent America abroad should interpret our racial strife and change with truthfulness and candor. ..... 11 - 12

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B. Federal Employment

5. There should be overall review of federal employment practices, without waiting for complaints and with the aim of immediate compliance with the policy of non-discrimination. Agencies whose functions are critically related to civil rights have a pressing need for Negro staff. Mindful of the cumulative effects of past discrimination, the government could be a yardstick for private employers by careful experimentation with techniques for the measuring of job potential. ..... 12 - 15

6. Real advantages would accrue to the country from frequent appointment of competent Negroes to high level administrative posts. Negroes can be valuable assets in the representation of the United States abroad, but not if they are used primarily in non-white capitals. 15 - 16

C. Education

7. We urge upon the President that he

--publicly affirm his full support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his intention to employ his executive powers as needed to assure orderly compliance with it;

--publicly affirm his administration's belief that segregation is an intolerable hindrance to the national goal of higher educational standards;

--direct the Attorney-General to look closely into the authorizations he has for initiating or intervening in school desegregation cases;

--direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to assemble and disseminate, for the use of educators and the instruction of the public, educational facts related to the integration process. ..... 16 - 20

8. The vast federal outlays for public school education need to be administered with scrupulous regard for the basic federal policy against discrimination. At the present time, the two areas of vocational training and schooling for children of military personnel merit special attention to insure racial equality and fair-dealing. ..... 20 - 21

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10. While the present turmoil continues, the Department of Justice has an obligation to enforce vigilantly the existing statutes and precedents which protect personal security, and to discharge fully the federal government's duty to preserve the public peace; in particular, every available means should be used to assure orderly school desegregation and the right of peaceable assembly and protest. ..... 22 - 25

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13. The National Guard in Southern states is the remnant of segregation in the armed services; segregation in Southern colleges and universities, and the mode of selection of academy cadets and midshipmen, restrict the opportunities for Negroes to become military officers. All of these situations are within the power of the President to remedy or ameliorate. ..... 28 - 30

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# I. THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## A. Internal Organization and Policies

The President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, diligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable. These powers should be examined and responsibly used.

As with many ideas that are much discussed, the words "Presidential leadership" sometime appear to be an abstraction, unhung from the life of the office and the man who must occupy it. We think that leadership in race relations means a showing of concern, in all the countless acts of the office, that America be a place where men live with each other in confidence, and society cooperates with each of its members in the fulfillment of his search for a good life.

Race relations is America's oldest unsolved problem. The problem is now at a stage of crisis, though certainly not for the first time. Crises of the past were resolved, by compromise, by war, and, during the long years from 1877 to 1933, by national avoidance of responsibility. The present crisis will be, somehow, overcome. What is important is that the nation dedicate itself this time to solutions that will endure, and that will not breed future conflict. This ancient and always divisive issue has a claim on us not only for settlement, but for a decisive resolution. It is a burden which national self-respect demands that we finally lay down.

Negroes are not the only disadvantaged minority, and the South is not the only locus of discrimination against Negroes. The racial problems of the South are, however, now and throughout our history the acute test of

American ideals of liberty and equality. There is little in the record to encourage the belief that the situation in the South will improve unless recognized as the nation's failure, and properly subject therefore to national policy.

Because ours is a government under a Constitution, Negroes have secured through court action the enforcement of many of their rights. The judicial process is not, however, a valid substitute for political leadership. The courts can only guardedly look beyond the case at bar, and their decrees have limited application. Negro Americans, whose resources have been taxed severely in financing and manning what is in truth a defense of everybody's constitutional principles, have a just claim that the President and his administration give invigorating guidance toward real equality. The nation as a whole needs to feel the impulse of Presidential concern and activity. The free peoples of the world, who value the reputation of the United States, wait to see us act with fairness toward our own citizens.

Presidential action should not be so emphasized that it will blunt the drive for much needed remedial legislation. But the existing powers of the office should be used, and every governmental program ought to be administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and to open all careers to talent.

A new administration cannot give itself a civil rights policy, tie it together, and expect its unwinding over the years to satisfy the problems that will arise. Clarity of policy at the beginning is essential. But racial relations are human relations, and the government needs to equip itself, both organizationally and, more importantly, with inward commitment, to a steady alert, to a sensitivity for people, to a readiness for

imaginative action. More is required, therefore, than broad policy decisions; there must also be solid organizational planning.

The federal government, besides being the country's largest employer, administers many programs affected by, and influencing, racial relations. In the preceding three administrations, various committees and advisers have been employed to represent and enforce the government's interest in non-discrimination. The committees, such as the President's Committee on Government Employment and the Government Contract Committee, have been understaffed and have had a disjointed status in the administrative structure; moreover, their enforcement authority has been meagre. The race relations advisers employed by several agencies have appeared to be concessions intended to allay pressures rather than integral figures in policy making and implementation. The time has come for the government to organize itself to do a necessary task. The principal elements of the problem seem to be the following:

Internal Consistency

The federal government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the government to lead others are weak. This means that the government must hire, fire, and promote with obvious regard for racial equity; must eradicate segregation in its offices; must administer its vast affairs in scrupulous accord with its published statements of belief. It follows that every appointee to high office, whether or not he may personally endorse the goal of immediate non-discrimination, should be informed that in his official acts he is committed to that aim.

Staff Assistance

The President should seriously consider his need for a staff adviser. These are days of tension in the South. The President will from time to time have to react to specific developments, such as a school or a sit-in controversy. He may want to interpret these events to the country and he may want to assert the national viewpoint regarding them. He ought to have an aide whose judgment and experience he trusts. Moreover, in the normal course of his duties the President will on numerous other occasions meet questions where staff help will be beneficial. He will require assistance in the framing and supervision of Executive Orders.

Coordination

Both the Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice are engaged in investigations of deprival of rights by state and local governments. Even though the aim of the Commission is reporting, and that of the Division is law enforcement, there should be intimate coordination between the two. To effect this could be another duty of the President's adviser.

Administrative Supervision

There is the unavoidable task of policing. This is a function unlike and apart from policy planning and coordination. The President should seriously consider creation of a single office to supervise and investigate the execution of all programs, including federal and contractor employment, which have consequences for race relations. The office would require an adequate staff or else it would not be effective; its director would need to be a person of stature sufficient to deal with departmental and agency heads; he should have access to the President.

The general function of the office would be as a watchdog over federal programs. It should be empowered to receive reports and to prescribe their nature; to receive complaints and to investigate them; and to counsel with the agencies. The clear responsibility for enforcement of non-discriminatory policies should remain with the agencies. There are practical difficulties in the establishment of such an office, but perhaps they are no greater than have been overcome in other cases. Conceivably, the staff could be on loan from other agencies, or could be located in some agency, such as the Bureau of the Budget (as President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights recommended). The usefulness of the office would be great enough to justify the administrative ingenuity needed for its formation. Equalization of citizenship is a paramount goal which justifies an extraordinary administrative tool, for use in behalf of that decisive resolution which an old dilemma requires.

1. An adviser on race relations could perform valuable services for the President, and could also participate helpfully in the program planning of the Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. There is, furthermore, a strong case for establishment of an office, with adequate staff, to review the execution of all governmental programs and the expenditure of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of non-discrimination.

B. National Leadership

To discuss federal policies for race relations without acknowledging

the political vicissitudes surrounding energetic action is unrealistic. A declining but still formidable section of political strength, applied at both national and state levels, exists to combat any assertion of the national interest in civil rights. There are thousands of white Southerners who have shown a willingness, which may be expected to continue, to use their physical and economic strength to frustrate reform. There will be no advance without controversy, intense and sometimes bitter.

We believe we speak with knowledge of the South when we say that controversy and conflict are only worsened when there is any arguable doubt of the beliefs and intentions of the Chief Executive, when heated strife is followed by only slight and ambiguous victories for civil rights, or when the federal government and its agencies proclaim policies which are not enforced.

The President is and should be President of all the people. He has no higher duty than the maintenance and perfection of national unity. He is the representative of white men and Negroes, Northerners and Southerners, believers in equality and believers in segregation. He and his office are the focal point of the wills of all these, and it is no part of his Constitutional obligation to attack any legitimate group, interest, or body of opinion.

Yet the President of the United States in the 1960's ought carefully to decide what are the necessary conditions of national unity. We think they do not reside in the perpetuation of sectionalism. The white population of eleven Southern states is roughly 20% of the nation's total. These are people who, besides being numerous, have been a seed bed throughout our history of able statesmen, treasured writers, and valorous military men. They are not a people to be contemned or shunned. And there could be no

greater mistake than to assume that this 20% is a monolith. A large proportion would welcome, or at least have no objection to, a broadening of civil rights because, more keenly than do persons in other regions, they want to be emancipated from the heavy, age-old weight. There are state governments which have given clear indication, in the language of political maneuver, of their willingness to be silent followers of a national consensus. There is, in short, within the ranks of white Southerners practical, effective support for reform which ought not to be undervalued.

Ours is a federal government under a Constitution of limited powers. That this is so is a great national inheritance. There is no reason, however, why we should continue to struggle over long overthrown political theories and long repudiated Constitutional principles.

The South should be informed where the President stands. Statements ought to be more, and not less, frequent than in the past and ought to be genuinely helpful to public understanding. That a state of near anarchy could exist for weeks in one of our largest cities without any public remark by the Chief Executive is well nigh incredible. At the same time, an earnest, informed, and tactful effort should be made to reduce antagonisms and enlist a maximum of Southern good will and cooperation. The millions of Southerners, white and Negro, who want to break loose from enfeebling customs would respond with gratitude to Presidential leadership. The economic and political leaders of the South who feel they need authoritative backing in order to act as their reason and self-interest tell them they should--and there are many in this position--would welcome Presidential support.

2. <u>National unity will be served best if the President speaks forth-</u>

rightly to and of the South, and if he and his administration confine their statements of policy regarding racial discrimination to that which they are prepared to enforce. The President and his administration could specially contribute to the abatement of sectionalism by frequent conferences and consultations, publicized or not as they see fit, with Southern economic and political leaders, to the end of broadening the base of Southern support for civil rights and equal opportunities.

## II. THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

### A. Broad Policy

Since slaves were first brought to our shores, and since 1865 when slavery was outlawed, Negro Americans have progressed far in material things and in social and legal status. This is not, however, the pertinent fact. What is relevant to our day is that Negroes are a disadvantaged tenth of Americans from, literally, the cradle to the grave. By American standards, the typical Negro is born without adequate prenatal care, of undereducated parents, who dwell in an unstable neighborhood permeated and surrounded by cultural and economic poverty. He is reared amid deprivation and discrimination. His schools are inferior. His contacts with influences which stimulate ambition and civility are few and infrequent. He learns early the handicaps of his color and his incentives are fashioned to fit the bleak reality. If he lives in the South he will work either in jobs white men disdain or within the limited range of the Negro community; if he lives in the North he will have to display superior skills in order to work at the same level with white men. He will be subject to slights, inequities, and ofttimes intimidation or violence. He will endure all his life the ignominy of having to wheedle, bargain, negotiate, or campaign for his elemental rights.

Unless we are recklessly to reject the findings of scientists, we must acknowledge to ourselves that these conditions are intolerable. The authoritative testimony of science is that there is no evidence of innate racial differences in intelligence; that unstable environments are an extravagance for the public economy and a menace to the public peace; that

talents are not the hereditary property of racial groups, but individual capacities nourished by education and security and incentive; that destructive internal resentments and anxieties are the predictable lot of both the systematic oppressor and oppressed.

America has no undeveloped resource comparable to the reservoir of human talent which, in our Negro population, is going to waste. We need manpower and we leave it untrained. We need brains and talents and we allow them to lie fallow. We need to restore the social health of our cities and we do little to prevent their greater infection with the virus of disorganization and spiritual deadness. We need to deepen our sense of purpose and our confidence in our country and its cause, and we allow prejudice to be institutionalized and our national values to be layered with hypocrisy. We need the friendship of the non-white peoples of Africa and Asia, and we subject our own non-white citizens to indignity.

Moreover, unless we are heedlessly to ignore the ministry offered by the near unanimous voice of our Christian and Jewish religious leaders, we must acknowledge the enormous wrong involved in our present racial relations.

The President speaks the moral tone of America. He has an imcomparable position from which to define the problems of our polity and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done.

There would be inestimable value if the President gave, simply and clearly, a declaration of national intent to move vigorously to end all discrimination and disadvantages of race, and a pledge that the federal government in the conduct of its own affairs would show the way. The ensuing sections of this memorandum will suggest some of the specific

things which the executive department can do toward this end.

3. The President, by public statement, should set as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources, and should pledge a painstaking effort by all federal departments and agencies to administer their programs in such ways as to hasten the end of discriminations.

When a question has been before the country as long as this one of Negro discrimination, it is entitled to be treated with candor and open dealing. These same qualities should inspire our information work abroad. No one wants to "sell America short," but there is a practical value in being believed when you speak. The U. S. Information Agency should, of course, tell the story of Negro Americans' progress. But it and other officials who depict abroad American racial problems should do so with honesty, realism, and an explicit awareness of American involvement in a world-wide revolutionary movement. The peoples of Africa and Asia can understand our problems, which are very close to their own experience. We should relate them frankly, as a people mindful of its troubles and working, as are the former colonial nations themselves, to remove them. There are African and Asian countries struggling to erase caste discriminations, tribal antagonisms, and religious distrust. There are analogies here which ought to make it possible for them to understand our situation, but only if the government of the United States--far from being an agent of oppression--is and can be depicted as being the friend of equality and Negro advance.

Foreign Service officers when in Washington might well be instructed in the complexities of our racial relations and familiarized with the

President's policies, in order that they can better explain developments abroad.

4. The effort of America to establish racial harmony and justice enables our people to understand the aspirations of formerly colonial peoples, and for them to identify their hopes with ours. Those who represent America abroad should interpret our racial strife and change with truthfulness and candor.

B. Federal Employment

The Third (and most recent) Report of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy states that discrimination in federal employment unquestionably exists and that the practice is often deeply entrenched. There is little need to add to this official finding in order to conclude that the 1949 amendment to the Civil Service Act (5 U.S.C.A. sec. 1074), expressly prohibiting racial discrimination, is still being flouted. The bona fides of the federal government should not be left in doubt.

The President's Committee has operated with a hopelessly small staff. The procedures outlined by Executive Order 10590 require the filing of complaints by individuals and the investigation of these by the accused agency itself. The Committee has seen its primary task to be long range education rather than immediate compliance.

We have already stated our opinion that the Committee could well be one of the units replaced by a single office to oversee all the functions of the federal government.

While channels for receiving and investigating complaints are needful, the main enforcement effort ought to be shifted from the processing of

complaints and focused on a continuing review of agency practices. Reports from the agencies, prescribed in detail, plus adequate investigators in the office designated to oversee federal practice (see above pages 4-5), would permit a firm check on the disposition of Civil Service Commission referrals and the upgrading of employees.

With all respect for the values of education, the government could, nevertheless, take instruction from its own policy in regard to the armed services, where compliance was the order of the day,and experience with non-discrimination provided its own educational results.

Another concern of the President's watchdog office would be the prompt suppression of segregation wherever it may be practiced in federal offices. Local custom cannot regulate federal conduct.

Beyond the policing role of enforcing non-discrimination, the federal government can, if it so wills, make positive contributions toward equal employment opportunities. One would be programs of positive recruitment of qualified Negroes by personnel officers of the agencies. Those agencies, for example, which recruit on college campuses should give full coverage to the Negro colleges. Another would be the development of new techniques for the evaluation of job candidates.

Some have said that federal hiring should be "color-blind." Others have argued that the nation owes a debt to an oppressed minority, and that the government, therefore, should take to itself a considerable part of the task of quick advancement of Negroes through a deliberate program of projecting Negroes into our public life; having been systematically excluded, Negroes should, from this point of view, be systematically included.

There are several things to be said regarding these differing premises. First, we do not believe that Negroes should be favored over better

qualified white persons. Negroes do not want it; governmental efficiency would be harmed; favoritism toward any group has disturbing implications for our democracy. Because they have been the victims of exclusion, Negroes do, however, have a right that there be a systematic opening-up of opportunities for them to learn and develop skills which will enable them to compete fairly. If the powers of the federal government are squarely behind school integration and if the government is administering its educational programs with the objective of encouraging integration and equal opportunity, then the government will be doing its part.

Secondly, however, there is a considerable enough body of research by now for the employment officers of the government to take cognizance of the finding that the potential of persons from disadvantaged groups is not accurately measured by aptitude and achievement criteria derived solely from the experience of the majority groups within our society. This does not necessarily suggest that Negro applicants for federal jobs should be given, for example, a "10 point preference." But it does suggest that federal employment officers could set a valuable example for private employers by studying, in consultation with outside testing specialists, the best known means of estimating potential, and by careful trial of individuals--white and Negro--select for hire or promotion on the basis of estimated potential rather than solely past record.

Thirdly, there are certain offices which are involved closely in questions of race relations. Because of this, it is essential that they have the trust of Negro citizens. There would be good reason, therefore, to make a special effort to recruit qualified Negroes for their staffs. These offices include the U. S. Attorneys, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U. S. Marshalls, the Civil Rights Division, the Commission

on Civil Rights, and the housing agencies.

5. <u>There should be overall review of federal employment practices, without waiting for complaints and with the aim of immediate compliance with the policy of non-discrimination. Agencies whose functions are critically related to civil rights have a pressing need for Negro staff. Mindful of the cumulative effects of past discrimination, the government could be a yardstick for private employers by careful experimentation with techniques for the measuring of job potential.</u>

Federal service includes both the merit system and appointive positions. In regard to the latter there is real justification for a policy by the President and other appointing officers of deliberately choosing competent Negroes. There would be nothing novel in such a practice. It has always been understood that the higher level posts of any administration will reflect a geographic, an occupational, even a religious distribution. The first administration to sprinkle the higher government positions with able Negroes will establish a practice taken for granted by subsequent administrations, and self-consciousness about such appointments will quickly end. The appointment of some Negroes to top regional or district positions in the South would not only be an important symbolic act, but would help establish patterns of deepened respect. To project Negroes into public office will be good for the race, because it will strengthen morale and sense of identification with America and will sharpen Negro incentive. It will be good for the South, which needs to get used to the idea of Negro competence and recognition. It will be good for the nation's world reputation.

There is the special situation of the Negro as American representative abroad. Negroes in diplomatic or consular positions in Africa and Asia are excellent representatives of our democracy. We believe that American prestige in these continents would be far more enhanced if Negroes are also regularly sent to European and western hemisphere countries. Basically, what is to be desired is the appointment of Negroes to the Foreign Service, and their routine assignment and progression through the ranks.

6. Real advantages would accrue to the country from frequent appointment of competent Negroes to high level administrative posts. Negroes can be valuable assets in the representation of the United States abroad, but not if they are used primarily in non-white capitals.

C. Education

Pre-eminently the most compelling unfinished business is school integration. Here federal orders have been laid down and issues joined. Respect for law and federal authority requires a prompt resolution.

Six years after the Supreme Court's historic decision there are fewer than 800 Negro children in classes with whites in the states of the old Confederacy, outside of west Texas. There has been no desegregation at all in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and in Louisiana the enrollment of four Negroes has been greeted with hysterical and virtually insurrectionary resistance. The Supreme Court declared a Constitutional right: yet throughout most of the South the entire burden of exercising that right has fallen on Negroes, while the public treasuries of Southern states are put at the service of denying it; it is an uneven

fight. The basic problem is two-fold: to re-establish a climate of respect for law; and to move quickly beyond the pitiful beginnings and steadily toward an end to segregated public education.

The United States has a sovereign interest that there be obedience to its laws. Informed legal opinion suggests that there are valid precedents* for the United States, without asserting any pecuniary or statutory interest, either to initiate action or intervene in private actions in order to take care that its laws are observed; and that the government may also intervene in school desegregation cases under 5 U.S.C.A. sec. 316, which authorizes the Attorney-General to send any officer of his Department to "attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending" in any court, federal or state. Resistance to the Supreme Court's decision is an assault on the Constitution, and the federal executive should take all authorized measures to bring it to an end.

On the other hand, there is wisdom in counting one's blessings. After numerous law suits and painful self-struggle, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia have given grudging and minimal acquiescence to the law. Crisis is past and these three states have, at least, shown their capacity for orderly adjustment. In whatever states or localities there is now or emerges in the future a willingness to acknowledge Constitutional rights, there is an immense opportunity for the President and his administration to offer quiet, tactful urging and persuasion in behalf of whole-hearted acceptance of the principle of integration.

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*see In re Debs (158 US 564); S.E.C.v.U.S. Realty Improvement Co. (310 US 434).

The President should always be mindful of the probability that firm statements by him in advance of an initial desegregation might prevent or lessen such convulsions as those of Little Rock or New Orleans. His staff adviser could be of invaluable help in anticipating occasions when disorder threatens and Presidential influence would be useful.

The administration should also be aware that an advance in civil rights in any area tends to assist the cause of school integration. Every move which demonstrates determination to establish the principle of equality in other areas increases the feeling of inevitability of compliance with the Supreme Court's school order. Every move in recognition of Negro competence enhances in Southern eyes the acceptability of Negro children as schoolmates. While government cannot address itself directly to the erasure of the racial prejudice which exists in the hearts and minds of people, it can by its own example and efforts greatly reduce overt discrimination. The resulting respect for the law of the land will be more effective than anything else in helping us to outgrow our prejudices.

Fundamentally, school integration ought not be thought of primarily as a question of civil rights. We need to look at it in another framework as well. The nation needs better schools with higher standards, that will give every American child a training corresponding to the challenge of our times. This is a matter of vital national interest. This is the problem which the country must face, and in doing so think of the impediment of segregated schools. If the country has an interest that every one of its youth be educated to the limits of his

potential, segregated schools are an indulgence which cannot be afforded, on grounds of educational practice, social values, or economy.

Consequently, there is an opportunity and, we think, an obligation for the U. S. Office of Education to provide information and counsel to school administrators and teachers engaged in the desegregation process. Attorneys before federal courts in desegregation cases need sources of professional advice. There ought to be analyses, widely disseminated, of the plans adopted in various places, and their success; factual studies of the academic effects of integration; and professional discussion of the technical problems of school administrations during the integration process. Such a publications program would not be unlike fact-finding and advisory services already performed by the Office. In particular, there would seem to be ample authorization in the Cooperative Research in Education Act, 20 U.S.C. secs. 331, 332; activities under this law would have the added advantage of involving universities and state educational agencies.

7. We urge upon the President that he

--publicly affirm his full support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his intention to employ his executive powers as needed to assure orderly compliance with it;

--publicly affirm his administration's belief that segregation is an intolerable hindrance to the national goal of higher educational standards;

--direct the Attorney-General to look closely into the authorizations he has for initiating or intervening in school desegregation cases;

--direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to assemble and disseminate, for the use of educators and the instruction of the public, educational facts related to the integration process.

Educational discrimination against Negroes is cumulative, and this affects with particular hardship the ability of Negroes to earn a living. The federal government has grant-in-aid programs for vocational (including agricultural) education, training in distributive occupations, and vocational rehabilitation; these are administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The question of federal support for unequal and segregated education is raised by these programs in a form different from that of financial aid under P.L. 815 and P.L. 874 for federally affected schools, where the government is, in a sense, assuming the burdens of a tax-payer. The vocational programs must satisfy federal criteria in order to be aided, and are subject to federal regulation. The Department could appropriately require, as it does with the rehabilitation program, that benefits be without racial favoritism, and where classes are a part of the program that they be non-segregated in order to qualify for federal aid.

There is a special question involved in on-base and off-base schooling for children of military personnel. All on-base schools are now officially integrated, even though operated by state and local school authorities; the elementary school at Fort Benning (Ga.), for example, has been integrated for more than six years. A number of on-base schools are, however, all white because there are no Negro children in residence. Usually reliable sources have reported that "gentlemen's

agreements" exist in some localities whereby Negro personnel are transferred or housed off-base when their children reach school age; there also are instances of the deeding or leasing of land for school sites to local school boards.

The federal government cannot be a party to evasion of the Constitution. Where off-base schools instruct none, or almost none, but children of military personnel the government has a special interest in seeing that they are non-segregated. In Pulaski County (Ark.), this interest was conscientiously served, even to the point of a Defense Department plan to condemn the school property and annex it to the base. The approach taken by the government in Pulaski County, and the arrangement finally worked out, set a pattern which the government can follow in similar situations.

8. The vast federal outlays for public school education need to be administered with scrupulous regard for the basic federal policy against discrimination. At the present time, the two areas of vocational training and schooling for children of military personnel merit special attention to insure racial equality and fair-dealing.

The executive department administers large grants to schools of higher education for research; the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation are probably the largest grantors. In addition, sizeable grants and loans for general support and capital development are made. Where the funds are given or loaned to any institution that applies and is eligible under the statute, it

has been argued that the executive department should not, in the absence of legislation, make the award conditional upon a policy of non-discrimination. But with the huge sums distributed for research, the government has all discretion, and grants the money only to schools which it prefers. We think there can be no argument but that it is incongruous to favor any institution which denies admission to Negro students.

9. An announcement ought to be made that, at a date certain, no research funds will be granted by the federal government to any institution of higher learning (or its faculty), public or private, which refuses admission to anyone because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

D. Security of Person and Property

Discussions of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment often give little attention to the word "protection." There are good historical grounds for believing that this was a key concept in the thinking of the framers of the Amendment, and that their intent was to provide federal protection to individual Negroes of the South against inimical acts, official or officially tolerated.* Broadened to include all persons, this is still a high ideal.

*"First, despite differences of opinion concerning the scope of congressional power..., a majority of the members of the Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses...believed that the equal protection clause did more than condemn official or state action. They believed that it vested Congress at the very least with a primary power to set aside unequal state laws and a secondary power to afford protection to all persons in their enjoyment of constitutional rights when the states failed in their primary responsibility to do so

(cont'd next page)

Law enforcement questions are of two general types. First, there are the traditional questions of unjust police, court, or mob treatment of individual Negroes charged with crime. Instances are, happily, declining. To cope with those which still occur, we know of no remedy available to the executive department other than strict enforcement of, with all their shortcomings, secs. 241 and 242, 18 U.S.C. - the last remnants of the Civil Rights Acts passed in the 1860's and 70's for the protection of persons, and especially Negroes, against deprivation of civil rights.

Security of person and property have their severest present threat in the second problem area, which has to do with the violence, reprisals, and intimidations surrounding school desegregation and sit-in controversies, and Negro voting. There have been bombings and threats of bombings, riots, organized harassment, and threats to personal safety. Accompanying all, there has been for five or more years

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either by neglecting to enact laws or by refusal or impotence to enforce them...

"Second, a majority...regarded Congress as the primary organ for the implementation... This does not mean that the Radical Republicans intended to preclude judicial action...; they did not. ...

"A third principle that emerges from these debates is that the equal protection clause means absolute or perfect equality before the law and condemns every discrimination perpetrated by unequal laws, partial or maladministration of existing laws by courts or executives, or discriminations by quasi-public businesses or agencies possessing a peculiar status or privilege under the law, such as inns, public conveyances, and the like. With respect to whether the equal protection clause of its own force condemned antimiscegenation laws and segregation laws and customs, the evidence is inconclusive." R. J. Harris, The Quest for Equality. Louisiana State University Press, 1960. pp. 53-56.

encouragement of resistance to federal authority, delivered by high officials, the Citizens Councils, and their allies.

The number of Southerners who will resort to violence is small, but their mark is heavy on the region and the nation. When a school in the South is bombed the whole free world suffers. Congress has legislated, by Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, to put federal resources into the endeavor to prevent or punish bombings. The enforcement difficulties are obviously great, and appear so even to an outside agency. Nevertheless, the Department of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has a larger range within which to act for the suppression of violence.

There is value also in linking the Department closely with the states in a concerted effort. The Attorney-General might appropriately convene a conference of the attorneys-general of the Southern states for the planning of mutual programs; one desirable result of the conference might be the establishment of regular liaison between the enforcement agents of the federal and state governments.

Underlying all policies and practices must be an awareness that the Negro Southerners' campaign for equality is a revolutionary movement. It must be, and can be, contained in non-violence. To this end, a staff adviser to the President, in close touch with events and working closely with the Civil Rights Division, would be invaluable in coordination of federal action to preserve the public peace.

The suggestion has been made that the United States could intervene in, or even initiate, school desegregation cases on the principle of the old Debs case (158 US 564). That case sustained an injunction issued by a federal court, without specific reference to any statute,

against acts held to constitute a threat to the general welfare. Whether or not Debs affords a basis for federal intervention generally, the government might carefully consider, even to the point of taking a test case, the use of it as a precedent for the particular problem of threatened or actual violence. The signs of the times are not so difficult to read that an alert government could not anticipate the likelihood of disorder in a school desegregation controversy and be armed in advance to forestall it.

Similarly, the reaction to sit-ins has led to serious breakdowns in the public peace. The Department of Justice should observe local situations with the utmost vigilance for evidence of unlawful arrest, violations of Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, and deprivations of First Amendment liberties.

10. While the present turmoil continues, the Department of Justice has an obligation to enforce vigilantly the existing statutes and precedents which protect personal security, and to discharge fully the federal government's duty to preserve the public peace; in particular, every available means should be used to assure orderly school desegregation and the right of peaceable assembly and protest.

E. Voting

Twice in three years, Congress has legislated to protect voting rights. The Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 have to date been the basis of six suits* brought by the Department of Justice, one of which

* Against Terrell County (Ga.), Macon County (Ala.), Bienville and Washington Parishes (La.), and Fayette and Haywood Counties (Tenn.). Two separate actions have been filed in each of the Tennessee Counties; technically, therefore, eight suits have been brought.

has been carried to the Supreme Court, and disposed of there. Acting under sec. 303 of the Act of 1960, the Department has also required from 17 counties* the production of voting records.

We think much more could be done. Since the Acts of 1957 and 1960 do not permit broad, sweeping attacks on discrimination, suits are confined to local situations. There must be, therefore, numerous investigations and, where justified, prosecutions.

In another respect, however, it is to be hoped that the new Attorney-General will continue a policy of his predecessor. The suits brought under sec. 131 against private persons and institutions in Fayette and Haywood Counties (Tenn.) show a sophisticated awareness, and a zeal for the actualization of rights, which are commendable.

The Acts of 1957 and 1960 can be enforced no more vigorously than the staffing of the Department's Civil Rights Division permits. In addition to giving immediate attention to the strengthening of this Division, the Attorney-General should look closely into the working relations between it and the U. S. District Attorneys, to the end that there be the fullest cooperation between them and the Division.

When all this has been said, there is much to add on another side. The fact is that throughout large areas of the South, registration and voting are as free as elsewhere in the country. In general, discrimination is today found mainly in the rural sections of the old Black Belt, and not everywhere there. This does not mean that the problem

*Wilcox, Montgomery, and Sumter (Ala.); Union (Fla.); Webster, Early, Fayette, and Gwinnett (Ga.); East Carroll, Ouachita, and East Feliciana (La.); McCormick, Clarendon, and Hampton (S.C.); Bolivar, LeFlore, and Forrest (Miss.).

is not serious. It does mean that it is less a regional problem, and more one local to a particular cultural area within the region. The nation ought not to be misled by loud talk: the majority of Southerners will not oppose free access to the ballot. There will consequently be minimal popular resistance to federal actions in this field.

In regard to voting, as with schools, there are values other than civil rights at stake. Our democratic faith requires that there be full and responsible exercise of the franchise. Our record is not good. In the South, about 25% of Negroes of voting age are all that are registered; but only some 60% of whites of voting age are, and though the discrepancy is great the white standard itself is low. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that 107 million Americans are of voting age; yet only about 68 million, or less than 65%, voted in the Presidential election of 1960, and this was a record turn-out.

The government might well undertake a national campaign to educate people in their voting rights and to encourage them to vote. If this were done with vigor and sustained attention, a side result would almost certainly be an upsurge in Negro registration in the South, as well as a clear revelation of those areas where the cause of non-voting by Negroes is intimidation, either private or official. There are counties of the South where Negroes will not seek to register and vote unless assured in advance and unmistakably that their temerity will go unpunished. There are, and probably not only in the South, many people--white and Negro--who need education in their voting rights and responsibilities. To help them would seem as much the proper role of the federal government as is the offering

of instruction about jobs, baby care, crop management, and a thousand other matters dealt with in government publications.

A registration drive, spurred by the prestige of the President and sustained by his subordinates, would have civic worth, especially if coupled with the printing of leaflets, disseminated through local Post Offices, on the qualifications and procedures for voting in every state.

11. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice should be staffed with an adequate number of attorneys of first quality, and the Division's working relationships with the U. S. District Attorneys should be so defined as to permit widespread enforcement of the voting provisions of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

12. A national registration drive, under the personal sponsorship of the President, should be launched, and supported by publications describing registration and voting qualifications and procedures in each state.

F. Armed Services

Since the issuance in 1948 of Executive Order 8891, segregation in the armed services has been virtually eradicated. This has been an advance in civil rights comparable in importance to the outlawing of the white primary and public school segregation, and has been carried through to a satisfactory conclusion by the same force which originated it; i.e., Presidential authority.

The President can in the same way end discrimination in the National Guard, and the logic for doing so is compelling. The Guard

is a part of the United States Army, and composition and organization of its units are required to be "the same as those prescribed for the Army" (32 U.S.C. sec. 104b). The state units are financed almost entirely by federal funds. Service in the Guard is a statutory substitute for service in the Army under the Selective Service Act. The President prescribes the regulations of the Guard, violations of which automatically forfeit federal support (32 U.S.C. secs. 108, 110).

National Guard units in the South are all-white. Thus, an important part of the Army is still segregated. Negro Southerners are denied an option which white Southerners have--to enlist in the Guard rather than be drafted. And, as the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has said, "In times of racial tension, if the Guard should be called out, it would be reassuring to Negro citizens to observe that members of their own race were on duty. Thereby would be implanted the justified conviction that the sole duty of the Guard is to uphold the law."

The President is authorized to make a number of appointments of cadets and midshipmen to the service academies. As most appointments are in the keeping of Congressmen, and it is a matter of common knowledge that at least a third of the members, representing areas of high Negro population, do not appoint Negroes, the President can justifiably give special attention in his own selection to the merits of Negro candidates. According to the latest reports, there are seven Negroes enrolled at Annapolis, eight at West Point, and three at the Air Force Academy.

The President is directed by law to establish and maintain ROTC units, and may likewise terminate them. There would seem to be no legitimate grounds for operating an ROTC at universities, public or private, which refuse admission on racial grounds.

13. <u>The National Guard in Southern states is the remnant of segregation in the armed services</u>;

segregation in Southern colleges and universities, and the mode of selection of academy cadets and midshipmen, restrict the opportunities for Negroes to become military officers. All of these situations are within the power of the President to remedy or ameliorate.

G. Health, Recreation

The federal government administers many and large health programs, involving hospital operation and medical research. It provides grants-in-aid to the states for mental health programs, maternal and child health service, aid to crippled children and the blind, and control of tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, and venereal disease; and for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Veterans' Administration are the responsible agencies.

It may seem disproportionate to link recreation and health in the same discussion, except that the uses of leisure time becomes an increasingly urgent concern, with genuine effects on the well-being of the nation. The federal government provides some of the most valuable recreational opportunities people have, through the national parks, national forests, federal reservoir areas, and federal beach erosion projects. These are administered by the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Army Corps of Engineers.

Most of the health and recreational activities are covered by seemingly adequate regulations against racial discrimination, although there have been instances of lack of enforcement. This is not true of the

grant-in-aid programs, and especially not of the huge Hill-Burton hospital construction program which, by statutory authorization, approves separate-but-equal facilities (42 U.S.C. sec. 291e); the statute was enacted in 1946. The federal beach erosion projects carry no specific prohibitions on discrimination but, in a most interesting proceeding, the Department of Justice has brought suit against officials of Biloxi (Miss.) on grounds that discrimination is contrary to the legal requirement of "public use."

14. Health and recreational programs, both of which bring the government into close personal touch with people, need to be constantly audited for discriminatory effects. Continued observance of the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton Act is Constitutionally dubious, and should be authoritatively examined.

H. Transportation

Through federal court action, heartening reforms have occurred since 1941 in interstate and intra-state travel. More recently, the independent regulatory agencies have added their force to the removal of discriminations affecting the dignity and convenience of Negro passengers; the Federal Aviation Agency has refused financial aid for construction of airports which will practice segregation. The chief remaining hardship is the condition of bus, train, and air line terminals, their waiting rooms, eating arrangements, and rest rooms. A problem so near solution is ripe for a decisive push. The President could communicate this opinion to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics

Board, and the Federal Aviation Agency; and could instruct the Attorney-General to follow through on the conference held by the Department of Justice in 1956 with U. S. Attorneys in the Southern states to consider action against discrimination by common carriers.

15. Interstate travel is a field in which a final federal effort could decisively end segregation. The clearly established unconstitutionality of segregation in common carriers operated intrastate invites serious study by the Department of Justice of means to require observance of the Constitutional principle.

I. Contractor Employment

In the absence of Congressional enactment of a fair employment law, the grounds for executive imposition of an anti-discrimination clause in government contracts is the buyer's normal privilege of choosing his suppliers.

There are two fields--contractor employment and federal housing policy--where the executive department faces issues of unusual magnitude and difficulty. One aspect of the dilemma--for it is such--is that employment and housing are of basic importance, not only to Negro welfare but to American success in living up to principle; their effects ramify into every other problem of civil rights. Consequently, no fields are deserving of more imaginative, more constant attention. Another aspect, however, is that the task of opening up employment and housing consists of hard, practical difficulties so great as to make innocuous any governmental action that is not thorough and undertaken

with firm resolve. A third aspect is that the stakes are so large, and the effects of decisive governmental action would be so directly felt by the people, that strong policies would almost certainly produce sharp political and popular controversies.

The Government Contract Committee and its predecessor seem to have accomplished little to arrest discrimination in employment. The Committee has devoted a good deal of its effort to education, and has processed complaints. Some educational activity is perhaps desirable, but the government needs to remember that performance and example are its best educational means.

President Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance made certain recommendations prior to leaving office. These included disqualification from future contracting of suppliers whose employment practices are found discriminatory; termination of contracts upon finding of discrimination; the use of a liquidated damages clause in contracts; and provisions for injunctive relief and arbitration. These are drastic remedies. Some of them, at least, could be used without further legislation, but reliance on any or all of them would require a considerable enlargement of staff and would probably result in litigations both numerous and vexing.

Yet the present posture of the government is intolerable. Every government contract and many sub-contracts contain an anti-discrimination clause, the text of which is posted in suppliers' shops and offices. The clause is, in effect, an oath. It has become another of the non-enforced declarations of principle and policy. We think there is real danger to public morals in this practice. The people need to know that the government takes its words seriously. For the government to

lay down laws and orders which it does not intend, or is not prepared, to enforce is a practice which encourages social and individual indifference.

In the absence of a fair employment act, the executive department might well give serious exploration to other means as well as punitive sanctions for preventing discrimination. The approach described in the next two paragraphs is not intended as a blueprint or even a recommendation of a specific plan. Rather it is a suggestion intended to invite the government's consideration toward policies administratively simpler than punitive sanctions, and yet equally productive of results.

First, if there is to be any effective action the executive department must commit itself to definite and firm policies. Secondly, the executive department, in consideration of practical difficulties, might adopt as its first goal the ability to report to the people that all of the large contractors of the government practice fair employment. Thirdly, the method of attaining this goal could be certification by the Government Contract Committee (if it is continued), or by the new office proposed above on pages 4-5, that the bidder or proposed contractor is presently operating, in all of its plants and offices, without discrimination. Such certification could be made a prerequisite to the award of any contract above a specified sum (perhaps $1,000,000) or of any contract which would increase the total active orders of a company and its subsidiaries beyond that amount. (For lesser contracts the non-discrimination clause could still be inserted, and procedures made available for receiving and processing complaints.) Enforcement would not require litigation, and would be administratively far simpler than either sole reliance on the processing of individual complaints, or the proposed use of sanctions.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment Security maintain copious data on the nation's work force, and can with minimum difficulty prepare and publish current information on the number of Negroes in various categories of the working force. These data could be taken into account in determining upon certification. The test would be the record of actual employment, including enrollment in the company's in-service training program, if it has one. The large contractors of the government would, in effect, be required to do more than pledge non-discrimination; they would be required to recruit Negroes throughout their operations.

This would be an undeniably arbitrary requirement. Its premise, however, would be clear cut; viz., that as a condition for doing business with the government above a certain amount, the company will cooperate with the government by a positive program of developing Negro talent and skills. It would be asked to assume partnership with the government in achieving a national goal.

As was stressed before, the above suggestion is not tendered as a finished proposal, but as a basis for study within the administration along the lines of non-punitive but nevertheless effective action. Another device worth evaluation is the use of an award, such as the war-time Navy "E", given to contractors whose employment practices meet governmental approval; the symbol could be displayed by the company in its advertising and elsewhere, as an indication that it is cooperating with the government in developing and utilizing our manpower resources.

Whatever methods are used, there would seem to be no reason why they should not apply both to contractors and to companies licensed to use government-held patents.

16. <u>There needs to be more effective enforcement of the bar against discriminatory employment by government contractors. Large contractors can be appropriately charged with a special responsibility for positive recruitment of Negroes; an appropriate means of requiring this would be prior certification as a condition for award of contract</u>.

Where the federal government's scope of action is narrow, it can still deny its services to others who discriminate. The Bureau of Apprenticeship could, upon advice from an office designated by the President, withdraw from participation in any apprenticeship program, whether under state or private auspices, which does not admit all applicants on an equal footing, and could withhold registration from apprentices in such programs. Similarly, the U. S. Employment Service could make refusal to process racially restricted job orders a condition for federal approval of a state program and financial assistance.

17. <u>Federal cooperation with discrimination should be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services</u>.

J. <u>Housing</u>

Rapid population growth, plus a steady population shift to the cities, plus an advancing standard of living have combined to keep high the demand for new housing. The movement of middle and upper income families out of the central cities and into suburban neighborhoods, together with the emphasis of the past several decades on home building in subdivisions, have accentuated the degree of racial segregation in

American cities; this is especially pronounced in the South, where residential segregation was formerly less customary than in other regions.

The role of the federal government in relation to the spread of housing segregation has been succinctly described by the Commission on Race and Housing:

> The policies and actions of government agencies and public officials must be counted among the principal influences sustaining racial segregation in housing....
>
> The federal government, through its mortgage credit aids, public housing, and slum clearance programs, has come to exercise a large measure of control over housing. Both directly and indirectly, the federal housing programs have strongly influenced the racial patterns of residence, mainly in the direction of increasing racial segregation. During the first dozen years of its existence, the Federal Housing Administration operated explicitly on the real estate doctrine that mingling of racial groups in residence areas was socially undesirable and a threat to the financial stability of neighborhoods. Its appraisal manuals stressed the importance of protecting neighborhoods against invasion by "incompatible racial and social groups." For "surest protection" against such an eventuality, FHA recommended blanketing all land in the vicinity of a mortgage-insured housing development

with race-restrictive covenants, particularly in undeveloped or partly developed areas. It is a fair judgment that FHA's influence contributed largely to the spread of race-restrictive covenants (subsequently declared unenforceable by the Supreme Court) and hence to the exclusion of minority groups from wide areas.

...The agency now officially encourages open occupancy in housing developments, but it does not attempt to control the discriminatory practices of private builders or lenders.

The public housing program has always insisted, and in the main successfully, on minority groups' receiving an equitable share of publicly subsidized dwellings. With respect to the racial pattern, federal policy has been to leave the decision for open or segregated occupancy to local housing authorities. The latter, in all sections of the country, elected initially for segregation, with one or two notable exceptions. In the South, compulsory segregation remains, but in the North and West, many local authorities have shifted to policies of open occupancy, some by their own decision, others under court order.... Notwithstanding open occupancy policies, however, the recent trend has been running strongly toward concentration of minority groups in public housing.

Among the major factors contributing to this trend are the frequent location of projects in areas mainly occupied by minorities, the wider opportunities of whites than of non-whites to obtain housing in the private market, and statutory preference in tenant selection to families, largely minority, displaced by slum clearance operations. ...the conclusion seems justified that public housing has served, on the whole, to sustain and probably intensify racial segregation.

Beginning during World War II, the federal government has become increasingly sensitive to the housing disadvantage and needs of the minority groups. It has moved to assist these groups to obtain housing but has tried to do so without interfering with the segregation practices of the private housing industry. .... Special credit assistance has been provided through the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.... A high proportion of all postwar new dwellings built for minority use has been financed by mortgages purchased by the FNMA, that is, by government credit. These new houses have been built, with few exceptions, in segregated projects. The special assistance measures, ...like public housing, have been both a source of housing and a force for segregation.

> Indirectly, federal policies have stimulated segregation in two important ways. The changes in the housing industry which have so largely increased the power of private builders to determine community patterns, as described above, have been made possible by the federal mortgage insurance systems....
>
> The other indirect federal support of segregation has been the moral sanction given to the racial discrimination practices of private business.... Government, as an expression of the public will, is one of the sources of moral as well as legal authority. If the government sees nothing wrong in racial discrimination, how can private persons be censured for practicing it? ...In the housing field, the federal government, in recent years, has withdrawn from any explicit endorsement of housing segregation. Federal agencies, however, aside from verbal pronouncements for equality, continue to tolerate the discriminatory practices of those who distribute federal benefits.

Present housing trends are injurious not only to the dwellers in the vast city areas which it becomes increasingly accurate to call ghettoes. The harm is felt in at least two other ways as well. Too many middle class white families are separated from normal contacts with persons of other races and economic station. Municipal government and the cultural life of the cities are being weakened by shrinkage of revenue base and population imbalance.

A problem so largely the result of federal programs is a direct and pressing federal responsibility. It should be dealt with not specifically as a Negro, or a race relations, question, but as a task of helping disadvantaged citizens to become productive members of society and of restoring or guarding the health of our cities.

The question for the federal government to face is that of how it will direct the tremendous influence which it has through its huge involvement in the housing market. Will it use this influence, as it has in the past and as it still largely does, to strengthen and spread housing segregation?

The Supreme Court in Brown v. Topeka took judicial note of the sociological and psychological handicaps of segregation. We believe the President could well do likewise in an Executive Order which stated that the national housing policy is to encourage integration. This would be the strongest possible directive to the several housing agencies to examine meticulously the laws which they administer for opportunities to reverse present trends.

FHA policy now, as expressed through its regulations and practices, is to insure no mortgages on property whose deeds contain restrictive covenants; to rent or aell re-possessed housing on a non-segregated basis; to encourage "open occupancy" through private conferences with builders and others; and to refuse its services to any builder or developer found in violation of a state anti-discrimination law. The last could be an effective measure, except that it applies only to individuals or firms formally held against in a state proceeding--and this is extremely rare--, and it applies only in states with anti-discrimination laws and not in the others where the majority of the nation's Negroes live.

Similar orders have been issued applicable to land purchasers under urban renewal programs, and to builders under Veterans' Administration benefits. The VA has also strict regulations against restrictive covenants. Apparently no attention is given to questions of discrimination by the Army in selling or leasing utilities to housing developments in the vicinity of bases; nor by the Federal Highway Administration in the purchase of land necessitating relocation of families. The policies of PHA and FNMA are sufficiently indicated by the above quotation from the Commission on Race and Housing.

The administration of the housing and urban renewal laws is intricate and the mass of detail involved in framing and enforcing regulations affecting thousands of purchasers, builders, lending institutions, and municipal governments almost overwhelms the attempt to suggest realistic and effective methods of curbing racial inequities and segregation. The Commission on Race and Housing has made possible a better public understanding of the difficulties and the opportunities by its series of studies, and we commend them to the administration. In particular, we call attention to the Commission's Report (titled Where Shall We Live?) and the policy recommendations contained therein.

Certain general ideas have emerged from the literature on housing problems which we believe deserve sympathetic study by the administration. These are:

a) The practice of "scattering" projects. Especially with reference to public housing, this means the construction of several small projects rather than one large one, and their location in bi-racial or all-white neighborhoods, rather than in Negro or transition sections.

b) The policy of "benign quotas." We have anxious reservations about quotas in either public or private housing, from the standpoint of both good race relations and democratic values. Men live, nevertheless, in the real, and not the ideal, world. It is a fact that open occupancy frequently means, or comes to mean, Negro occupancy, and the project is an addition to segregated housing. To date, a system of "benign quotas" is virtually the only realistic suggestion made by responsible sources for combatting this condition. The housing agencies might well initiate discussions with developers, representatives of Negro organizations, and intergroup relations specialists for a thorough airing of the problem and of means for solving it.

c) The employment of Negroes on the staff of housing agencies. This, of course, is already being done, but to only a limited extent. It is not particularly important whether whites or Negroes occupy the positions of race relations advisers (if those positions are continued). What is important is that Negroes are taken on the regular staffs, and this would be especially desirable in the South. In this occupational field there is no scarcity of experienced Negro specialists, men trained in Urban League work or in Negro real estate or lending circles. To use them in the government would be to tap their insights, to leaven the thinking and attitudes of their colleagues, and to improve public confidence in the agencies.

d) A systematic analysis of the housing laws to determine what inducements are available to encourage real open occupancy housing. Here as elsewhere, preferments are better than sanctions. There undoubtedly are ways by which, for example, FHA and FNMA can give priorities to developers (including 221 developers) whose management will accord with the government's aim of integration.

e) Principal attention to the large builder. In view of the numerous home owners availing themselves of FHA or FNMA benefits, the job of enforcing a clause against discrimination in re-sale would be staggering. On the other hand, FHA could, with comparative ease, come to workable and sound agreements regarding open occupancy with large sub-dividers or apartment sponsors, prior to commitment.

Of all actions the executive department can take, the simplest administratively is the realization of open occupancy in public housing projects. This would be unquestionably desirable. Yet there is a danger in moving sternly in low-income housing, unless policies of equivalent sternness are applied across the board. There is no advantage to anyone in furthering the already existent suspicion, that integration is for the poor folks.

In 1954 and 1955, there was little realization throughout the country of the intensity of feeling in the South, and the degree to which the South would resist Court orders in the school cases. Neither the country nor its government was prepared for what followed. The

President when developing policy has an obligation far greater than that of the courts when declaring rights to be prepared to react to the consequences. A strict non-discriminatory order for FHA (including 221) and PHA housing, with obvious intent to enforce, will in all likelihood lead to a diminution of starts in the South, at least for a time, and could hamper or halt urban renewal. This would not be a completely unfortunate happening, for it would at least slow the present trend toward firmer segregated patterns. Nevertheless, the basic interest of the country is to have a well housed people. Another almost certain consequence in the South would be ingenious methods of evasion. Another possible consequence which cannot be discounted is violence.

The probability of Southern opposition should not be a deterrent. Federal policy must be the same throughout the country, and must be enforced everywhere with equal firmness. If housing starts in the South are reduced, there is every reason to believe they will not be for long: the benefits of participation in federal programs have a powerful attraction.

Administrative firmness can, however, be helpfully supplemented by another approach. There have been many calls in recent years for the President to exert "moral leadership." This implies that the President should make clear where he stands, what he believes, and how he believes that America must act to be true to itself. We think such leadership to be an indispensable part of a firm housing policy, every bit as essential as the definition of such a policy itself. We would go further and suggest that here is an occasion for a sustained exercise of Presidential leadership through persuasion, carried on

publicly or privately as seems best, both by the President and his subordinates.

The appointment of advisory committees is sometimes a substitute for acceptance of responsibility, but can also be a means for grounding new policies on strong, authoritative support. This would seem to be an occasion for utilizing a committee, composed of well-known figures representing the public and financial, building, and real estate circles; Negroes from these categories would, of course, be included. The function of the committee would be to review periodically the success of the housing programs in ameliorating the residential conditions of the disadvantaged minority of our citizens, and to report their findings to the President.

Finally, it should go without saying that the housing agencies should be headed by persons who believe in the value of integrated neighborhoods.

When all this is said, there remains the probable fact that the federal executive alone cannot reach some of the questions of land, appraisal, taxation, city and regional planning, credit, and others basic to the urban problems of the country. It would be unfortunate if executive actions or statements were to create a different impression.

The opportunities are, nevertheless, tremendous. The housing laws can be, and ought to be, administered to curb segregation. No exercise of Presidential discretion would be more beneficial.

18. <u>A declaration by the President that federal housing programs will be guided by a belief in the values of integration would be the soundest basis for an Executive Order prohibiting discrimination. Because</u>

the federal government has been a principal architect of housing segregation, there is special reason for it continuously to evaluate its success in reversing the process. Adverse reactions, especially in the South, are to be expected to firm policies; Presidential leadership can be decisive in allaying and overcoming them.

## III. CONCLUSION

This paper has sought to indicate and analyze actions which the executive department can take to secure civil rights and to help in the full realization of the nation's human resources. Six premises have run through our discussion. We would like to state them again, in conclusion.

Civil rights and liberties are the dignities of free men and the essential condition of a free country. In working for their enlargement, the government and we as a people do that which is closest to the core of our national purpose.

We have disadvantaged people in this country. Both fair play and national self-interest dictate that they be helped to become useful, and that their potential for talent be put at society's service.

National unity is a primary political value, and the views of the South should be part of the national consensus. There are, however, vast and largely untapped reservoirs of popular agreement and support in the South for national leadership that would ease from the South an ancient and uncomfortable burden.

Honest dealing by the government and the public toward our non-white citizens would strengthen immeasurably the international prestige of the United States; continued discrimination will just as surely weaken our standing abroad.

The Presidency is the center of American energy. What the President says and does will mark the direction and the speed with which the country moves to perfect its racial relations.

Racial relations is our oldest domestic trouble. It has the claim of age and priority for thorough, decisive action now.

LWD ✓

108 Presidio Avenue
San Francisco 15, Calif.

February 1, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Region Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I thought you and Leslie might be interested in seeing the report in the San Francisco Examiner of your recommendations for federal executive action. It is enclosed.

It seems to me the new President is off to a first-rate start generally. And I suspect I'd have toned down references to racial discrimination as much as he did in the State of the Union address, having in mind the House vote the next day on the move to enlarge the Rules Committee. From here on, though, I'm hoping for something louder and clearer.

I look forward to seeing you good people in a couple of weeks.

Faithfully,

Bill

G. W. Foster, Jr.

CWD ✓
MF

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Political Science

February 1, 1961

Mr. Harold S. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I can assure you that I will read it at great interest.

Very truly yours,

Robert S. Rankin

Robert S. Rankin

RSR/jdc

EDWARD RUTLEDGE
HOUSING DIRECTOR

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

February 1, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1961

Dear Harold:

That was a great story published in the Times the other day. I certainly was delighted to read so favorable a profile.

Sent 2-7-61

I would very much appreciate receiving a copy of your report and recommendations to the President.

With personal regards,

Sincerely,

Edward Rutledge

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ER:ek

LWDV
MF

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Sterling Tucker
*Executive Director*

February 3, 1961

Dear Harold:

Reading the document of the Southern Regional Council to President Kennedy afforded me great pleasure. The statement was clear, well-documented, and easy to read.

The coverage which it received was excellent -- attesting further to the quality of the statement itself and the esteem in which the nation's press holds the Southern Regional Council and its leadership.

You are indeed to be congratulated.

Sincerely,

Sterling

Sterling Tucker
Executive Director

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ST/mdm

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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

February 3, 1961

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Receipt is acknowledged of the report on the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I am sure that this material will be of assistance to me.

Sincerely,

Frank Church

Frank Church

February 3, 1961

Professor R. M. MacIver
Institute for Religious and Social
Studies
New York, New York

Dear Professor MacIver:

It was a great pleasure being with you at the Institute luncheon on Tuesday. Your gracious introduction and warm reception of the group made the occasion an extremely pleasant one for me.

I am enclosing a copy of our report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." I hope you will feel it's a useful piece of work, and I need hardly say any comments you might care to make would be most welcome here.

Please extend my thanks and good wishes to Miss Feingold and to other associates in the Institute.

With cordial personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:mf
Enclosure - 1.

LWD ✓

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1961

February 3, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in realizing how interested I am in the subject of the Council's recent report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. There has been the opportunity thus far only to glance through it, but this is enough to confirm the great usefulness of the report and to prompt my putting it in my briefcase for early and more complete attention.

Sincerely,

W. Willard Wirtz

W. Willard Wirtz
Under Secretary of Labor

LWD ✓

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# United States Senate

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LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

February 3, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter. I am very glad to have your views and your report which we will keep in our permanent files.

Your fine work has evoked admiration throughout the country. It is a genuine pleasure for me to send my best wishes for your future work.

Sincerely,

Claiborne Pell

Claiborne Pell

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LWD

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

February 6, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for sending me the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

I have not yet had an opportunity to study it carefully, but I intend to. I feel that it should contain a great deal of worthwhile information.

With appreciation.

Sincerely,

Estes Kefauver

Estes Kefauver, USS

*Memo* FROM THE DESK OF **MILDRED FLOWERS**

Feb. 6, 1961

NOTE:

Sent via air mail - 2 copies of The Federal Executive... to Geo. K. Hunton - Catholic Interracial Council

MEMORANDUM Feb. 6, 1961

To: WF

From: MF

Fill,

Please send "The Federal Executive..." to the following persons in the quantities indicated:

Mr. Lyle Cooper - UAW
Chicago
((5 copies))

Mr. John V. P. Lassoe - NAIRO
New York
((1 copy))

Mr. Geo. K. Hunton
Catholinc Interracial Council
N. Y.
((1 copy)) VIA AIR MAIL

thanx

February 6, 1961

Colonel Francis Pickens Miller
Box 3665
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Francis:

Many thanks for your kind note about our report to the President and my own fleeting notoriety in the pages of the New York Times. We've been very pleased by the evidence so far that the report is getting serious and widespread attention within the new administration.

It is putting it mildly to say that I am appalled to learn that you have not received a copy. A mailing of the report to all members of the Board went out several weeks ago. I can only suppose that there was some clerical misfire, here, or delinquency on the part of the Post Office, then still in Republican hands.

In any case, I send you the enclosed copy with profound apologies and warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

PICKENS HILL
FARMINGTON

FRANCIS PICKENS MILLER
BOX 3665 UNIVERSITY STATION
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Feb. 2, 1961

Dear Harold,

The press coverage of your 48 page Report to the President was terrific. My warmest congratulations! I was also cheered to see the Profile of you in the New York Times.

If members of your Board are permitted to have copies of the Report to the President, may I have one, as I have not seen it?

Thanks.

Francis Miller

February 2, 1961

Mr. J. Carlton Yeldell
Labor Relations Secretary
National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Yeldell:

I am happy to send you, with our compliments, the two copies of our report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," enclosed.

We appreciate your interest and would welcome any comments you might care to give us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

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January
Thirtieth
1961


RECEIVED
FEB 1 1961


Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I read with keen interest in The New York Times this morning an account of the Southern Regional Council's report to President Kennedy which urged vigorous action in the civil rights field.

I would appreciate it deeply if you would let me have two copies of this report. If there are any charges for these, please bill me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Carlton Yeldell

J. Carlton Yeldell
Labor Relations Secretary

JCY:BHC


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AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE.

February 2, 1961

Mr. Brooks Hays
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Brooks:

You may have seen some of the publicity received by our report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," a copy of which I am enclosing.

Obviously, there are many points of legitimate disagreement raised by the report; indeed on some of the more complicated questions we can hardly claim unanimity in our own midst. The main purpose, however, was to stimulate discussion of and attention to this area of critical importance, and we are pleased that the report appears to be serving its purpose in Washington and elsewhere.

Needless to say, your comments would be warmly welcomed.

Ben Musepoins me in kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Harold,

Ben Muse is interested in Brooks Hays getting a copy of "The Federal Executive..." I've checked my lists and we didn't send him one with the original distribution.

MCF

February 6, 1961

Dr. Sterling McMurrin
Commissioner of Education
U. S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. McMurrin:

Both on behalf of the Southern Regional Council and personally let me say how deeply pleased we were by your appointment. It would be hard to imagine an appointment that would bring greater competence and commitment to the office and that would better serve the national interest.

Let me also take this opportunity to transmit the enclosed report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," which we have sent to President Kennedy and certain of his advisers. I hope you will feel that the report -- and particularly the section on education -- is helpful.

Needless to say, your comments would be most appreciated and we should welcome any opportunity to be of service to you in the performance of your important new duties.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

February 6, 1961

Mr. John R. May
Executive Director
San Francisco Foundation
Balfour Building
351 California Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear John:

Many thanks for your heart warming letter about our report to the President. This is a new and tricky field for us, so your good opinion of the document means a lot to me.

I am glad to say that the report has had a greater impact so far than we dared to hope. It had astonishingly good treatment in the press, especially the New York Times and the Washington Post, where the publicity counts most. And, whether it produces any results or not, it is certainly getting wide and sustained attention within the new administration. We've been getting a spate of requests for more copies, by letter and telephone, from the various Federal agencies. We could hardly hope for more, except for JFK himself to say a kind word about it -- or better yet, put some of it into effect.

All the best.

As ever,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

February 6, 1961

Mr. William H. Orrick, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Department
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Orrick:

Perhaps you have seen or read about the enclosed report of the Southern Regional Council which has been sent to President Kennedy and appropriate persons within the new administration.

My good friend John May of San Francisco has suggested that I send you a copy. I am more than happy to do so.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

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January 30, 1961

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FEB 1 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Well, this weekend I finally got time to read through the document which you sent to a number of people, including me and the President. (I think that sounds pretty good.)

Honestly, I think nothing has ever impressed me more. It is a perfectly superb job, and I think you and SRC have performed a great public service in doing it just at this point in history.

I rather wonder if you included among those to whom you sent it my friend Bill Orrick, recently named Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Department. (William H. Orrick, Jr.) If not, I hope you can and will spare him a copy.

I will observe your caution about confidentiality, but I hope you won't mind if I show it privately to one or two people, including my friend Seaton Manning whom you met at our house at dinner.

Again, my heartiest congratulations.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. MAY

jrm:ehw

P.S. Since dictating the above, I have noticed the matter covered (pretty well) in the S. F. press

SALEM COLLEGE
SALEM, WEST VIRGINIA

February 6, 1961

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your communication of January 27. You and your associates in the Southern Regional Council are to be commended for your effort to solve problems in human relations.

Sincerely,

K. Duane Hurley

K. Duane Hurley
President
Salem College

KDH:ahw

February 6, 1961

Miss Thelma Stevens
Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions - The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Thelma:

Thank you so much for your kind note about our report to the President and the publicity it has received. We are very pleased by the evidence so far that the report is getting serious and widespread attention within the new administration.

I also want to tell you how deeply touched and grateful I am for your generous words about my own part in the work of the Council. Coming from one who has labored as devotedly and well as you have, these words have special value for me.

I look forward with pleasure to seeing you in Louisville.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

**WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE**
**OF THE**
**BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH**
Department of Christian Social Relations
**475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE** **NEW YORK 27, N. Y.**
RIVERSIDE 9-0700

February 2, 1961

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for the very significant document entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights". It should push all of us forward! --- as your leadership continues to do.

I was gratified and impressed with the coverage in the New York Times also.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Thelma

Thelma Stevens
Executive Secretary

TS:JC

I am so glad you are to be with us in Louisville in March!

February 6, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Director
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Both on behalf of the Southern Regional Council and personally let me say how deeply pleased we were by your appointment. It would be hard to imagine an appointment that would bring greater competence and commitment to the office and that would better serve the national interest.

Let me also take this opportunity to transmit the enclosed report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," which we have sent to President Kennedy and certain of his advisers. I hope you will feel that the report -- particularly the references to international implications -- is helpful.

Needless to say, your comments would be most appreciated and we should welcome any opportunity to be of service to you in the performance of your important new duties.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

February 6, 1961

Dr. Sterling McMurrin
Commissioner of Education
U. S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McMurrin:

The Southern Regional Council has transmitted to President Kennedy and appropriate advisers the enclosed report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." We felt that the Council, as an organization of white and Negro Southerners that has long worked to eliminate racial barriers, should give its views on this subject to the new administration.

I hope you will find the report interesting and constructive. Any comments or criticisms you might care to make will be greatly valued.

Let me take this opportunity to extend our good wishes to you in your new position of critically important leadership. If the Southern Regional Council can be of any service to you and your associates, you have only to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure 1.

JAMES ROOSEVELT
26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
325 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 5911

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

CWD ✓
MF

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ED LYBECK
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
5308 WEST ADAMS BOULEVARD
WEBSTER 4-0144

February 2, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for your letter and for the accompanying report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

I intend to study it carefully and very much appreciate having it.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James Roosevelt

JAMES ROOSEVELT

JR:gc

CWD ✓
MF

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the Council's report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," and for your expression of good wishes in my new office.

I am glad to have the views of the Council on this subject, and your offer to be of assistance to us as we begin a new Administration is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of Commerce

LWD ✓

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

FEB 6 1961
RECEIVED
FEB 6 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I wish to thank you on behalf of Secretary Dillon for your good wishes and the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." Due to the pressure of other duties he has not had an opportunity to read your report, however, I am sure he will find it most interesting and informative.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

S C Manning Jr.

S. C. Manning, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the Secretary

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
South Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1961

FEB -6 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of recent date enclosing the report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I shall look forward to reading it.

I appreciate your good wishes.

Sincerely,

Abe Ribicoff

Secretary

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

February 2, 1961

Mr. George B. Nesbitt
Intergroup Relations Officer
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nesbitt:

We are happy to send you, as requested, the enclosed copies of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." We greatly hope that this analysis will prove useful to you and your associates and to other agencies concerned with the issues discussed in the report.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION • *Washington 25, D. C.*

January 30, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I would very much appreciate receiving three copies of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," if you can at all spare them.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Nesbitt

George B. Nesbitt
Intergroup Relations Officer

bia air mail

February 7, 1961

Mr. Alfred W. Friendly
Washington Post and Times-Herald
1515 "L" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Al:

This is the first chance I've had to write you a word of thanks, most warmly felt, for the fine treatment the Post gave our report to the President.

Elsie Carper's fine story, Jim Clayton's thoughtful analysis, and the good editorial of February 2 added up to the most effective handling given the report by any newspaper -- including the good old Times, which did well. Please express our appreciation to all hands.

We're very pleased by the evidence so far of serious and widespread interest in our effort within the new administration. The requests for more copies from the key agencies is a good sign. We are well aware that Jim Clayton is dead right in cautioning against too great expectations; we haven't any. But it's good to feel we may have helped nudge the matter along.

Anyhow, if the report does any good at all, the Post's coverage will be a major part of the reason, and our appreciation -- already great -- is redoubled.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LWD

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

**Committee on Education and Labor**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Congress of the United States**

Washington 25, D.C.

RECEIVED FEB 9 1961

February 7, 1961

In reply refer
to: LMW: 2/7

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This will acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of January 30, 1961, and the enclosed report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights.

As you know this is a matter in which I am deeply interested and I agree with your views. Thank you again for your letter and report.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Adam C. Powell

ADAM C. POWELL
Chairman

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ACP:lw

WD —

ROBERT SARGENT SHRIVER, JR.

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1961

February 7, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201 - 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is my first opportunity to acknowledge your letter of January 12, enclosing a copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights".

I am certain that at his first opportunity, the President will give it his thoughtful consideration, and that he appreciates very much the benefit of your counsel.

Sincerely yours,

Sargent Shriver

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LWD

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1961

February 7, 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your good wishes on his appointment, and for the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" which you sent him. As the report points out, civil rights problems in this country have a bearing on our international relations, and we at the Department of State are most interested in the progress made in resolving them.

Sincerely ~~yours~~,

Edwin M. J. Kretzmann

Edwin M. J. Kretzmann
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 201,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

LWD

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA., CHAIRMAN
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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

February 7, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. It is a most impressive document, for which you are to be congratulated, and I hope it receives the warm reception it deserves in the new Administration.

Sincerely,

Bill Proxmire

William Proxmire, U.S.S.

WP:szs

February 7, 1961

Mr. Arthur Morse
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Arthur:

It was mighty thoughtful of you to send me that good telegram about our report to the President. There have been some welcome signs that the report is, at least, getting a serious and widespread readership within the new administration. Let us hope....

You and Fred Friendly are, for my money, two of the truly creative souls in our time, and the kind words are valued accordingly. I should be in New York again within the next few weeks and will hope to see you both then. Meanwhile, my very best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

124P EST FEB 2 61 AE256 KB101

K CDU150 PD TDCO NEW YORK NY 2 1209P EST

HAROLD FLEMING, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH ST N W ATLA

CONGRATULATIONS ON REPORT OF FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

A SUPERB DOCUMENT SURE TO HAVE CONSTRUCTIVE IMPACT. FRIENDLY

AND I HOPE TO SEE YOU WHEN NEXT YOU ARE IN NEWYORK

ARTHUR MORSE.

February 7, 1961

Mr. Lawrence Lader
170 East 77th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Larry:

Many thanks for the kind words, and for the thoughtfulness that prompted them.

We're not allowing ourselves any excessive optimism about the President's leadership in civil rights. But the evident and widespread interest in our report within the administration is encouraging. We've had a spate of requests for multiple copies from the appropriate federal agencies. In any case, we expect to keep raising the subject in what we conceive to be constructive ways.

It's good to hear about the book you are doing for E. P. Dutton. Quite apart from friendship, this is one I will acquire and read.

I still nurture a conviction that common ground will bring us together one of these days. Meanwhile, my very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LAWRENCE LADER

170 East 77 St.
New York 21, N.Y.
Jan. 31, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Hal;

That was a fine report to the President that was given in yesterday's N.Y. Times. It was particularly good that the Times gave it such coverage.

I do hope you can keep putting pressure on the Executive for determined leadership in civil rights. It could be the decisive role of this Administration.

And, of course, please let me know if I can ever help through the magazines though I must admit I've had bad luck trying to push stories in the last year or so. They don't seem to find much glamor in civil rights.

I guess I never told you I've been working on a book somewhat close to your area. It's "The Bold Brahmins: New England's War Against Slavery, 1831-63" to be published by E.P. Dutton in late April. It's amazing how closely the struggle of that period parallels today's problems, and although the book is history, all its inferences are very current.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Larry

February 7, 1961

Mr. William Peters
Associate Producer
WBC Productions, Inc.
205 East 67th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for the kind words. We're pleased about the report to the President, not only the press treatment, but the indications that it's getting some widespread and serious study within the new administration. The requests for more copies we've been getting from the agencies are encouraging. But until Kennedy shows his hand, we're assuming very little.

I'd love to know what you're doing, video-wise and otherwise, and will track you down when I'm next in New York. Meanwhile, the very best,

As ever,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P. S. -- You don't know how lucky you are to have escaped the ukulele.

HCF

# WBC Productions, Inc.

205 East 67th Street · New York 21, N.Y. · UNiversity 1-3000

February 1, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 23, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I see by the New York Times you play the ukulele. How come you never played for me?

The Council's recommendations to President Kennedy got a marvelous play in the press and I hope will get a similar reception in the White House.

Congratulations on all counts and why don't you let me know next time you are in New York so I can buy you a lunch and tell you what I am doing video-wise?

Cordially yours,

Bill

William Peters,
Associate Producer

WP:ncc

February 8, 1961

The Honorable Jacob Javits
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Javits:

This is to say a word of warm appreciation to you for your insert in the January 30 Congressional Record, and for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of it.

Your summary of the Southern Regional Council's proposals for executive action on civil rights is excellent, and greatly assists us in making our proposals known.

Please let us know whenever we can be of service to you and your office.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LISTER HILL, ALA., CHAIRMAN

JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
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STEWART E. MC CLURE, CHIEF CLERK

**United States Senate**

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

January 31, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me the Council's report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, which I have read most carefully.

I am very much impressed with the points made in this report, and placed the summary material in the Congressional Record of January 30. You may be sure that I shall study the entire material most carefully, and congratulate you on this important contribution to civil rights.

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits, U.S.S.

JKJ:rkw

Encls: "The Federal Executive..." and News Release on same.

February 8, 1961

Miss Theressa Hoover
Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions, The Methodist Church
Department of Christian Social Relations
475 Riverside Drive, Rm. 1482
New York 27, New

Dear Miss Hoover:

Your kind letter of January 31 is greatly appreciated, and we are most pleased that you feel our recent report to the President deserves the study of your consultative teams.

The full report, a copy of which is enclosed, is a rather expensive document. We are just now doing a second run, and the cost to us approaches thirty-five cents each. We will be happy to supply 250 copies to you at this unit price, although it will be about ten days before the second offset-printing is delivered.

If this seems too costly, or if you should prefer a briefer treatment of the subject, we could run off an additional 250 copies of the enclosed news release for three or four cents apiece.

I hope I may look forward to seeing you at the Louisville conference, which I am scheduled to take part in on March 21.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
enclosures - 2.

**WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE**
**OF THE**
**BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH**
Department of Christian Social Relations
Room 1482
**475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE** **NEW YORK 27, N. Y.**

RIVERSIDE 9-0700

January 31, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

First, may I congratulate you and the Southern Regional Council for all the work you have done through the years, but most especially for the recent report sent to President Kennedy. It is our hope that this will find a sympathetic hearing and that most of your suggestions will find their way into federal programs.

As you may know, we are planning a Quadrennial Emphasis on Race. The Orientation Session is set for March 20-24 in Louisville, Kentucky. We feel copies of this forty-eight page report would be most helpful for these consultative teams. Could you quote us a price on a quantity of 250? I would appreciate this information at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Theressa Hoover
Theressa Hoover

TH/ac

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1961

2265 Fifth Avenue
New York 37, New York
February 8, 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for copies of the report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," which arrived today. I do look forward to reading it, and of course earnestly hope that the new administration will take early action upon its recommendations.

It was a pleasure to have heard you speak in person. Needless to say, you and the Council have many friends in this part of the country who admire and support the work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Victoria Holmes

Victoria Holmes

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sent with this ltr: 2 copies of "The Federal Executive..." and page three of JC's reading list.

Sent separately: School Desegregation...
N.Y.T. ~~report by HCF~~ reprint by HCF
Georgia's Divided Education
Race and Law Enforcement

Name placed on
all-purpose mailing list

February 8, 1961

The Honorable Walter H. Moeller
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman Moeller:

In response to your letter of February 6, I am happy to send you two copies of our report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," enclosed. I hope you will think it a useful document and will give us the benefit of any comments or criticisms that occur to you.

The Southern Regional Council publishes a great deal of material on various aspects of race relations, mainly in the South. I am sending separately a few of these that may be of interest, and I am enclosing a short list of titles. If you will check any of the latter you might wish, we shall be glad to send them with our compliments. Your name is being placed on our mailing list for future releases and reports.

Please call on me if the Council can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

WALTER H. MOELLER
10TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEE ON
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

February
Six
1 9 6 1

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1961

Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

After reading several newspaper accounts of your January 29, 1961 forty-eight page report on Civil Rights and race relations, and having made unsuccessful efforts to obtain copies here in Washington, I would greatly appreciate having two copies of the report, if your supply will permit.

If you have additional material in this field, or if you have a complimentary mailing list for future publications, I would like to obtain the results of your studies in these important fields.

Respectfully yours,

Walter H. Moeller

Walter H. Moeller

h

February 8, 1961

Mr. Will Maslow
American Jewish Congress
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Will:

Thanks for your good letter dated February 1. I am happy to send you the enclosed copy of our report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" as it finally shaped up.

We've been pleased by the evidence so far that the report is getting serious attention within the new administration.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

# AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N. Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR


FEBRUARY 1, 1961

MR. HAROLD C. FLEMING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAR HAROLD:

IT WAS A PLEASURE TO SEE YOUR SMILING COUNTENANCE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE PROFILE WAS A DESERVED TRIBUTE TO THE MAGNIFICENT WORK THE SRC AND YOU HAVE DONE.

I HAVE PREVIOUSLY SEEN IN DRAFT YOUR PROGRAM FOR EXECUTIVE ACTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS BUT I WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR THREE COPIES OF YOUR FINAL REPORT.

SINCERELY,

WM

WILL MASLOW

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION • *Washington 25, D. C.*

LWD

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1961

FEB 8 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights.

The thoughtfulness of your offer of service to this Agency and its staff is also noted and appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Howard J. Wharton

Acting Urban Renewal Commissioner

LaDV

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

William H. Orrick, Jr.

February 9, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Southern Regional Council. I have forwarded it to Mr. Burke Marshall.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Orrick, Jr.

William H. Orrick, Jr.

RICHARD BOLLING
5TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT
RULES

LWD

LARRY BODINSON
SECRETARY

KANSAS CITY SERVICE OFFICE
811 GRAND AVENUE
VICTOR 2-4798

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

February 9, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your letter of January 27, 1961, enclosing a report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I have read it with a great deal of interest.

Needless to say, I appreciate your kind words concerning the CBS Reports program.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dick Bolling

Richard Bolling

J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK., CHAIRMAN
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
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HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
FRANK CARLSON, KANS.
JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CLERK

CWDV

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

February 9, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks so much for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the report entitled, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." This is an excellent study and you may be sure that it will have my careful consideration.

I am confident that this administration will move forward in this field of civil rights. Its actions to date have been most reassuring and I look for great progress to be made.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey

February 10, 1961

Miss Eve Parker
Lamont House
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Parker:

Your mother has suggested to me that you might be interested in seeing the Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

I am happy to send you the enclosed copy. If you and your fellow students should want any materials or information on Southern race relations we should be happy to try to furnish them.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

February 10, 1961

Mr. D. F. Shaughnessy
Butler Library
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Shaughnessy:

I am happy to send you a copy of our report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," with our compliments.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Columbia University in the City of New York

ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH OFFICE BUTLER LIBRARY

3 February

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Professor Harry Carman has spoken to me of your excellent paper on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" and urged that I secure a copy. All my efforts to find a copy in New York have been in vain. Would you be kind enough to send me one and, if there is a charge involved, that will be taken care of immediately.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

D.F. Shaughnessy

# Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation Project
# of The City of New York

THE CITY COLLEGE
Convent Ave. at 139th St.
New York 31, N. Y.
FO 8-6000

ROBERT M. MACIVER
Director

February 10, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I appreciate the quick response to my suggestion that you send us a copy of your report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." This will be given our best attention and I may be writing to you on the subject later on.

With warm greetings,

Sincerely yours,

R. M. MacIver

Robert M. MacIver

RMM:vdf

LWD

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA., CHAIRMAN
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.
JOSEPH S. CLARK, PA.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
EDWARD V. LONG, MO.
MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, OREG.
WM. A. BLAKLEY, TEX.

HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
PRESCOTT BUSH, CONN.
J. GLENN BEALL, MD.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

J. H. YINGLING, CHIEF OF STAFF
MATTHEW HALE, CHIEF COUNSEL

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

February 13, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for the copy of the report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." I have read it with great interest, and, as I am certain you know, am quite in agreement with your basic policies.

The appointment by the President of Burke Marshall to serve as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department suggests that the steps you recommend will be swiftly and effectively considered. I am delighted.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Maurine Neuberger

Maurine B. Neuberger
United States Senator

MBN:icg

VLWD

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 13, 1961

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. (Room 201)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Your letter of February 6 to Dr. Sterling M. McMurrin enclosing a report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" has been received. When Dr. McMurrin assumes his post as Commissioner this material will be brought to his attention. I am sure that he will appreciate your expression of good wishes on his new position.

Sincerely yours,

Lucille G. Anderson

Lucille G. Anderson
Assistant to the
U. S. Commissioner of Education

LWD

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB 14 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 27, 1961, addressed to the Commissioner of Education, transmitting a copy of the Southern Regional Council Report entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights".

I can assure you that the Report will be read with interest by the appropriate staff of the Office of Education. We appreciate your courtesy, and that of the Council, in making a copy available to us.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph C. M. Flynt

Ralph C. M. Flynt
Assistant Commissioner for
Legislative and Program Development

LWD
MF

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEB 15 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me the interesting study on Civil Rights prepared by the Southern Regional Council.

I also appreciate your kind words on my appointment and your offer of the Council's service.

Sincerely,

Eugene M. Zuckert

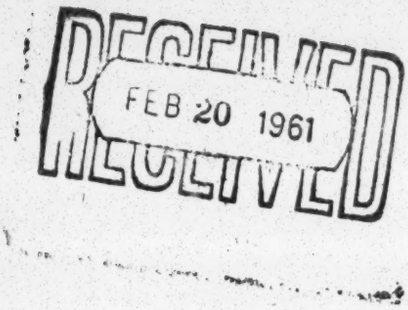
Eugene M. Zuckert

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Rm. 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LWD ✓

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1961




Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. Bowles has asked me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending him the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" prepared by the Southern Regional Council. He looks forward to reading it with much interest.

With my very best wishes,

Sincerely,

James C. Thomson, Jr.

James C. Thomson, Jr.
Assistant to the
Under Secretary

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

THE LEGAL ADVISER
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold,

Please forgive my not acknowledging sooner the copy of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" which you so kindly sent me in January. As you will see, my address is no longer Langdell Hall, and in the pressure of moving I have gotten behind in my correspondence.

With renewed thanks,

Best regards,

Abe

Abram Chayes

**Memo** FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

2/17/61

MF -

Pls send 2 or 3 copies, new version Fed Exec to Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy.

H.

Sent 2/21/61

HCF (For your information)

The attached bill for $17.10 was sent to Miss Hoover on the basis of the info. in your ltr. to her of 2/8/61.

mf

**BILL FOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL MATERIALS** 2/17/61

Submitted to:

Miss Theressa Hoover
Woman's Division of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

500 copies of News Release on
"The Federal Executive..."
at .3 each .....$ 15.00

6 copies of "The Federal Executive"
at .35 each ..... 2.10

Total: $ 17.10

MEMORANDUM Feb. 17, 1961

To: WF

From; MF

Fill, please send the following:

300 copies of the ~~Rad~~ news release on "The Federal Executive..." to Dr. A. Dudley Ward

* * * * *

200 copies of the news release on "The Federal Executive..." to Miss Theressa Hoover.

6 copies of "The Federal Executive..." to Miss Theressa Hoover, also.

NOTE: The attached bill should go in the package to Miss Hoover.

thanx,. mf

(labels for all are attached)

**WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE**
**OF THE**
**BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH**
Department of Christian Social Relations
Room 1482
**475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE** **NEW YORK 27, N. Y.**

RIVERSIDE 9-0700

February 13, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

After consultation here and in view of our budget, I am ordering six copies of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." For bulk distribution I should like 500 copies of the news release on the larger report, which is dated January 30, 1961. Please send 300 copies to Dr. A. Dudley Ward, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois, and the remaining 200 copies to this office. You may send the bill for all copies including the six to this office. It is our plan to include these in our preparatory packets for the Louisville Conference on Race.

Sincerely yours,

Theressa Hoover

Theressa Hoover

TH/ac

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FEB 21 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Secretary Sylvester has asked that we acknowledge your letter of January 27 and inclosure of the Southern Regional Council's report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

Your thoughtfulness in making this information available to us is, you may be sure, appreciated.

Sincerely,

James G. Dunton

JAMES G. DUNTON
Director, Office of Public Services

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LIBRARY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 21, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We would appreciate your sending us free of charge, the publications listed below for the official use of this Department. If there is any charge, please notify us before sending.

A self-addressed frank is enclosed for your convenience in mailing.

Sincerely,

Marvin P. Hogan

Marvin P. Hogan
Librarian

Enclosure

The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. Published in January 1961.

We are in need of 2 copies if available.

Sent 2/23/61 MS

Form No. DJ-27
(Ed. 6-7-56)

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LWDV

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report of the Southern Regional Council, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." I have read it with interest. It is a stimulating and constructive report.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

Averell Harriman

W. Averell Harriman
Ambassador at Large

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Judicial Circuit

Elbert P. Tuttle, Judge
Atlanta, Georgia

February 22, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

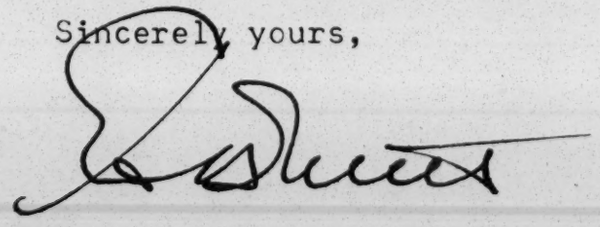
I apologize for my delay in acknowledging receipt from you in January of the booklet on the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I took the book with me to Houston and read it with great interest.

I think that for the benefit of our entire judicial system it will be very helpful if some other agency of our society is able to help assume part of the load of pushing ahead in the process of desegregation. This is true because no system of courts can long endure without substantial popular support. While the judges as individuals should not be concerned with the popularity of what they do, the effectiveness of the administration of justice is helped to the extent that other agencies that approve a general judicial philosophy make this fact known at a time when critics are active in their opposition.

This comment, of course, is purely a comment dealing with an abstract principle and is not intended to reflect any attitude of anybody in judicial position.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

LWD ✓

GENERAL COUNSEL

February 23, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." I should have acknowledged it sooner but that I was awaiting opportunity to read the report. I have found it a most interesting and thoughtful document, and one to which I shall certainly wish to revert from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

Alanson W. Willcox

Alanson W. Willcox

February 24, 1961

Mr. Arthur H. Kahn
Counsel
Board of Higher Education
The College of the City of New York
535 E. 80th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Kahn:

I am happy to send you the enclosed copy of our recent report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." Any comments and criticisms you may care to make would be most welcome and appreciated here.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

535 EAST EIGHTIETH STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y. TRAFALGAR 9-3600

February 21, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Dean Harry J. Carman tells me that you have put out an excellent statement on civil rights. If a copy is available, I should appreciate receiving one.

Very truly yours,

Arthur H. Kahn

Arthur H. Kahn
Counsel

AHK:HLT

The Board of Higher Education is the board of trustees for City, Hunter, Brooklyn, and Queens Colleges. The board administers the Staten Island, Bronx, and Queensborough Community Colleges under the program of the State University.

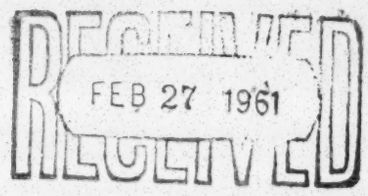
CWDV
PAV

# PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE COMMISSIONER

FEB 24 1961




Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for the copy of the Southern Regional Council Report, The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. This report is now being studied within our agency, with particular consideration being given the section on housing.

We have no comments to make at this time, except to say it is obvious much time and effort have gone into making this report and we shall give it the attention and consideration it deserves.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce Savage

Commissioner

LLOYD K. GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1961
RECEIVED

Feb. 25 '61

Dear Harold:

Your report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" is a tremendous contribution. It makes me all the more eager to have you start pushing the program in Washington.

See you next week —

Lloyd

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA., CHAIRMAN
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J. H. YINGLING, CHIEF OF STAFF
MATTHEW HALE, CHIEF COUNSEL

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

February 27, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am enormously impressed with the wisdom of the recommendations in your report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights", and hope that I may be able to assist in their effectuation. Thank you for sending me a copy.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH S. CLARK

JSC:brm

Memo from

MARGARET FISHER

RECEIVED

MAR 1 1961

Dear Harold

You're right — the NC Church statement isn't too exciting so far as housing goes.

Could you conveniently send us up 4 or 6 copies of your document for President Kennedy?

One, please, addressed to ME! — right off!

Others to follow. Love,

Maggie

ABCO PRESS, Inc. • Printers
121 EAST 24th STREET NEW YORK CITY GRamercy 5-4790

MEMORANDUM March 1, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

Please send one (1) copy (FIRST CLASS) ~~to~~ of the "Federal Executive..." to Mrs. Margaret Fisher in New York.

~~&&~~ ALSO,

Send five (5) additional copies to her at a cheaper rate.

Both labels are attached.

thanx, mf

March 2, 1961

Mr. J. Delmas Escoe
Assistant Counsel
Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Escoe:

We are pleased to send you, with our compliments, a copy of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," enclosed.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF
Enclosure - 1.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
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ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
KENNETH B. KEATING, N.Y.

WILLIAM A. CREECH
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 53, 87TH CONGRESS)

February 28, 1961

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would greatly appreciate it if you would send me a copy of your recent publication on executive powers of the President in the enforcement of civil rights.

If there is any charge, please let me know and I will send payment by return mail.

Thank you for your early attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Delmas Escoe
Assistant Counsel

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1961

March 2, 1961

Dr. Herman D. Bloch
Assistant District Director
School of Industrial and Labor Relations
Room 523-25
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Dr. Bloch:

Your letter of March 1 to Mr. Fleming arrived during his absence from the office. However, as you requested, I am sending a copy of our report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," enclosed.

I'm sure Mr. Fleming will be pleased that you have requested our report.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF
Enclosure - 1.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS
A UNIT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICE
ROOM 523-525
551 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: OXFORD 7-2247

1 March 1961

Harold Fleming, Esq.
Southern Regional Committee
Altanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We would appreciate seeing a copy of your publication entitled: "The Federal Executive". It has been suggested that it would be most useful in our work here. We do hope that you can oblige.

Sincerely,

Herman D. Bloch

Herman D. Bloch, Ph.D.
Assistant District Director

HDB:pm

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1961

March 3, 1961

Dr. J. Wayne Reitz
President
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Dr. Reitz:

Your letter of March 3 arrived during Mr. Fleming's absence from the office. I am, however, sending you a copy of our report, The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, enclosed.

I'm sure Mr. Fleming will be pleased that you have requested our report.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF
Enclosure - 1.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 3, 1961

per verbal letter

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Yesterday while visiting with Dr. Harry Carman, I learned from him of your interesting and fine report which you had recently prepared on the general subject of civil rights.

If a copy of this is available I should appreciate your sending one to me. Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Wayne Reitz

J. Wayne Reitz
President

Mr. Harold Fleming
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

LWD
MF

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

March 6, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Many thanks for your letter of January 24 and the attachment. I have read both with great interest. I am sure you can appreciate the reasons why I have been so long in replying to your kind letter.

I shall, of course, look forward to hearing from you in the future, as in the past, and value your cooperation.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver

Robert C. Weaver
Administrator

March 7, 1961

Mr. Edward S. Hollander
Chairman
Philadelphia Student Civil Rights
Coordinating Committee
3601 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Hollander:

Your letter to Mr. Fleming of March 4 arrived during his absence from the office. I am, however, sending you a copy of our report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," enclosed.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1961

Philadelphia Student Civil
Rights Coordinating Committee
3601 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

March 4, 1961

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I wish to thank you for placing our Coordinating Committee on your mailing list. We wish to continue to receive your mailings and would appreciate being advised of all literature and statements which you put out.

Enclosed is a copy of the recommendations we made to President Kennedy in December. I understand from a newspaper article here that you recently sent a set of proposals to the President and I would like very much to have a copy of your suggestions. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Edward S. Hollander

Edward S. Hollander,
Chairman

enc.

Philadelphia Student Civil
Rights Coordinating Committee
3601 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

December 19, 1960

TO THE NEW PRESIDENT:

On the night of your election three hundred and twenty-five students from seven Philadelphia area colleges and other organizations - Youth Division of the NAACP, Youth Division of Fellowship House, Campus Division of Americans for Democratic Action, Student Christian Associations, National Student Association - demonstrated quietly in front of both campaign headquarters in Philadelphia to dramatize their belief that the New Persident should take prompt vigorous action to ensure to all citizens the Constitutional guarantees of equal rights under the law. These students joined thousands of others in a nation-wide appeal to the New President with demonstrations being held in New York, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Seattle, Minneapolis, Jackson, Tennessee; New Brunswick, New Jersey; Springfield, Ohio; Northampton, Massachusetts; and Bloomington, Indiana. The concern of the Philadelphia students is not only with the flagrant violations of human rights in the South but also with the problems of discrimination in their own communities. Student groups on many campuses in this area are carrying on projects to eliminate discrimination on their campuses and in the surrounding communities.

Based on the great concern you have shown about this problem in your voting record and campaign statements,

WE URGE YOU THE NEW PRESIDENT:

1. To exert your moral leadership to promote school desegration and to provide technical and financial assistance by appropraite means to school districts whose public aid has been withdrawn.

2. To imaginatively and creatively enforce and implement the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts.

3. To have the Department of Justice appear as amicus curiae in all cases of discrimination, whether or not held in a federal court, as was done in the recent bus terminal restaurant segregation case.

4. To prohibit discrimination in the use of all federally financed and federally assisted housing, schools, and other public works and facilities.

5. To guarantee to all citizens their right to vote by the establishment of federal reigstrars wherever patterns of voter discrimination occur.

6. To eliminate the House Rules Committee's power of preventing the House of Representatives from voting on representative legislation.

7. To promote the integration of public facilities by holding aid in escrow for urban renewal, depressed area relief, schools, and public works and welfare programs until desegration plans are started.

8. To refuse to grant government contracts to any firms with discriminatory employment policies or facilities.

9. To send aid to Haywood and Fayette Counties in Tennessee as economically depressed areas and to take similar action in all such circumstances.

10. To propose and vigorously support legislation necessary to advance civil rights which cannot be done by executive action, including enactment of Part III of the 1957 Civil Rights Act and the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission with strong powers of legislative reccommendation assured of executive support.

11. To make permanent the Commission on Civil Rights and to broaden its scope and powers including the publicizing of successful instances of desegration.

We further urge your complete and active support of the 1960 Democratic Platform Civil Rights section and of the Civil Rights section included in Part I of the President's Commission on National Goals report.

The Philadelphia Student Civil Rights Coordinating Committee is an organization of affiliated campus and other student groups working to eliminate racial, religious, and ethnic discrimination by peaceful means. We look to you to aid us in our struggle and believe that in you we have found an ally. It is our hope that you will create "an affirmative new atmosphere" and that by so doing you will set a new pace for progress in the field of civil rights which we can follow.

Respectfully yours,

s/

Edward S. Hollander,
Chairman, Philadelphia Student
Civil Rights Coordinating
Committee

* * * * * * * * * * * *

This letter was sent, in addition to a telegram, to then President-Elect Kennedy immediately after the Electoral College had met and "officially" announced the result of the election. Each campus group in the demonstration also sent a telegram urging civil rights action.

March 7, 1961

Miss Jeanette Smith
Executive Secretary
Public Housing Administration
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Smith:

Thank you for your letter of March 2.

Although Mr. Fleming is away from the office for a few days, we are sending you another copy of our report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," which you requested. The copy is enclosed.

I'm sure Mr. Fleming will be pleased to know that the publication has been found useful by your Agency.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF
Enclosure - 1.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF
THE COMMISSIONER

March 2, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As Mr. Savage wrote you on February 24, your report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights is being studied within this Agency and has been found to be very interesting and instructive.

Mr. Savage is out of town right now and has asked me to communicate with you to see if it would be possible for him to have another copy of the report. He would very much appreciate your sending an additional copy if at all possible.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Jeanette Smith

Executive Secretary

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
TEL.: BARCLAY 7-1616

ELMER A. CARTER
CHAIRMAN
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BERNARD KATZEN
MARY LOUISE NICE

MALCOLM E. PEABODY, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
HOUSING DIRECTOR
HENRY SPITZ
GENERAL COUNSEL
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

March 8, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1961

Mr. Harold Curtis Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I read about your report to the President, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" in the New York Times while I was in Florida for a rest in January and February. I did not have your address there but nevertheless wrote for a copy to your Council, Atlanta, Georgia. The post office, however, returned my letter requesting a better address.

Having just returned to my office and having found your address here I am again writing for a copy. If you can send me two copies, one for the Chairman and one for myself, I shall appreciate it.

My very best wishes to you in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

I. R. Kornbliet

Irving R. Kornbliet
Assistant to the Chairman

IRK/mk

March 13, 1961

Mr. David A. Sawyer
Council on Human Relations
208 District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Dave:

I am at last back at my desk long enough to send you, as requested, seventy-five (75) copies of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," with bill. I am adding an additional twenty-five (25) complimentary copies, taking you up on your kind offer to distribute these to the persons who attended the Howard luncheon.

It was good to see you, as always, and I am looking forward to our continuing and cooperative relationship in the future.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

March 13, 1961

Bill submitted to:

Mr. David A. Sawyer
Council on Human Relations
208 District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

For:

75 Copies of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" @ .35 each ..... $26.25

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1961

EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 22, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

March 13, 1961

Mr. Harold Flemming, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have recently received a copy of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" and wish to thank you and your staff and congratulate them upon a job well done. I have read it with much interest and plan to use it in classroom.

Thanks for your kindness and for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

Lyn M. Holland

LMH/lc

Lynwood M. Holland
Chairman

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

LWDV
MF

March 17, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1961

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Assistant Secretary Roger W. Tubby has asked me to express his appreciation to you for sending him a copy of the report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" drawn up by the Southern Regional Council. This study is most timely and raises proposals which merit public attention in the consideration of action on some of our urgent civil rights problems.

On Mr. Tubby's behalf, I thank you for your message of good wishes and very kind offer of the services of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Temple Wanamaker

Temple Wanamaker
Director
Office of Public Services

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated,
Room 201,
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

March 17, 1961

Mr. Irving R. Kornbliet
Assistant to the Chairman
State Commission Against Discrimination
State of New York
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Kornbliet:

I am sorry you had so much trouble getting a letter through to us, but now that you have I am happy to send you two copies of our recent report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." If you or Mr. Carter have any comments or criticisms to offer us they will be most welcome here.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

**BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

535 EAST EIGHTIETH STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y. TRAFALGAR 9-3600

March 20, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you so much for sending me your recent report "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights". It was an entirely readable and comprehensive statement of actions that can be taken by the President, under existing law, in the field of civil rights. It has contributed a good deal to my understanding of the problems in this area.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Kahn

AHK:yw

Arthur H. Kahn
Counsel

The Board of Higher Education is the board of trustees for City, Hunter, Brooklyn, and Queens Colleges. The board administers the Staten Island, Bronx, and Queensborough Community Colleges under the program of the State University.

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

March 20, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for the two copies of your report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," and for your permission to publish it in the JOURNAL.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas H Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

/tr

# YALE LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY

New Haven, Connecticut

March 29, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Yale University School of Law has received from you, as a gift to its Library

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

for which it expresses grateful appreciation.

Harry Bitner
Librarian.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

RECEIVED
APR 7 1961

Two Park Avenue,
New York 16, New York,
March 30, 1961.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

You were most thoughtful to send me the Southern Regional Council's report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, which I should have acknowledged long ago but for the relentless pressure of work here.

I am grateful for your generous words and send you every good wish.

Cordially yours,

Adlai E. Stevenson

Adlai E. Stevenson

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

March 30, 1961

Mr. Richard C. deVilliers
Die Huisgennot
Posbus 1802
Kaapstad

Dear Mr. deVilliers:

It is a pleasure to hear from you, and I am happy to send a copy of our report The Federal Executive and Civil Rights.

Although I will shortly be leaving the Council to establish a new research agency in Washington, I am suggesting that you be sent the Council's periodic reports.

Jane and I recall your Atlanta visit with pleasure and send our best regards to you and Mrs. deVilliers.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

NTB

EIENAARS: NASIONALE TYDSKRIFTE BEPERK

DIE Huisgenoot

TELEGRAMADRES: „HUISGENOOT"
TELEFOON: 41-3181: POSBUS 1802. KAAPSTAD

DIE WEEKBLAD VIR DIE HELE GESIN

16th March, 1961.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta,
GEORGIA...U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Fleming,

In the Sunday issue of the New York Times of February 5, 1961, which has just reached me by surface mail, I read an interesting sub-leader "Atlanta Dateline". In this article mention is made of another interesting report issued by you and your organisation and I wondered whether you would be kind enough to post me a copy. I hope I am not asking too much, but I am still interested in developments in your South. Normally we don't get many reports of the events there, although I noticed that you are in the midst of an integration struggle at the Georgia University.

I still have many vivid recollections of our visit to Atlanta and to the stimulating talks I had with you. It was really great pleasure for both my wife and myself to have spent that evening with you and Mrs. Fleming. Please remember us to her.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Dirk C. de Villiers

DIREKTEURE: H. R. MALAN, J. DE LA R. DU TOIT, P. A. WEBER, H. DE V. COETZEE

April 17, 1961

Mr. Walter Johnson
University of Chicago
Department of History
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Walter:

I thought we had sent you a copy of our report, The Federal Executive and Civil Rights; certainly I intended to. In any case, here it is. Any reactions you might find time to give us would be especially welcome here.

Also enclosed is a news release announcing an impending staff change here. When I get the new institute launched in Washington, you will be hearing further from me.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
1126 EAST 59TH STREET

April 12, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

We have all been away in Mexico for three months, and I have just had a chance to go over my New York Times for that period. Do you have any spare copies of the 48-page report to President Kennedy which you submitted, apparently, on January 20? I would very much appreciate a copy.

Sincerely,

Walter

Walter Johnson
Chairman

WJ:mln

CWD

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.
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HUGH SCOTT, PA.

EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Washington, D. C.
April 19, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for calling to my attention the report of the Southern Regional Council entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

Since the advancement of Civil Rights is not only a matter of national but also international concern, I have read your report with particular care. I am holding this material in my file for reference as this matter comes before the Congress this year and even in the years ahead.

Again, thank you for calling this report to my attention. Please let me know whenever I can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Ralph Yarborough

Ralph Yarborough

RY:bbd

Harold

Would you please send me two extra copies of your report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" for our library. That was quite a profile in the New York Times. Congratulations.

"[illegible]"

Ted Peskes

---

**Memo** . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

Letters & Exec. Report

M7: Mk cards for [illegible]

~~Morris Hirsch~~
~~99 Peachtree St N.E.~~
~~AA - 3 -~~

Leonard HAAS
Haas - Harwell Bldg
[illegible]

Miss MARY HOEPFERT
5529 Woodlawn Blvd.
Minneapolis 17, Minn.

Mark Hatfield - Ltr [illegible]
[illegible]
Aient [illegible]
D. Sep. 14

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

Exec. Rept to — 7/01 Peacht. Cir N.B.

✓ Judge Elbert Tuttle - Atlanta GA.

✓ Gov. Gaylord Nelson (Dear G.) State of Wisconsin, Madison

✓ Helen Fuller - New Republic

✓ Roger Baldwin - ACLU

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

Mildred,

In due course we will be sending the pres. rept to the interagency list. But meanwhile please send the standard letter and report to the following:

All Commissioners of the C. R. Commission (except Hesburgh, of course)

✓ Roy Wilkins

✓ Lester Granger

✓ Oscar Cohen

✓ Edwin Lukas & ✓ Harry Fleischman

✓ Arnold Aronson (also enclose Pollitt Memo)

✓ Herman ~~Edk~~ Edelsberg (ADL, Washn)

✓ Ben Segal

✓ Patrick Malin (ACLU, NYC)

✓ Mary Alice Baldinger

Also —

✓ Prof. Paul Freund
Harvard Law School
Cambridge, Mass.

LWD ✓

Dear Hal:

Thought you might like a couple of copies to see how we treated the SRC story and "profile".

I used Sitton's story, but salted in some half dozen ~~paragraphs~~ paragraphs that were not in the copy we got on the wire and which I deemed important ...the request for a swift public statemant, the hint at the failure of the reeent White House occupant, the need to tell the South where it stands, ~~and~~ the consideration of calling for conultations of Southern leaders and the frequent issuance of guiding statements from the President, which is the one big thing we tried so hard to get across throughout the Eisenhower years of failure. I don't know what New York did with the story, they may have sent us a truncated version, but I played against the risk that Charlie might get a query on this from his associates and would have the Chattanooga story to read from ~~x~~ when he might not have time to digest the full report.

Claude was excited and happy about the chance to do the "profile". He called and I gave him some quotes and phrases, but I had to admit again that no one can do adequate ~~jx~~ by the old legend himself.

Best regards

Pop

1st dictated draft: Note: May Hahn sent this letter with note that 14 additional copies to be sent for his Bd.

Dear :

The enclosed report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" has been submitted to President-elect Kennedy and appropriate perons among his advisers. I hope you will find it/interesting and useful piece of work.

In due course, we plan to release the report publicly and give it somewhat wider distribution. But first we want to allow time for Mr. Kennedy and his aids to read it and to give us any reactins they wish. Therefore, for the time being, we are asking that the report be treated confidentially.

We will be pleased and grateful if you will give us your own reactions and comments.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

NOTE: THIS LTR. GOES TO THE FOLLOWING: ~~Doug Cater~~, Sylvan Meyer, Ralph McGill, ~~John Popham~~, ~~John May,~~ (~~Abraham~~ Chayes, ~~Harvard Law School - check name~~) Abram Joseph new address!

Donors and friends including, ~~Currier,~~ ~~J.L.Eddy,~~ ~~Mike Straight,~~ ~~V. Eagle,~~ ~~Tom Pettigrew~~, (California contacts), (New York contacts), ~~Doug~~

Legal advisor Dept. of State Washington 3/30/61

2nd letter: ~~Sorenson~~ and others:

Dear ~~Mr. Sorenson~~:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights."

We are submitting it to Mr. Kennedy with the hope that it will prove useful in planning the new Administration's approaches to the urgent and complex problems of civil rights, especially as they exist in the South. For the time being, we are withholding public release of the document and are asking that it be given no publicity. Any comments on the report which you might care to make will, of course, be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

SAME LTR TO: Mr. ~~Meyer Feldman~~;cc: Mr. ~~Richard Goodwin~~;

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson ~~[illegible]~~w ith cc to

Mr. George Ready c/o Sen. Johnson's office (note to be

added to Johnson's ltrs. & Rbt K. "Let me ~~a~~ake this opportunity

also to assure you of the Southern Regional Council's

readiness to be of services to you in every possible way.")

ROBERT F. KENNEY TO receive same letter with same insert, with

cc: to Mr. John Siegenthaler ~~an~~ same address for Rbt. Kennedy.

Hon. Byron White, ~~Dept of Justice~~; Hon. ~~Archibald Cox,~~

~~Dept of Justice; Mr. Sargent Shriver, Dem. Nat'l. Cttee.;~~

Mr. ~~Rab~~ ~~Ralph Dungan, Dem. Nat'l. Cttee.; Mr. Louis Martin,~~

Same ltr
w/not insert

MF: Report - add - not for Public - or quotation - etc —

~~Mr.~~ David J. McDonald, President
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Enclosed is a report which we have just completed on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." Knowing of your ~~deep concern~~ concern in this area, we felt that you might be particularly interested. The report is now being transmitted to Mr. Kennedy and members of his staff, and we are, ~~of course,~~ hopeful that it will have some bearing on the actions of the new administration.

Certainly the events of the past year have again borne out the need ~~for~~ ~~to have~~ for positive and forceful action on the national level to meet the continuing crises in the South.

~~Now that~~ With the pressures of school integration ~~are~~ reaching deep into the "hard-core" states of the South, ~~we feel that~~ the Council's experience and resources ~~will~~ continue to face steady demands. Certainly the current tragedy of New Orleans and ~~our~~ the crisis in Georgia are ~~strong indications of the need as well as~~ potent reminders of the work yet to be done.

~~Particularly~~ For these reasons, we hope that we may count on the United Steelworker's annual contribution of $1,000 again this year.

Earlier we sent to you our ~~annual~~ 1960 report of program activities. The annual audit is in preparation and a copy will be sent to you as soon as it is completed.

Meanwhile, on behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express our gratitude for the past support of the United Steelworkers of America and our deep appreciation for the leadership you and the Union have given to the cause of human dignity.

With good wishes and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely - HCF

BC with report to Francis Shane ("Dear Frank")

file
Jeff Exec

# THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS IN AREAS OF RACE RELATIONS:

## AN EXPLORATION

Submitted to the Southern Regional Council as a resource project by Daniel H. Pollitt, associate professor of law, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The Federal Government has an important role in the struggle for a more democratic America. It is the country's largest employer. It is the country's largest consumer. It is the country's largest purchaser. More importantly, the Federal Government, and its Chief Executive, the President, can provide leadership, precept and example.

"When Andrew Jackson was President Nullification reared its head. Old Hickory was quick to react. He told a South Carolina Congressman 'You may tell the Nullificationists for me that if they spill a drop of blood, I will hang the first one I can get my hands on to the first tree I can find.' Senator Hayne from South Carolina expressed some doubt that Jackson would go that far. 'I tell you, Hayne,' the congressman replied, 'when Jackson talks about hanging you can look out for rope.'" /33

President Theodore Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington in the White House during a racial crisis in Atlanta. Governor Hodges of North Carolina showed President Toure of Guinea warm and generous personal hospitality during a recent tour. Both are examples of executive action, personal in nature, which had profound effect.

"No president has a right to be above a national moral battle. His personal prestige and weight must be thrown into the scale. Lesser men take heart from his example. Courage travel by osmosis." /34

Perhaps "you can't legislate morality." Perhaps prejudice can't be eliminated from the hearts of man by signing a new document. But actions can be legislated, and behavioral patterns influence thought. This has been demonstrated time and again. In the Spring of 1960 it was almost universally assumed that the white Southerner would never break bread with a Negro at the food counters of the dime stores.[35] Yet integrated food service is now a fact which passes without comment in many Southern communities. It was a widely accepted doctrine that the Southern white youth would desert the Army rather than accept orders from a Negro non-commissioned-officer. The fact is that morale in integrated units is equal if not superior to morale in all-white units; and Southern youths who have served in integrated military units cannot appreciate the intensity with which their elders join the White Citizens Councils and other segregationist organizations.[36] No one would have imagined Mississippi voting funds to finance the erection of a thoroughly integrated Veterans Administration Hospital, but this is what happened when the VA threatened to build in Memphis, Tennessee.[37] Dr. Harold I. Lief, associate professor of psychiatry at Tulane University and a serious student of racial prejudice, reports that one of the most striking psychological facts demonstrated by school desegregation is that changes in behavior are in many places preceding changes in attitude. "This is the exact opposite of the old idea that one must change attitudes--perhaps through education --before one can hope to change behavior patterns, and it explains the many attitude changes to be found among teachers, school administrators, and parents who have accepted desegregation against their will only to become advocates of it in the process."[38]

The Judicial branch of the Federal Government has altered behavioral patterns with monumental decisions in areas of education, transportation, recreation, the franchise, etc. The Legislative branch of the Federal Government has contributed to the onward march of civil rights with two important pieces of legislation in an eight year period. The discussion which follows pertains to the Executive Branch of the Government--what it has done,[39] what remains to be done, and the techniques by which progress can be assured.

## 1. The Military Services

The American Negro dates his military service from colonial times and has been represented in each of our Nation's conflicts. The Negro particularly served well and in large numbers during the Civil War. Several Negroes rose to command rank, and one, Col. William N. Reed of the First North Carolina Regiment, was killed while leading his regiment in a gallant charge at the battle of Olustee, Florida.[40]

Following the civil war, Congress authorized four all-Negro units, staffed almost entirely by white officers. Segregation, thus established, continued until the end of World War II. During much of that conflict the Negro was allowed to serve only in the steward's branch of the Navy, and as truckdrivers or heavy manual laborers in the Army. The wartime experience for them was tragic. In October 1943, many Negro members of a Sea-Bee battalion were dishonorably discharged, mainly because they had protested against discrimination. In Camp Rousseau, California, in 1945, 1,000 Negro seamen went on a hunger strike in demonstration against Jim Crow practices and lack of promotion. In Guam, Christmas Day 1944, Negro

sailors were attacked by white marines.[41] Negroes assigned to combat did very well. More than 100 Distinguished Flying Crosses were recommended for Negro pilots during World War II. Officers and enlisted men in the all-Negro 369th and the 270th Infantry Regiments received numerous decorations and citations.[42] In the Winter of 1945, some 2,500 Negro soldiers from the supply services had answered a call for volunteers for front-line duty. These Negro volunteers were formed into platoons and assigned to white companies. The combat performance of these platoons effectively established the feasibility of integration at this level without difficulty. Three out of four white soldiers who served in this campaign said their attitude toward Negroes had changed after serving beside them in combat.[43]

Wy then, was the Negro serviceman so often segregated to a "service" or "manual" position? The answwr given in 1941 by a War Department spokesman to a group of Negro newspaper representatives is that "The Army...cannot be made the means of engendering conflict among the mass of the people because of a stand with respect to Negroes which is not compatible with the position attained by the Negro in civilian life...The Army is not a sociological laboratory."[44] Fortunately, President Harry S. Truman was not one to believe that integration in the military services is a process which must be carried out gradually over a long period of time.

A. Integration of the Armed Forces

In 1948 Executive Order 8891 declared it to be "the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." "This policy," the President

directed, "shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."[45] By the same order, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services (headed by Georgia born Judge Charles E. Fahy) was created. This committee recommended the elimination of segregated units and of a quota system in all branches of the armed services. After a survey in 1950, "The thing that most impressed the Committee about the Navy's experience was that in the relatively short space of five years the Navy had moved from a policy of complete exclusion of Negroes from general service to a policy of complete integration in general service...The Navy had found that Negro and white sailors would work together, eat at the same messes and sleep in the same quarters without trouble."[46] The Army expedited integration with an order that Negro soldiers with critical specialties be transferred to white units requiring such specialties.[47]

Civil rights organizations continue to receive complaints that military authorities of lesser rank frequently frustrate the policies set by their superiors[48] but the order of the day is that Negroes and whites in the Armed Forces eat, sleep, play, work, fight and die together without regard to race.

B. The Military Academies and ROTC Units

Contrary to earlier predictions, removal of racial quotas and other restrictions has not resulted in any imbalance of ratios of Negro enlisted personnel in the Services. In 1954 the percentage of Negroes in the enlisted ranks of the Army was 13.7%; in the Navy 3.6%, and in the Marine Corps 6.5%. Among Army re-enlistment data for 1954 it is found that the re-enlistment rate for eligible regular army Negro personnel is almost identical with that for all

personnel in this category.[49] The Negro officer, however, is not found in such large proportion.

In 1954, approximately 3% of the Army Officers were Negroes, and there were only a few individual Negroes (0.1% of the total officer force) serving in a commissioned capacity in the Navy and Marine Corps.[50] As the Fahy Committee points out, the two principal sources of naval officers are the Naval Academy and the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at 55 colleges and universities.[51] Unless Negroes are appointed to the Naval Academy, and the NROTC, the paucity of Naval officers will continue. Currently, there are seven Negroes enrolled in the Naval Academy. Similarly, there are only eight Negro cadets at West Point, and only three Negroes enrolled at the Air Force Academy.[52] The disproportionate few Negroes at the service academies may be caused by the small number of qualitied Negro applicants. It may also, however, be due to the fact that the greater majority of midshipmen and cadets are nominated by Senators and members of the House of Representatives. As there are no Negro Senators and only three or four Negro Congressmen, most of the Congressional nominations (other than those made on the basis of open competitive examination) go to whites. The President, however, has the power to make a limited number of appointments, 89, for example, to West Point.[53] He can use this appointive power to ensure that qualified Negroes gain admission to the Military Academies.

Many Army officers come from the university ROTC programs. But there are at least three states, possibly more, where the Negro is barred by race from attending the state university and consequently from the potential of ROTC training. The President is directed by law to establish and maintain ROTC units, and may likewise

disestablish such units.[54] He can, if he will, inform the universities and colleges where ROTC units exist and which refuse to admit Negro students, that the ROTC unit will be disestablished unless the discriminatory admission policies are abolished.

C. The National Guard

The National Guard is part of the United States Army.[55] The composition of its units are required by law to be "the same as those prescribed by the Army."[56] The state units of the National Guard are financed almost in whole by the federal government,[57] and service in the National Guard is a statutory substitute for service under the Universal Selective Service Act in the regular Army.[58] The youth who enlists in the National Guard is released from a tour of extended active duty in exchange for 48 evening drill periods a year and two weeks of summer training throughout the period of his military obligation.[59] The opportunity, however, is not available to the Southern Negro, as the Southern National Guard units are "lily white". This deprives the Negro of opportunities available to the white; and, as pointed out by the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, "In times of racial tension, if the guard should be called out, it would be reassuring to Negro citizens to observe that members of their own race were on duty. Thereby would be implanted the justified conviction that the sole mission of the guard is to uphold the law."[60]

The President can change this situation at will. He designates the units of the National Guard;[61] and he prescribes the regulations and issues the orders necessary to organize, discipline, and govern the National Guard.[62] Violation of a Presidential regulation results automatically in a forfeiture of federal benefits.[63] This does not leave the state helpless to protect itself from internal disorder,

because, in addition to its National Guard, a state has Congressional authority to create and establish a "defense force" to be used within the state boundaries as the Governor considers necessary. This "defense force" may not be called into the armed forces; but a member of such a "defense force" is not exempt from service in the armed force, nor is he entitled to pay, allowances, and the like from funds of the United States.[164]

In short, a state can maintain a lily-white "defense force" at its own expense for operations within the state; but it cannot, if the President so wills, maintain a segregated National Guard unit as an integral part of the United States Army, paid for and supervised by the Federal Government.

D. Facilities on Government-owned Shore Stations and Military Posts.

The Secretary of the Navy, on August 20, 1953, directed the complete elimination of all barriers to the free use of previously segregated facilities on Government-owned Shore Stations of the Navy.[165] Similar regulations were issued by the Army and Air Force. The Commissaries, Post Exchanges, restaurants, swimming-pools, tennis courts, gold courses, and the like are now completely integrated. When there is a dance at the officers' club, Negro officers dance with their wives on the same dance floor with the white officers and their wives. What happens? Nothing. James McBride Dabbs, South Carolina planter, explains it this way: "We mingle with Negroes at games on government reservations because enforcement there is taken out of our hands; we are on federal property, we have no responsibility. Take Shaw Air Force Base, near Sumter, South Carolina, where at integrated athletic contests white citizens' council leaders may be seen sitting by Negroes and chatting with

them...A part of the South's present excitement over maintaining segregation is due to the fact that it senses how little it really cares, and is trying to whip up enthusiasm for an attitude no longer. deeply believed in." /66

In 1954 the Secretary of Defense directed " that the operation of all school facilities located on military installations shall be conducted without segregation on the basis of race or color." /67 This preceded the Supreme Court school-desegregation decision by four months. What was the result? Here is what Ms. Hazel Scudder, a native of Arkansas and superintendent of three grade schools on the post at Fort Benning, near Columbus, Georgia: "We lost three teachers. One objected to the new program, another felt her father would disapprove, and a third reported that her husband objected. We have seventy-two teachers, three fourths of them from the South. Some of those from the Deep South have changed their attitudes tremendously. Several have said that they like being here where this bridge has already been crossed. As for the children, there have been no problems at all. The parents have accepted it without question." /68

E. Off-Base Recreational Facilities

For the Negro serviceman stationed in the South, the short bus trip from base to town is a trip to a different world. In Europe, in Asia, in the North, he goes on leave with his white companions. In the South, he bids them farewell at the bus terminal, and looks for the places of public accommodation marked "colored." An official document of the Defense Department comments that "It is paradoxical that the Negro citizen in uniform has frequently been made to feel more at home overseas than in his home town." /69

Leaves, furloughs, passes, "liberty" are for the purpose of rejuvenating the spirit. Forcing a Negro soldier to forego either his pass or spend his off-time in a segregated atmosphere is obviously detrimental to his health and morale. The way to alleviate this situation is shown by the actions of the commander of the air base outside Grand Fords, North Dakota. Receiving complaints that some of the town's restaurants had refused to serve Negro airmen, the commander met with the local chamber of commerce and made clear that all airmen are entitled to equal treatment, that places discriminating against any would be declared "off limits." Chamber members carried his words back to the community and complaints of discrimination stopped.[70]

A commanding officers' authority to safeguard the "health and welfare" of his men has been held to justify putting a used car lot "off limits" to all military personnel after a lieutenant had complained of being defrauded.[71] The President, as Commander-In-Chief is thus clearly within his Constitutional obligation should he decide to put all places of public accommodation which refuse to serve Negro servicemen "off limits" to all servicemen.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The success of integration in the Armed Forces--where men work, fight, and play together in crowded quarters and often under disagreeable conditions--would lead one to expect even greater and more successful integration in the Federal Civil Service; that Negroes, widely excluded from skilled, clerical and supervisory jobs in private business and industry, would be found in large numbers in the federal government. The facts are otherwise.

An official bulletin of the Defense Department discusses the Negro civilian employee in these terms: "the utilization of the individual Negro employee at his maximum potential often appears as a distant objective....measured against the Negro in military uniform, much remains to be done to accomplish full equity....The situation is not resolved by pointing out that conditions are not measurably better elsewhere."[72]

A listing of recent "breakthroughs" in federal employment serves only to highlight the federal discriminatory employment practices:[73]

Pine Bluff, Arkansas: Two Negro guards are employed by the Federal government at the Pine Bluff Arsenal.

Wilmington, Delaware: The first Negro is employed at the Delaware District office of the Internal Revenue Service.

New Orleans, Louisiana: A Negro is promoted to the job of general foreman in the office of the superintendent of the Postal Transportation Service.

St. Louis, Missouri: The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis begins hiring Negroes for clerical as well as service jobs.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: Veteran's Hospital employs Negro Medical Technician and promotes him to highest technician grade.

Charleston, West Va.: The Social Security office hires two Negroes--a woman clerk, and a man as a claims investigator.

A recent study of the Negro employment in Federal agencies located in Atlanta, Georgia[74] shows that only 226 of the 2,369 Negro employees (less than 10%) were employed in "white collar" jobs. Only twelve of the twenty-seven agencies with "white collar" positions hired Negroes; and 194 of the 226 Negro "white collar" federal employees (over 80%) were in the bottom 4 of the 15 grades of job classification. (At Grade 5 the jobs begin to involve responsibilities of a technical, professional, or administrative nature.)[75] The "white collar" positions held by Negroes are described as Nursing Assistant, Soil Conservationist, Mail and File Clerk, Tabulating Machine Operator, Laboratory Animal Caretaker, Biological Aid, Messenger, Biologist, and Clerk-Typist; this in a community with six Negro colleges which in 1958 alone handed out 573 graduate and undergraduate degrees. The most recent report of the President's Committee on Government Employment concludes "That there is discrimination in Federal employment is unquestionably true." [76]

Discrimination in federal employment exists despite statutes and Executive Orders to the contrary.

In principle at least, equal opportunity for federal employment has existed since the Civil Service Act of 1883, which provided for open competitive examinations, with vacancies to be filled from the three highest scorers, "with sole reference to merit and fitness."[77]

In 1940, Congress amended the Civil Service Act to expressly prohibit discrimination on the basis of "race."[78]

In 1941, President Roosevelt established a Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which processed a total of 1,871 complaints during the war years, and found discrimination in 58 of them.[79]

After the war, Negroes in Federal jobs again found themselves in a precarious position, especially as the non-discriminating temporary war-time agencies and the FEPC were discontinued. In 1948, President Truman issued Executive Order 9980 ordering each department to consider only "merit and fitness" in appointing and promoting personnel. He further established a Fair Employment Board within the Civil Service Commission to police his regulations and report to him whenever a recommendation concerning employment practices was not "promptly and fully carried out."[80] The effect of this policy was that by 1952, one third of the Federal agencies had, for the first time in their history, hired Negroes as supervisors over integrated work groups, or as executives or in professional capacities.[81]

In 1955 President Eisenhower abolished President Truman's Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission and created in its place the President's Committee on Governmental Employment Policy. In his order creating this Committee, President

Eisenhower stated that it "is the policy of the United States Government that equal opportunity be afforded all qualified persons, consistent with law, for employment in the Federal Government." He added that "this policy necessarily excludes and prohibits discrimination against any employee or applicant for employment in the Federal Government because of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Why, despite this long and unbroken policy against racial discrimination in federal employment, does such discrimination exist? Several lessons from the past are pertinent.

First, the Committee, Board or agency charged with the task of ending discriminatory employment practices never has been assigned sufficient manpower. With government employment in excess of two million, President Eisenhower's Committee was composed of part-time men[83] with a full-time staff of exactly three persons, one of them a stenographer.[84] A President bent on ending discrimination in federal employment must create a task-force commensurate with the job to be done.

Second, the entire system of ending discrimination depended on action initiated by the rejected employee. The procedure began with a complaint, and the complaint was normally filed with the agency against whom it was levelled. Moreover, the burden of proving that the rejection was based on race rather than on some other factor was laid on the complainant, who had no facts and no way of getting them.[85] A President bent on ending discrimination could himself initiate action. For example, he could keep track of the percentage of qualified Negro applicants referred to a given agency by the Civil Service

Commission, the percentage of qualified Negro applicants hired by the agency, and then put the burden of explanation upon the agency if and when the two percentages became disproportionate.

Third, those charged with enforcement of the Government's non-discriminatory policy did not believe it immediately possible of attainment. President Eisenhower's Committee asserted that its "most important responsibility" was "to conduct a long-range program of education and persuasion" with the purpose of eliminating, not discriminatory employment practices, but "those fears and prejudices that give rise to acts of discrimination."[86] Contrast with this "federal employment" "long-range" educational program to allay fears the Military crash program to eliminate segregation. The Army made no bones about its objective, and expedited its program by assigning qualified Negro soldiers to billets in white units even when equally qualified white soldiers were available.[87]

Finally, there have never been any sanctions for violation of the Government's policy. President Eisenhower's Committee has found individual and identifiable acts of employment discrimination, but if any one was discharged, or even reprimanded, it remains a secret. Contrast the statement of the top official of the Bureau of Internal Revenue when there were charges that revenue officials discriminated against taxpayers favoring integration: "...we don't allow personal feeling to enter into our work. Anyone found doing this kind of thing would be summarily dismissed. They all know that."[88]

In sum, a President can eliminate discrimination in federal employment, just as discrimination was ended in the military services, by appointing a Committee, adequately staffed, with

authority to initiate action designed to seek out and punish those who violate government policy from the inside.

## FEDERAL CONTRACT EMPLOYMENT

Not only does the Federal Government discriminate against Negroes in its own employment policies, but it permits private firms holding federal government contracts to follow suit. This is most unfortunate, as goods and services furnished pursuant to federal government contracts constitute a major part of our economy.[89] The end of discrimination in these private firms doing business with the government would have a decisive impact on the employment picture of the United States as a whole. In hundreds of cities the federal contractor is the major employer, and his hiring policies set the pattern for an entire area. As in direct federal employment, discrimination by employers holding government contracts is contrary to our national policy.

In 1941 President Roosevelt established a Fair Employment Practice Committee and called for "full participation in the national defense program by all citizens regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin." Federal agencies were instructed to include in their contracts a provision requiring the contractor not to discriminate.[90] Since 1943 all government contracts have contained a "non-discrimination" clause.

During the Korean crisis, President Truman attempted to revitalize the non-discrimination provision by establishing a Committee on Government Contract Compliance, with instructions to study the problem and to recommend to agency heads measures to eliminate discrimination. The Committee reported that the non-discrimination clause was "dead and buried under thousands

of words of standard legal and technical language," that workers were unaware of its existence, and that government contracting agencies lacked machinery to receive and investigate complaints or to enforce compliance.[91]

In 1953 President Eisenhower established the Government Contract Committee (popularly known as the Nixon Committee) with the Vice-President as its Chairman, the Secretary of Labor as its Vice Chairman, and with prominent industrial, labor, and civic leaders among its membership. President Eisenhower's Executive Order[92] contains the following statements:

> "...it is in the interest of the Nation's economy and security to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower...."
>
> "It is the policy of the United States Government to promote equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons...because such persons are entitled to fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of employment on work paid for from public funds...."
>
> "...it is the obligation of the contracting agencies of the United States Government and Government contractors to insure compliance with, and sucessful execution of, the equal employment opportunity program of the United States Government...."

The private firm or corporation now doing business with the government agrees by contract to the following:

> "...not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color,

or national origin. The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The contractor agrees to post hereafter in conspicious places, available for employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of the nondiscrimination clause.

"The contractor further agrees to insert the foregoing provision in all subcontracts hereunder, except subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials."[93]

The contractual provision is definitive and exhaustive--initial employment, upgrading, transfer, lay-off, training--every aspect of the employment relationship is covered. Yet discrimination against Negroes continues almost unabated. It is no secret that General Motors, one of the country's largest holders of government contracts, pursues such a policy in the South, for in 1957 the manager of its Atlanta assembly plant was quoted in the Wall Street Journal as saying, "When we moved into the South, we agreed to abide by local custom and not hire Negroes for production work. This is no time for social reforming in that area, and we're not about to try it."[94]

The extent of discrimination by government contractors is best illustrated by the Nixon Committee's "Examples of Progress" taken verbatim from its most recent report:

Kaiser Aluminum Company--Baton Rouge, La.--As a result of a complaint filed by an individual, there was a

general review of the company's employment policies by the cognizant contracting agency. The company hired 4 Negroes as supervisors and increased the number of Negroes in semi-skilled jobs from 5 to 26.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation--Sparrows Point, Md.--The plant employed more than 700 women employees in plant and white-collar positions. A complaint alleged that no Negro women were employed in the plant since World War II.

As a result of consultations with ranking officials of the Department of the Navy, two Negro women were hired as clerical employees.

General Dynamics Corporation (Convair Division)--Ft. Worth, Tex.--This company employs between 25,000 - 30,000 employees, including 200-300 Negroes in unskilled and semi-skilled positions. There were no Negroes in any white-collar positions. After Committee negotiations in September 1959, two Negro women were hired for clerical positions --one in the industrial relations department and the other in the accounting department.[95]

Racial discrimination in government contract employment exists today, not for lack of policy or lack of orders--both are well defined and clear cut. Discrimination exists because no one has taken action. The Nixon Committee lays heavy stress on education: making movies, sponsoring conferences and "equal opportunity" days, producing spot announcements, car cards, brochures, and newsletters.[96]

The President can end government contract employment discrimination by taking action along any or several of the lines

suggested by President Truman's Committee as it left office:[97]

1. Disqualification from future contracting. The old committee recommended that each agency establish administrative disqualifying procedures directed against irresponsible bidders whose past performance had been detrimental to the Government's interest. In practice, this sanction has never been used.

2. Termination of Contract. Each contract contains a standard provision that the government may terminate the whole contract or any part thereof if the contractor fails to perform under any provision and does not rectify the failure within a specified period of time. The committee called this the most potent sanction. No contract has ever been terminated for failure to comply with the anti-discrimination clause.

3. Liquidated damages. The committee suggested that liquidated damage provisions might be inserted in contract agreements, and that the violating contractor be required to pay a lump sum penalty for his violation. Liquidation damage provisions have been upheld by the courts many times where injury or the extent thereof is difficult to assess.

4. Injunctive relief. The government might sue for specific performance of the non-discrimination clause. The courts will grant equitable injunctive relief when the damage is not measurable in monetary damages.

5. Certificate of compliance. The contractor could be required to file a certificate of compliance to obtain payment. Execution of a false certificate is a crime punishable by a fine up to $10,000, or imprisonment up to five years, or both.

It is not believed that the Government need resort to criminal sanctions to achieve its stated policy. The termination

of a contract or the establishment of a "black-list" should do the job; and would be far more educational than all the movies, spot announcements, and car cards presently produced by the Nixon Committee.

## IV.

## OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

In addition to direct employment into the Federal civil service and to employment by private industry doing business under contract with the government, the United States of America has at least four other programs which influence employment patterns: vocational rehabilitation, apprenticeship programs, the job referrals by United States Employment Service, and the certification of labor unions as exclusive bargaining agents for all employees within the appropriate bargaining unit. As these programs are conducted with federal funds and under federal supervision, they fall within the command of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting discrimination on racial grounds.[98] As the President of the United States takes an oath of office to support the Constitution, he is honor bound to stamp out federally financed and controlled discrimination where it exists.[99]

### A. Vocational Rehabilitation.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare finances and over-sees an extensive program to restore handicapped persons to useful activity. In 1959 the total of Federal grants in this public rehabilitation program was $55,928,771[100] and the number of

persons benefited was 80,739.[101] There is no problem of racial discrimination in this program because in May of 1958 the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation issued an order that no state shall be eligible to participate unless its vocational rehabilitation program "will be applied without regard to sex, race, creed, color, or national origin of the individual."[102]

B. Apprenticeship Programs.

The Office of Education, also within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, finances and administers a vocational education program, at a cost, in 1959, of $40,888,412.[103] Entrance into these apprenticeship programs is essential if one is to lift himself out of the unskilled labor category. As of today, most of these apprenticeship programs exclude Negroes--the United States Office of Education has not yet seen fit to follow the lead of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in affording funds only to those programs which operate without regard to race.[104]

C. The United States Employment Service. (USES).

The states conduct employment reference service financed by the federal government and operated under the general supervision of the Secretary of Labor.[105] The USES "places" employees, offers employment counseling, provides special services to veterans, youth, handicapped; gives occupational testing; and provides technical materials concerning personnel management.[106]

The USES refuses to process discriminatory job orders by the federal government agencies, it refuses the "Caucasian-only" type of job orders in those states where local law forbids job discrimination; but elsewhere and otherwise it fosters and aids

the discriminatory employment policies of private employees, even those under government contract.[107]

The Secretary of Labor, on his own initiative, has refused the services of the USES to farmers seeking temporary seasonal help unless the farmer maintains minimum standards of employment practices.[108] In like fashion, he could refuse to process all discriminatory job orders: the "white only" variety. He would have no option in this matter should the President so direct.

D. Labor Union Certification.

The National Mediation Board in the transportation industries, and the National Labor Relations Board in all other industry, "certifies" labor unions (usually following a victorious election in the appropriate bargaining unit) as the "exclusive" bargaining agent for each and every employee in the unit. Federal certification carries with it the responsibility of representing the interest of each employee "fairly and impartially."[109] A decreasing number of labor unions limit membership to "white men" or to "white born";[110] and an additional number of unions relegate their Negro members to "Jim Crow" units represented at the bargaining table and in the grievance proceedings by officials of the "white" unit.[111] Negroes represented by these unions obviously do not get the equal representation that is their statutory right. A leading union attorney has put it this way:

> "No collective bargaining agent can possibly accord equal treatment to non-members in the day-to-day activities of the union. Non-members cannot attend meetings or participate in the decisional processes of the union; they cannot vote for those who will represent

them. The elected official of a union--and, like any other politicians, they are officials periodically up for re-election--can hardly be expected to devote themselves as wholeheartedly to the interests of those who cannot vote as they do to the interests of those who can."[112]

One would not expect federal agencies, charged with the task of ensuring equal representation in economic affairs, to subject Negro citizens to representation by white citizens under a system of racial paternalism. Such, however, is the situation.

The National Mediation Board actually mediated and countersigned the agreement by which the railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen excluded Negro firemen from many jobs which they then held.[113] The National Labor Relations Board has consistently maintained that "Neither exclusion from membership nor segregated membership per se represents evasion on the part of a labor organization of its statutory duty to afford "equal representation."[114] The General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board has the obligation to prosecute labor unions for "unfair labor practices." He has taken a consistent position that it is not "unfair" for a labor union to obtain the dismissal of a Negro from his job on racial grounds,[115] or to bargain discriminatorily and unfairly against excluded minorities,[116] as by assigning Negro employees into "non-promotable" jobs.[117]

Would it be worth the while to reverse these policies? Should the Labor Board refuse to certify a winner because of its racial policies, the result might well be no union representation at all, and experience does not suggest that an employer without a union

could be more impartial than one with a union contract. Nevertheless, a biased union might change its policies if it knew that notwithstanding electoral victory it could not become certified until it stopped discriminating. In some situations, where a discriminating and a nondiscriminating union are in competition and employees opposed to discrimination constitute a balance of power, fear of losing the election might stimulate changes in the attitude of the anti-Negro organization. This has been the effect in a few reported situations.[118]

The President has less power in this than in the other areas discussed. The National Labor Relations Board is an independent agency, and its members, once appointed and confirmed, are free from direct Presidential control. Nevertheless, the President can direct attorneys from the Department of Justice to intervene in Labor Board cases where this issue is involved; or to initiate an "rule making procedure" wherein the Labor Board is requested to refuse certification to labor unions which discriminate against those whom it has a statutory duty to represent. If these efforts fail, it would then be time to consider legislative proposals.

## V. RECREATION

State-owned facilities are forbidden to discriminate by the Fourteenth Amendment and this includes parks, golf-courses, swimming-pools, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities. /119 Court decisions since 1955 have opened some park and recreation areas to Negroes, and stimulated voluntary action in other states and communities. Kentucky and Maryland ordered state parks and recreation sites desegregated. /120 Miami Beach opened its two golf courses to Negroes in 1955; as did a number of North Caroline cities. In Houston, Dallas, and Fort Worth, Texas, the golf courses were opened to Negroes; and in San Antonio and Corpus Christi, the swimming pools were made available to Negroes. In Austin, all public facilities were desegregated. /121 Generally, how ever, the Negro in the South is still denied access to public recreational areas; and a court order forbidding discrimination is apt to result in closing the facility. Montgomery, Alabama closed its parks; /122 Jacksonville, Florida sold its golf course; /123 Greensboro, N. C. sold its swimming pool; /124 and the legislatures in Arkansas and Florida recently authorized the closing or sale of all public recreational areas. /125 Danville, Virginia even closed its library. /126

The President has no direct concern with "local" recreation facilities; but he does have a concern with the recreational areas financed and/or operated by the National Park Service, The National Forest Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers. These federal areas of recreation take on additional importance with the closing of "local" facilities and the new leisure accompanying increased industrialization and automation in the South.

### A. The National Parks

More than 58 million people visited one or more of the 181 park

areas owned by the United States.[127] These include National Parks (Yellowstone, Hot Springs, Shenandoah, Mammoth Cave, etc.); National Parkways (Natchez Trace, Blue Ridge, etc.); Monuments and Historical Sites (Abraham Lincoln Birthplace, Fort McHenry, Appomattox Court House, etc.); and Recreational Areas (Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Bull Shoals Reservoir, etc.). Management and control of the National Park Service is lodged in the Secretary of Interior[128] with authority to make rules and regulations for their proper use and management.[129]

The Secretary of Interior has made rules and regulations prohibiting segregation. All "concessioners" are required to agree not to discriminate because of race, religion, color, or national origin" in both (1) employment, and (2) service.[130] Violation of these regulations subjects the offender to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.[131] The non-discrimination provisions are enforced by the Park Rangers, who have authority to arrest for violation of the Secretary of Interior's rules and regulations.[132] There have been no reports of overt segregation or discrimination on the National Parks.

The Bureau of Land Management (in the Department of Interior) is authorized to sell, grant or lease public lands for recreation and public purposes. All sales, grants and leases contain a clause that any act of discrimination against a person in the use of the land or its facilities because of the person's "race, creed, color, or national origin" shall automatically result in reverting the title of the land to the United States[133] Nothing could be more automatic, swift, or certain.

B. The National Forests.

There are more than 151 national forests located in 40 of the

United States. In total, they aggregate approximately a third of the total land area of the United States.[134] Some of the better known National Forests are Sequoia, the Olympic, the Ozark, the Ocala, the Black Hills, and Bull Run.

The National Forests have parkways and trailways; hotels, motels, camp-sites, and even summer homes. The national forests contain a wide variety of recreational resources--Camp grounds, picnic sites, thousands of miles of fishing streams and most of the nation's big game. They are visited annually by millions of Americans.[135]

The National Forests are under the supervision and control of the National Forest Service, a division of the Department of Agriculture. In 1958, after correspondence with the Urban League and the NAACP, the Secretary of Agriculture adopted regulations modeled after those of the National Park Service.[136]

C. Federal Reservoir Areas

The United States, through the erection of multi-purpose dams, has created many reservoir areas. Some of these are: the Bull Shoals and Table Rock areas in Arkansas; the Allatoona, Buford and Clark Hill areas in Georgia; the Arkabutla, Enid, Grenada, and Sardis areas in Mississippi; the John H. Kerr area in North Carolina; and the Clark Hill Reservoir area in South Carolina.[137] These areas are widely used for swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, camping and picnicking; with attendant boat houses, restaurants, lodging, and the like. These reservoir areas are under the control and management of the Department of the Army Chief of Engineers. On January 27, 1958, he issued instructions that all licenses granted for concessions shall include the following non-discrimination condition: "That the licensee shall not discriminate against any

person or persons because of race, religion, color, or national origin in the conduct of its operations."[138] An immediate result of this was the statement by Georgia's Governor Griffin that if the Engineers insist on this point it means the end of any further development by the state of recreational areas around Federal multi-purpose dams. "We want the improvements," Griffin said, "and no one objects to Negroes paddling on the rivers--or governors either--but we're not going to have any integrated parks."[139] The state of Georgia had acquired areas in the federal area for recreational development.

D. Federal Beach Erosion Projects

The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is authorized and directed by Congress to investigate and study effective means of preventing the erosion of the shores of coastal and lake waters.[140] The Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into contracts with states and their subdivisions for the construction of works necessary for protection against erosion. One purpose of these projects is to prevent damage to the shores of the United States; the other purpose is to promote and encourage "the healthful recreation of the people." With approval of Congress, the Chief of Engineers can pay up to one-third of the cost. The projects approved by Congress generally contain a provision that the beach, when reconstructed and "nourished," will be utilized for "public use."[141]

Many beaches along the coasts and lakes have been repaired under this program. There are 26 such projects underway or just completed[142] Some of these projects are those at Rheoboth Beach, Delaware; Harrison County, Mississippi; and Waikiki Beach, Hawaii. Despite the federal support, the beaches in the South are generally off-limits to Negroes. In protest, Negro organizations planned a

"wade-in" movement for the summer of 1960, a project which failed to materialize. One reason, perhaps, is that when a group of Negroes went to the beach at Biloxi, Mississippi, they were attacked by a white mob with the encouragement of local law enforcement officials.[143]

The Department of Justice promptly filed suit in the United States District Court against the Sheriff, the Mayor of Biloxi, the Chief of Police, and others. Allegations were made that Biloxi had contracted to accept federal funds for a beach erosion project containing a "public use" proviso; and that the defendants "enforced and are enforcing a policy, practice, custom and usage of preventing and interfering with the free use of the Harrison County Beach by a certain part of the public, namely, persons of the Negro race." The relief requested was that the public officials in Biloxi be ordered to comply with the "public use" provision, i.e. ordered to refrain from preventing use of the Beach by Negroes.[144] If this suit is successful, the President can direct the Department of Justice to bring similar suits against all the governmental units which bar Negroes from their federally financed public beaches.

## VI. HEALTH AND HOSPITALIZATION

The Federal Government is in the business of providing health care and hospitalization, and the business is extensive in terms of both program content and expenditures. The federal government provides these services directly, and indirectly through a system of state grants-in-aid.

Directly, the federal government provides hospitalization and health care for Veterans. In addition, the United States maintained

in 1959 over 16 hospitals, 26 outpatient clinics, and 99 outpatient offices for American seamen, civil service employees injured in performing their work, and retired members of the Uniformed Services and their dependents. /145 The United States maintains the National Institutes of Health in Bathesda, Maryland which both conducts and supports medical research and has a 516 bed research hospital. /146 The United States maintains the only hospital in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with leprosy. /147 It maintains two hospitals for the treatment of narcotic addicts. /148 It maintains Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C. which serves as the clinical teaching resource for medical students at Howard University. /149 The United States doctors in 1959 examined over two and a half million aliens prior to and upon arrival in the United States. /150 The United States provides health services for Indians, and four major hospital modernization projects were authorized in 1959 alone. /151 These are some of the major direct federal government health programs. The indirect health and hospital programs--through grants-in-aid--to the states--are just as varied and even more extensive.

Under the Hill-Burton Act /152 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare grants funds to the states for the construction of hospitals. Since this program began in 1948, over 4,625 projects have been approved for Federal assistance, with the average annual cost amounting to $104 million. /153

The United States makes grants to the states for mental health programs; /154 for maternal and child health services; /155 to provide services for crippled children; /156 for aid to the blind; /157 and for programs designed to control tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, water polution and venereal disease. /158

The general outline of these programs is that the appropriate state agency files a request for federal funds and attaches thereto a comprehensive plan of operations. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare examines the state plan, and if he finds it adequate, makes the appropriations. With this degree of federal control and responsibility, it is surprising to find that most of the federally financed and approved health and hospitalization programs in the South are operated on a segregated basis. The Southern Negro is denied hospitalization and health services, or provided with these services on a segregated basis.

Most Southern states have provided by law that at least certain public hospitals (usually institutions for mental illness and, less often, tuberculosis) shall be solely either for Negroes or for whites or segregated. /159 Beyond this, segregation is a matter of custom. The extent of the segregation (and denial of services) is illustrated by the progress made in recent years: /160

Miami, Florida: Jackson Memorial Hospital (Dade County hospital) adds Negro doctors and staff members to treat Negro patients.

Volusia County, Florida: Negro doctors permitted to treat their patients in County Hospital for first time.

Kentucky: The United Mine Workers of America complete seven hospitals in Kentucky (as well as one in Virginia and two in West Virginia) to be operated on an integrated basis.

Louisville, Ky.: Marine Hospital admits Negro patients.

Mississippi: Negro doctors join the staff of a Mississippi hospital to treat Negro patients. Another hospital begins treating Negro children.

St. Louis, Missouri: St. Louis institutes a system in which emergency cases are treated at the nearest city hospital without regard to race.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Mercy Hospital, Catholic, begins admitting Negro patients following the request of Bishop Vincent Waters to superintendents of Catholic hospitals to open their facilities to Catholic Negroes. (Bishop

Waters' request also went, apparently unheaded, to St. Joseph's, Asheville; St. Luke's, New Bern; St. Joseph of the Pines, Southern Pines.)

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare need not approve grants to states whose plans authorize or countenance segregation or denial of service on the basis of race. Indeed, in at least one instance, the Secretary denied funds to Arizona because its plan of operations concerning aid to permanently and totally disabled persons discriminated against Indians living on Indian Reservations. /161 The Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act contains a racial equity formula which approves separate-but-equal facilities. /162 The statute, however, was enacted prior to and overruled by the Supreme Court's construction of the equal protection clause in the school-board decision of 1954. /163 Mr. Chief Justice Marshall pointed out over 150 years ago that "a law repugnant to the constitution is void; and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument." /164

## VII. TRANSPORTATION

The yearlong Montgomery bus boycott /165 illustrates that Jim Crow travel is "resented more bitterly than most other forms of segregation." /166

The Supreme Court had tried to end this discrimination. In 1941 the Court held that railroad passengers may not be denied pullman service even though it would be financially ruinous for the railroads to carry separate Negro Pullman. /167 In 1944 the Court held that state law could not require a bus company to force an interstate Negro passenger to move to the rear and give up his seat to a white passenger. /168 In 1950 the Court held that Negro passengers

might not be excluded from a railroad dining car.[169] In 1957 the Court held that state-imposed segregation in inter-city bus travel is unconstitutional[170] and in 1958 it made a similar ruling.[171]

The lower federal courts have issued similar rulings in suits brought to end desegregation in air transport.[172] and in air terminal restaurants.[173] The federal agencies have cooperated. In 1955 the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the end of Jim Crow rail transportation, and ordered railroad terminals to take down WHITE and COLORED signs in the waiting rooms.[174] The Civil Aeronautics Administrator in 1956 ordered that no "Federal aid Airport Program funds will be made available for the development of separate facilities."[175]

Despite these Court orders and agency regulations, the Negro in many areas of the South[176] is assigned to segregated coaches, told to sit in the rear of buses, assigned to "Colored" or "Colored Intrastate bus and rail terminal waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurants[177] and told to drink "Colored" water from segregated fountains. The reason: outright defiance of the federal law.

Following the Interstate Commerce Commission order requiring the end of discrimination in waiting rooms (which followed by 11 years the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation of interstate bus travel) the Southeastern Greyhound Lines company sent out a series of instructions to all personnel which reads in part as follows:

> "2. Intrastate passengers may be courteously requested to comply with the law of that particular state, but if passenger refuses to comply, then no further action should be taken.
>
> "3. Existing signs and separation of waiting rooms and restaurants will be maintained as at present, but station personnel must not take any steps to enforce segregation in the use of these facilities.

"I know you can be depended upon to handle this delicate situation with tact and understanding..." /178

Others were not so tactful. Governor Kennon of Louisiana announced his intention to enforce segregation on carriers. The Mississippi Public Service Commission announced a similar intention and when carriers took down the segregation signs in Jackson, the city put up fresh ones. In one Mississippi city the police arrested Negroes who entered the "White" station waiting room, kept them in jail overnight, and released them next day if they pleaded not guilty. /179 Just recently, in the summer of 1960, a federal court decided a case involving the arrest of Negroes for refusing to move to the rear of a Birmingham, Alabama city bus. /180

The law is clear, the violation is plain, what can the President do about it? There are several obvious remedies.

First. The Interstate Commerce Act makes violation of Interstate Commerce Commission orders illegal, punishable by a fine of $5,000 for each day of violation. /181

Second. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 /182 makes it a crime punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for anyone to "prevent, obstruct, impede, or interfere with, the due exercise of rights or the performance of duties under any order, judgment or decree of a court of the United States."

Third. Relegating Negroes to a segregated area is a denial of their civil rights /183 and when done under color of state law, is a federal offense punishable by a fine of $1,000 or a year in jail. /184

In 1956 the Department of Justice called a conference of United States Attorneys in the Southern states to consider what measures would be appropriate for the department to take in secur-

ing observance of the United States Constitution and laws, by common carriers of passengers.[185] It appears that no departmental action ensued. A new President could well call another such conference with an eye toward his Constitutional obligation to "take care that the Laws be faithfully executed."

## VIII.

## HOUSING

"It would be an affront to human dignity for any one group of Americans to be restricted to wearing only hand-me-down clothing or to eating the leftovers of others' food. Like food and clothing, housing is an essential of life, yet many non-white families have no choice but secondhand homes." So speaks the United States Commission on Civil Rights.[187] Jackie Robinson adds that "For many, charity begins at home. So do hate, hostility, and delinquency, especially when the home environment is a slum, lacking adequate space, lacking facilities, but not lacking for high rentals."[188]

The problem of housing grows acute, as Americans steadily leave the farm for the town; especially the housing of minority groups as the whites flee to the suburbs and more and more Negroes move into the already crowded "Black Belts" of the old city. "This leads to the most tragic part of the vicious circle. The effect of slums, discrimination and inequalities is more slums, discrimination, and inequalities. Prejudice feeds on the conditions caused by prejudice. Restricted slum living produces demoralized human beings--and their demoralization then becomes a reason for 'keeping them in their place.'"[189]

The official United States policy is "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."[190] To achieve this goal, Congress enacted long ago that Negroes shall enjoy "the same right in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed

by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property."[191] The Supreme Court has sought to achieve this goal by striking down racial zoning ordinances,[192] by prohibiting judicial enforcement of racially restrictive covenants, i.e., agreements not to sell to Negroes,[193] and by holding damage suits for breach of the restrictive covenant agreements impermissible as indirect methods of enforcement.[194] The role of the Administrative branch of the Federal Government is equally important, as the programs described below make possible much of the building programs in the United States.

A. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

The FHA is the oldest of the federal housing agencies. It was created in 1934[195] to relieve lending institutions of the risk involved in private home mortgages. If the borrower defaults, the FHA makes good the loss. Since its creation, the FHA has insured more than 33 billion dollars worth of mortgages involving millions of homes. Fortune magazine has said that "Government guarantee of mortgages, which has cost the taxpayer nothing so far, has done more than anything else to make possible a million or more new houses a year."[196] But unlike Congress and the Supreme Court in the actions noted above, the FHA has done little to end segregated housing.

For the first 16 years of its life, FHA actually encouraged the use of racially restrictive covenants. Its official Underwriting Manual warned field agents against insuring mortgages on property that would be used by "inharmonious racial groups,"

and the Manual contained a model restrictive covenant which FHA strongly recommended for inclusion in all sales contracts.[197]

Since the 1948 Supreme Court restrictive covenant decision,[198] however, the FHA has done an about face. In 1948 the FHA eliminated the model restrictive covenant from its literature.[199] In 1950 it announced publicly that it would no longer insure mortgages on property whose deeds contained restrictive covenants.[200] In 1951 FHA announced that all repossessed FHA insured housing would be rented and sold on a non-segregated basis.[201] In 1952, FHA attempted to encourage the building of "minority housing" and local insuring officers were given annual goals in order to spur them to encourage private loans to minority groups. This program was abandoned shortly after it began.[202] In 1954, FHA officials began to encourage "open occupancy" projects through private conferences. By 1957 there were 41 such projects with FHA insured mortgages totaling $53 million.[203] Finally, in 1957, the FHA entered into agreements with states that have enacted anti-discrimination housing laws whereby the FHA refuses to do business with any home builder or developer who has been found to have violated the States anti-discrimination housing law.[204] Elsewhere, however, the FHA continues to finance the "private" developers who, such as Mr. Levitt of the various Levittowns, advertise that none of their homes will be sold to Negroes.[205]

B. <u>The Public Housing Administration (PHA)</u>.

The PHA administers the low-rent public housing program authorized by Congress since 1934.[206] By 1958 more than 2 million people lived in more than 2,000 low-rent housing projects

in 44 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.[207]

Public housing usually is owned by local housing authorities. The role of the Federal government is to lend the local authority the money to get the project underway, and to guarantee payment on private loans made to the local authorities. The bonds and notes issued to private lending agencies are tax exempt, and Federal control of these local housing projects is thorough and significant. The PHA will not issue a loan until it reviews and approves various aspects of the proposed project such as site, rentals, size and cost of construction contracts and budgets.[208] A default in any of the approved conditions of the loan gives the PHA option to repossess the property.[209]

The PHA takes no stand on integration, insisting only that Negroes be given "separate but equal" treatment on the basis of number and need.[210] The result is that in 1958 approximately 35% of the local projects (including those in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Wilmington, and St. Louis) had an "open occupancy" policy; the others were segregated.[211] The comments of some of the State Advisory Committees to the Civil Rights Commission are interesting:[212]

> Wilmington, Delaware: The housing projects are integrated and there have been few if any serious racial incidents.
>
> Chicago, Illinois: Public housing programs have tended to become segregated as a result of the site selection process. No public housing project has been built in a white or racially mixed area since 1954.

Lexington, Kentucky: There are currently 1,200 apartments in the public housing projects. These 1,200 apartments are allocated evenly between the races, i.e., 600 apartments for colored and 600 apartments for whites. There is complete segregation in the project.

Las Vagas, Nevada: The city of Las Vagas Housing Authority has maintained the policy of segregation in some of the authority's projects. This is done as they feel that integration of all their projects would be dangerous to the program as a whole.

C. Urban Renewal Administration (URA).

The Urban Renewal Administration was established in 1954 to help the cities eliminate slum and blighted areas. The essence of the scheme is that the Federal government pays two-thirds of the cost of acquiring slum areas, the existing buildings are then razed, and the property is sold to private developers for the erection of new neighborhoods. Before a city can take advantage of this program, it must submit a plan of operation, complete with details as to need, size, future land use, and care provided for existing occupants. As of June 1959, the URA had approved projects in 877 localities.[213]

The occupants of the first 347 areas approved for renewal aid were approximately 55% Negro and 45% white.[214] The slum areas were "integrated," especially in the South where Negro housing has traditionally been interspersed among white dwelling.[215] In the North, the occupants of the sites approved for "renewal projects" were largely Negro, and the "slum clearance" programs

as well. Almost a third of the Negroes displaced by renewal projects move into public housing (usually segregated), so one result of these two Federal programs (Urban Renewal and Public Housing) is to initiate or accentuate segregated neighborhood patterns.

The reports of the state advisory committees to the Civil Service Commission tell a graphic story:[216]

> Kansas: Urban Renewal will tend to create more pressures and problems for minority group members. A large percentage of the people to be relocated are in minority groups. When relocated they will more than likely be relocated in segregated areas, thus re-enforcing the segregation pattern and creating greater pressure in those areas to "break out."
>
> New York: The fact is that the Title 1 (Urban Renewal) program is geared to producing luxury or semi-luxury housing or non-housing reuse of the land, therefore, in effect, depriving the vast majority of the displacees from the benefits of this Federal government program. Although renewal programs are meant to clear slums, their net result has too often been the transfer of slums to adjoining areas.
>
> Philadelphia, Pa.: Mayor Richardson Dilworth has declared: "Urban renewal cannot and will not work within the framework of a racially restricted housing market.
>
> Pittsburgh, Pa.: A study of a mixed area already overburdened by a heavy Negro influx from a section undergoing redevelopment showed sharp increases in conversion

to smaller units accompanied by increases in overcrowding. Areas thus overcrowded soon deteriorate thus requiring additional redevelopment.

In January of 1960, the United States Housing Administrator notified purchasers of land in urban renewal programs that they will be denied the right of future participation in the event they violate local laws forbidding racial discrimination in housing.[217] There is no requirement that private contractors who acquire land (purchased and cleared at government expense) in states lacking anti-discrimination housing laws adopt a non-discriminatory policy of sale and rental.

D. The Veterans Administration.

The GI Bill of Rights[218] authorizes the Veterans Administration to make loans outright to veterans for the construction of homes, and to guarantee loans issued by private sources. The extent of this program is illustrated by the fact that in 1954 and 1955 nearly 30 per cent of all new urban dwelling units were built with the help of VA loan guarantees.[219]

The VA policy is to make its services and programs available to all qualified veterans without inquiry into the race, creed, or color of the applicant. Moreover, the VA deprives the private lender of his right to convey defaulted property to the VA if the property is encumbered by a "restrictive covenant."[220] The loss of this option has the effect of causing the lender not to make loans on racially restricted property. The VA reported to the Civil Rights Commission that "So far as we know, no loan has been guaranteed on a property covered by the proscribed restriction."[221] In addition, the VA regulations provide that

in the event racial restrictions are ever imposed upon the property, the private lender can declare the entire mortgage debt due and payable immediately, and failure to do so results in loss of VA supports.[222]

Under its regulations for direct loans, the VA will not deal with the purchaser of a house with a "restrictive covenant,"[223] and putting a restrictive covenant on the property after the initial loan is transacted results in a default of the mortgage obligation which requires the owner to either pay the whole sum immediately or turn the property over to the VA.[224]

The VA will suspend any builder from its program if the builder violates the anti-discrimination housing laws of New York, New Jersey, Washington and Oregon. Violation of these state laws is considered "an unfair or prejudicial marketing practice" under the terms of the GI Bill. The United States Civil Rights Commission comments that if such discrimination is covered by the federal law when it occurs in these four states, it is difficult to see why discrimination is not also an "unfair or prejudicial marketing practice" in the other states as well.[225]

E. Army Sale and Furnishing of Utilities.

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to sell or lease to private contractors within the immediate vicinity of Army posts "surplus utility services" such as water, sewage service, electricity, sanitary services, fuel, heat and the like.[226] These facilities are sold or leased to housing developments even

though the developers refuse to sell or lease the housing to Negroes stationed or employed at the nearby base.[227] "It is the Army's view generally that a product or service is being sold. The Army does not make it a policy to police the use."[228]

* * * * *

A California court recently enjoined an FHA guaranteed builder from refusing to sell to Negroes with these words: "When one dips one's hand into the Federal Treasury, a little democracy necessarily clings to whatever is withdrawn."[229] A President who shares this sentiment can direct the Housing Authorities to require all participants in their programs to agree to an "open occupancy" policy; and to enforce this policy with (1) a regulation baring all violators from future participation in federally financed housing operations, and (2) a provision in each contract giving the government the right to declare the entire mortgage debt due and payable upon breach of the agreement. A policy of "open occupancy" is meaningless if the housing development is located deep in either a "Negro" or "white" residential district where members of the other race doubt their welcome; The President could direct the Public Housing Authority and Federal Housing Authority, when asked to approve the "site" of a public housing project or of an FHA insured apartment development, to give priority to those located in "mixed" neighborhoods, or on the fringe areas of a racial neighborhood. The President could also direct the

Housing Authorities to give careful study to the experimental "scatteration" programs of local public Housing Authorities, i.e., a program wherein one or two large, institutional-type projects are shunned in favor of many small projects scattered throughout a metropolitan area. The President might also direct the attention of the Federal Housing authorities to the experimental programs in Sacramento, New Haven, and elsewhere wherein public housing was assigned on a "benign" quota basis; and to the public housing experiment in Pittsburgh wherein white applicants were solicited through advertisements directed at university students, faculty, foreign language and other white groups whose members may be eligible on the basis of income.[230]

Federal action or inaction alone is far from the sole cause of racial patterns in housing, and Presidential action alone cannot end them, although this contribution is not to be minimized. The lower level of Negro income and the scarcity of housing (both public and private) damp the effect of any legal rule designed to assure equal access to living accommodations; but the Presidential attitude and actions set a standard for the nation which over the long run probably will be effective.[231]

## IX. VOTING

The studies of the Commission on Civil Rights reveal that "many Negro American citizens find it difficult, and often impossible to vote." "This is accomplished," states the report, "through the creation of legal impediments, administrative obstacles, and positive discouragement engendered by fears of economic reprisal and physical harm."[232] The details are spread on the pages of many publications.[233] Suffice it to repeat here the conclusion of the Commission on Civil Rights that there is a "moral gap" "between our principles and our everyday practices. It spills over into and vitiates other areas of our society. It runs counter to our traditional concepts of fair play. It is a partial repudiation of our faith in the democratic system. It undermines the moral suasion of our national stand in international affairs."[234]

The Civil Rights Act of 1957[235] authorized the Attorney General to institute civil suit in the federal court to prevent the denial of voting rights. The Civil Rights Act of 1960[236] provides that if in any such suit the court makes a finding that the denial of voting rights is "pursuant to a pattern or practice," the court may appoint "voting referees" to register qualified persons denied this right by local election officials. The denial of the right to vote to these persons so registered by the court appointed "voting referees" "constitutes contempt of court and is punishable accordingly.

The vigor with which the President directs that these Civil Rights Acts be applied will significantly affect the extent to which voting-denial practices will continue. In this connection it is well to note what has been in the past an important hurdle to implementation of the Civil Rights Acts.

General supervision of the Civil Rights Act and its implementation rests in the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. Department of Justice organization, however, requires that such cases be processed through the office of the United States Attorney in the district where the prosecution is to be brought. It is to be remembered that the United States Attorney in a given district is a local lawyer appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for a term of four years. To him is entrusted the task of prosecuting Civil Rights litigation. This often places him in the unenviable position of having to take a public stand in court against the ingrained prejudices and mores of his own community. There have been outstanding examples of United States Attorneys, whatever their personal beliefs, courageously and vigorously assuming this position. There are others who have not done so. Witness the following examples given by President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights. /237

> "...in a case in which a local constable had brutally killed a Negro, the local United States Attorney was asked for his views, after an F.B.I. investigation had been made. He expressed grave doubts as to the advisability of proceeding under Section 52 (the Civil Rights Act). In the same letter, he expressed his personal belief that Section 52 was unconstitutional, quoting liberally from the arguments of the dissenting justices in the Screws case.
>
> "In another case involving the killing of a Negro by a deputy sheriff, the Civil Rights Section sought the advice of the United States Attorney on July 30, and referred him to the F.B.I. report of its investigation in the case. On September 13, the Section again asked for the advice of the United States Attorney. On October 10, it repeated its request for the third time. ...On October 17, he advised that he had received the report and he thought the matter should be closed. He gave no reason for his opinion. The Civil Rights Section closed the case, apparently because the Civil Rights Section attorney in charge reported that "X will not go on anything."

A President who wishes to push forward in the voting area must staff the Civil Rights Division with a sufficient number of able

and energetic and enthusiastic lawyers, and give it authority to by-pass the office of the local United States Attorney whenever this is necessary to save the local repute of that office.

## X. EDUCATIONAL

In 1954 the Supreme Court held in Brown v. Board of Education,[238] that "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and that state compelled or permitted segregation deprives Negro students of the "equal protection" guaranteed them by the Fourteenth Amendment. In 1955, after hearing argument on effectuation of its decree, the Supreme Court remanded the Brown and companion cases to the trial courts where they had originated with instructions to require the appropriate school boards to admit the Negro children "to public schools on a racially nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed."[239] In 1958, in the Little Rock case, the Supreme Court held that "chaos, bedlam and turmoil" in the school room did not justify the postponement of school integration.[240] Thus, the law is clear.

Six years after the Supreme Court decision holding segregated school illegal, the picture is somewhat as follows. All Negro children attend non-segregated schools as a matter of course in Wilmington, Delaware; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; and other areas in the "border states." A handful of Negro children attend non-segregated schools in the states of Texas, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and most recently, Louisiana. No Negro children attend non-segregated public schools in South Carolina, [illegible] Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The South has fought the Supreme Court decision with more than 200 legislative acts, ranging from "Interposition and Nullification" to resolutions calling for the impeachment of all Supreme Court justices. /241 The most effective Legislative resistance has been the so-called Pupil Assignment Plan. Under this scheme, each school board is required to assign each school pupil to a given school on the basis of designated criteria. Race is never a criterion, but the results of the assignments are, almost inevitably, that Negroes are assigned to Negro schools, and whites to white schools. The Negro child dissatisfied with his assignment is given the right to petition for re-assignment. If the petition is denied, he can request a formal hearing before the School Board. If the School Board rules against him, he can then go to court. In the courts, the School Boards assert all manner of procedural defenses to avoid decision on the merits. If the initial trial court rules for the pupil, the defendant school board almost always appeals. Many cases have dragged on so long that they become "moot" before final decision, i.e. the student graduates, or his parents succumb to economic pressure and withdraw the transfer application.

What can a President do to implement the 1954 Supreme Court decision? At least three types of actions have been suggested.

A. Intervention In Pending Court Cases.

A little used statute of the United States permits the Attorney General to send any officer of the Department of Justice to "attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending in any" court, federal or state. /242 It has been suggested that the Attorney General is authorized by this section to direct the appearance of a United States attorney in any civil suit between private persons in which interest of the United States are involved, and

that he is authorized to determine what interests of the United States are actually involved.[243] The value of such intervention is illustrated by the many instances in which the Supreme Court has requested the Department of Justice to file "amicus" briefs in "racial" cases; and by the fact that the District Courts during the Little Rock and New Orleans crises requested the United States to intervene in the pending school-desegregation cases. School Board attorneys can ride high when their only opposition is underpaid Negro attorneys representing unpopular causes. The situation changes drastically when the United States of America enters the fray.

B. Withholding Of Financial Support

The federal government now finances in large part the segregated school system of the South. More than $2 billion a year of Federal funds go for educational purposes to the nation's colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher learning.[244] At the primary and high school level, the Federal government in 1959 paid approximately $150 million to local school districts under the program whereby the government supports "federal impact" areas, i.e. areas with large numbers of federal installations and federal employees. These school districts had an estimated total enrollment of 9.5 million children, or about one-fourth of the enrollment of all children attending public elementary and secondary schools.[245]

The Commission on Civil Rights investigated this problem and three of the six Commissioners recommended that at least in the area of higher education (where there are no reasons for "gradual elimination" of racial discrimination): "Federal agencies act in accordance with the fundamental constitutional principle of equal protection and equal treatment, and that these agencies be autho-

rized and directed to withhold funds in any form to institutions of higher learning, both publicly supported and privately supported, which refuse, on racial grounds, to admit students otherwise qualified for admission."[246] Commissioner George M. Johnson points out that "The achievement of equal justice under the law and equality of opportunity should not be left to the Federal judiciary." He therefore recommends the withholding of Federal educational funds to schools at all levels until there "be some indication of good faith compliance with the constitutional requarement of desegregation with all deliberate speed."[247]

C. The Exercise of Moral Leadership

It is well to re-examine the situation immediately following the Supreme Court decision of 1954. Harry Ashmore, then editor of the Arkansas Gazette, describes it as follows: "Most Southern newspaper, while deploring the decision as premature, counseled calm and indicated reluctant acceptance. A good many churchmen spoke out approvingly from their pulpits, and the organized denominations formally endorsed the decision as morally correct. While no one on the white side of the color bar regarded May 17, 1954, as the day of jubilee, and the leaders of both races recognized that monumental practical problems lay ahead, there was almost a feeling of relief. For better or worse, the other shoe had finally dropped.[248]

The day after the 1954 decision Governor Francis Cherry of Arkansas announced that "Arkansas will obey the law. It always has." In Florida, Senator Spessard Holland said: "No matter how much we don't like it, we must not have false ideas of the seriousness," while Representative Charles E. Bennett said, "I think the federal government should be required to take all necessary steps to make the states carry out the ruling." Governor Boggs of

Delaware told his state board of education that it would be the policy of the state "to work toward adjustment of the United States constitutional requirements," and Maryland's Governor McKeldin said his state "prides itself upon being a law-abiding state, and I am sure our citizens and our officials will accept readily the United States Supreme Court's interpretation of our fundamental law." Similar statements were heard from Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia. /249

Where segregationist opposition was checked firmly, as in Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and Clinton, Tennessee, plans for desegregation moved forward. Where the first tentative steps of opposition to the Supreme Court went unchecked or even encouraged by high officials, the steps grew longer and bolder until a situation was created where members of school boards feared to end desegregation without benefit of protective federal court order. "When responsible men default, irresponsible men take power." /250

A ringing expression of national indignation; the creation of a feeling of inevitability about compliance with Supreme Court orders, would mark the effective beginning of a new day in school desegregation. Only the President can sound the alarm and end the conflagration now raging.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Nation faces an acute problem of securing the full rights of citizenship to those Americans who are being denied vital recognition of human dignity and the equal protection of the laws because of their race.

The steps toward ending discrimination and desegregation need

not be taken at snail's pace. Experience in the integrated Armed Forces, in the integrated Veterans' Administration hospitals, teaches that "actions" can be legislated and that behavioral patterns influence thought.

The Executive branch of the federal government encourages Jim Crow in some areas, in other areas it encourages the end of Jim Crow, in all areas the President can move the country forward.

1. The Military Services

Integration is a fact, with nothing but favorable consequences, in the enlisted ranks of the Armed Forces. The number of Negro officers, however, remains disproportionately few. The President can remedy this situation by Presidential appointment of qualified Negroes to the service academies. The National Guard units in Southern states, component parts of the Armed Forces, limit their membership to whites. The President can end this discrimination by withholding federal financial support.

Recreational facilities on Navy shore stations and Army posts are integrated. "Private" places of public accommodation outside many Army bases are segregated. The President can terminate this discrimination against some American soldiers by putting "segregated facilities" "off-limits" to all American soldiers.

2. Federal Employment

The federal "policy" of employment is equality of opportunity without regard to race. The federal "practice" of employment is discrimination and segregation. The President can effectuate federal policy and terminate federal practice by summary dismissal charges against those practicing discrimination and by putting the burden of proof on those who visually discriminate against Negroes in employment and promotion.

3. Federal Contract Employment

Here again, Federal policy and federal practice are entirely dissimilar. Those who contract with the government agree not to discriminate in employment opportunities, and the contractual obligation is widely and openly violated. Practice can be made to conform to policy by the imposition of sanctions: disqualifying violators from future contracts; terminating the existing contracts of repeated violators; seeking injunctive relief, etc.

4. Other Federal Employment Programs

There is no segregation in the federally financed vocational rehabilitation programs, as the federal government requires the end of segregation as a condition of receiving federal support. There is segregation in the federally supported apprenticeship programs, because there is no similar requirement. The solution is obvious.

The National Mediation Board and the National Labor Relations Board continue to "certify" Jim Crow unions as the exclusive bargaining representatives for Negro employees. The President, through the Department of Justice, can request the federal agencies to put a stop to this practice.

5. Recreation

The federal government operates extensive recreational programs and facilities through the National Parks Service, the National Forest Service, and the Corps of Army Engineers: none are segregated. The National Parks Service, for example, requires all "concessioners" to agree not to discriminate in employment and service, and these agreements are enforced on the spot by the Park Rangers. Many "municipal" beaches, however, built with federal funds and under agreement that they will be maintained for "public use," are segregated. A current suit to enjoin interference with

the right of Negroes to the "public use" of the beach at Biloxi indicates the techniques available to the President to end segregation on government subsidized recreational areas.

6. Health and Hospitalization

The federal government makes grants-in-aid to the states for hospital construction, mental health programs, maternal and child health services, aid to the blind, and for programs designed to control tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, etc. Some states deny these federally financed facilities and services to Negroes entirely, or offer them only on a segregated basis. A few years back the federal government denied further aid to Arizona under one of these programs, because Arizona discriminated against Indians living on Indian Reservations: a guide available to the President.

7. Transportation

Segregation in inter- and intra-state rail, air, and bus transport has now been held to violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, yet in some areas Negroes are relegated to segregated waiting rooms and told to ride in the rear. Enforcement of three federal criminal statutes, covering the varying conditions of discrimination, is a step available to a President desiring to effectuate the law of the land.

8. Housing

The federal government now finances, and sometimes initiates, segregated residential patterns. The government can terminate its financial support to the large contractors and developers (both public and private) who refuse to adopt an "open occupancy" policy; and the federal government can take affirmative action through a policy of control over "site" selection for the construction of public housing projects and large apartment developments.

9. Voting

Many qualified Negroes are presently denied the right to vote and thereby participate in our governmental affairs. A recently enacted statute, if given proper effectuation, might go a long way in ending this situation.

10. Education

Six years after the Supreme Court declared segregated public education unconstitutional, segregated public education exists openly, even proudly, on large scale. The President has at least three avenues open to effectuate the Supreme Court decision and thereby perform his sworn duty to "take care that the Laws be faithfully executed." 1) He can order the Department of Justice to intervene in all pending school integration court cases. 2) He can withhold federal funds from the schools of higher education (estimated expenditure--$2 billion a year in all) that refuse admission on basis of race to qualified Negro applicants, and he can withhold funds from the primary and high schools (approximately one-fourth of the school enrollment is in districts receiving federal support) which fail to indicate compliance with the constitutional requirement of desegregation with all deliberate speed. 3) He can provide moral leadership for those who would comply with the Constitution.

FOOTNOTES

33. Executive Action in the School Crisis, address by Marion A. Wright before Senator Kennedy's National Conference on Constitutional Rights at Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, New York, October 11, 1960.
34. Ibid.
35. See Pollitt, Dime Store Demonstrations, Vol. 1960 Duke Law Journal 315.
36. "Through integration, our mighty defense machinery, with all its potential for destruction, is sowing seeds of brotherly love and understanding among Americans. Some of the yield is already in.
"According to Maj. Gen. Harvey Fischer, a West Pointer and Korean veteran: 'Heart is heart, blood is blood, muscle is muscle-- what difference does color make'
"And according to Negro Navy Lt. (j.g.) L. E. Jenkins: 'After awhile you start thinking of whites as people.'" Morton Puner,"What the Armed Forces Taught Us About Integration," Coronet Magazine, June, 1960.
37. Harry Ashmore tells the story this way. "The issue was the proposed erection of an $11,000,000 Veterans Administration Hospital at Jackson, a facility that would accept white and Negro patients alike and house them together without distinction. 'Well, we've got the tiger by the tail,' Governor Coleman said. 'We either accept an integrated facility, or we deny our Mississippi white veterans medical services they need.' With only one dissenting voice the (State Sovereignty) Commission voted to donate state land for the hospital." An Epitaph for Dixie, pp. 131-3 (1958).
38. Quoted in Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 42, (1958).
39. There is some evidence that the Federal government actively and positively has aided and abetted the segregationist cause. The NAACP has filed with the White House affidavits accusing federal financing agencies in Mississippi of discriminatory practices in the denial of loans to Negro NAACP leaders in that state. Id. at p. 48. An informal survey of thirty-four white and Negro Southerners prominently identified as opposing segregation shows that 59% of them had their federal income tax returns audited within the past four years--a rate almost four and a half times the normal rate. The damning fact about this is that only one of the twenty individuals audited had an income which could be considered high enough to subject him to an automatic audit, while most had modest or even small incomes, from which little in the way of additional taxes could be expected, however ruthless the auditor's disallowances. Id. at p. 263. While it is possible that the audit of Dr. Martin Luther King's return may have been motivated by the fact that he had recently become an officer of a group involved in raising money, there is clearly no explanation for the methods used by the auditor. King was asked, "How much did you pay for your Cadillac?" and "Who air-conditioned your home?" -- insulting questions, considering that Dr. King owns no Cadillac and that the only air conditioning his home has ever had resulted from a bomb which exploded on his front porch. Id. at 264. The Internal Revenue top officials denied any harassment and one said, "If the charge is true, we certainly want to stop it....It's part of the tradition of the Service that we pay no attention to names, that we don't allow personal feelings to enter into our work. Anyone found doing this kind of thing would be summarily dismissed. They all know that." Id. at 265.

40. "The Negro Officer in the Armed Forces of the United States of America," Bulletin of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, July 4, 1960, p. 1.
41. Morton Puner, "What the Armed Forces Taught Us About Integration," Coronet Magazine, June, 1960.
42. "The Negro Officer in the Armed Forces," note 40, supra., p. 3.
43. "Freedom to Serve," Report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services (1950), p. 53.
44. William Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 142 (1958).
45. 13 Fed. Reg. 4313 (1948).
46. "Freedom to Serve,"Report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services (1950), pp. 23, 33.
47. Id. at p. 62.
48. Emerson and Haber, Political and Civil Rights in the United States, p. 1450 (2nd Ed., 1958).
49. "Integration in the Armed Services," Bulletin of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (1955), p. 4.
50. Ibid.
51. Note 46, supra, at p. 25.
52. "The Negro Officer in the Armed Forces of the United States of America," Bulletin of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (1960), p. 22.
53. 10 U. S. C. sec 4342.
54. 10 U. S. C. sec. 4382.
55. 10 U. S. C. sec. 261(a)(1), 70A Stat. 10 (1956).
56. 70A Stat. 598, 32 U. S. C. sec 104(b), (1956).
57. The Federal government pays 96.29% of the cost of maintaining the North Carolina National Guard. The National Conference and the Reports of the State Advisory Committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights (1959), p. 298.
58. 50 U. S. C. A. App. sec. 454(b).
59. Walter Millis,"Individual Freedom and the Common Defense," p. 22 (Bulletin published by the Fund for the Republic, 1957.)
60. Note 57, supra. at p. 299.
61. 32 U. S. C. A. sec. 104.
62. 32 U. S. C. A. sec. 110.
63. 32 U. S. C. A. sec. 108.
64. 32 U. S. C. A. sec. 109.
65. "Integration in the Armed Services," note 49, supra., p. 3.
66. The Southern Heritage, quoted in Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 143 (1958).
67. "Integration in the Armed Services, note 65, supra. p. 2.
68. Quoted in Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 144 (1958).
69. "Integration in the Armed Services," note 65, supra. p. 7.
70. Morton Puner, "What the Armed Forces Taught Us about Integration," Coronet Magazine, June, 1960.
71. Harper v.. Jones, 195 F.2d 705 (10th Cir. 1952); Note, 66 Harvard Law Review 350 (1952); 20 Fordham Law Review 321 (1951).
72. "Integration in the Armed Forces," note 69, supra. p. 7.
73. Loth and Fleming, "Integration North and South, A Progress Memorandum," pp. 72-77 (The Fund for the Republic, 1956).
74. "Characteristics of Negro Employment in Federal Agencies in Atlanta, Georgia," Press Release of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, October 24, 1960.

75. "Trends in the Employment of Negro-Americans in Upper-Level White-Collar Positions of the Federal Government," Press Release of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, September 28, 1960, p. 2.
76. Third Report of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy (1959), p. 17.
77. 22 stat. 403, sec. 2.
78. 5 U. S. C. A. sec. 1074.
79. Emerson and Haber, Political and Civil Rights in the United States, p. 1447 (2d Ed. 1958).
80. 13 Fed. Reg. 4311 (1948).
81. Emerson and Haber, note 79, supra. p. 1448.
82. Executive Order 10590, 20 Fed. Reg. 409 (1955).
83. The Chairman, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., never left his law practice in Chicago. The Vice-Chairman, Branch Rickey, maintained his principal interest in the Pittsburg Pirates.
84. Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 253 (1958).
85. Regulations and Procedures of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, reprinted in 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 786.
86. "The Policy of Non-Discrimination in Employment in the Federal Government," p. 1, undated pamphlet published by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.
87. "Freedom to Serve," note 46, supra., p. 62.
88. Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 265 (1958).
89. Nearly 3,000,000 persons are employed by private business under contract with one government agency-- the Department of Defense. The Federal Loyalty-Security Program, Report of the Special Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, p. 4, (1956).
90. Executive Order 8802, 6 Fed. Reg. 3109.
91. "Equal Economic Opportunity," Report of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, p. 3 (1953).
92. Executive Order 10557, 19 Fed. Reg. 5655 (1954).
93. Ibid.
94. Quoted in Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 261 (1958).
95. Sixth Report to President Eisenhower from the Committee on Government Contracts, pp. 10-14 (1959).
96. Peters, The Southern Temper, p. 259 (1958).
97. The following discussion is based on Jack Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, pp. 189-190 (1959).
98. Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U. S. 497 (1954).
99. A statute being unconstitutional, and, "having regard to his official oath, he rightly may refrain from effort to enforce it." Ex. Parte La Prade, 289 U. S. 444, 258 (1933). Compare Ex Parte Young, 209 U. S. 123, 159 (1908).
100. Annual Report of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, P. 231 (1959).
101. Id. at p. 217.
102. 45 C. F. R. sec. 401.14(a)(2).
103. Annual Report, note 100 supra., p. 143.
104. A New York statute suggests (but does not require) that apprenticeship agreements contain a provision forbidding racial discrimination; and the Cleveland Board of Education has prohibited discrimination in apprenticeship programs operated in the city schools. See Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, p. 155 (1959).

105. 29 U. S. C. A. sections 49d., 49g.
106. 20 C. F. R. sec. 604.
107. Greenberg, note 104, supra., p. 165.
108. 41 Op. Atty. Gen., July 2, 1959, following 29 U. S. C. A. sec 49k.
109. Steele v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, 323 U. S. 192 (1944); Wallace Corporation v. NLRB, 323 U. S. 248 (1944).
110. Joseph Rauh, Jr., Civil Rights and Liberties and Labor Unions, 8 Lab. L. J. 874, (1957).
111. Note, Railway Labor Act--Rights of Minority Groups to Membership in Labor Union Acting as Statutory Bargaining Agent, 37 N.C.L. Rev. 509 (1959).
112. Rauh, note 110, supra. at p. 875.
113. Id. at p. 877.
114. National Labor Relations Board Tenth Annual Report, p. 18 (1945).
115. Rauh, note 110, supra. at p. 877.
116. Ibid.
117. Greenberg, note 107, supra., 182.
118. Id. at p. 183.
119. The cases are collected and discussed in Emerson and Haber, Political and Civil Rights in the United States, pp. 1419 ff. (2d Ed. 1958); Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, p. 91 ff. (1959).
120. Loth and Fleming,"Integration North and South, A Progress Memorandum," p. 87 (The Fund for the Republic, 1956).
121. Id. at pp. 88-90.
122. Gilmore v. City of Montgomery, 176 F. Supp. 776 (M.D. Ala. 1959).
123. Hampton v. City of Jacksonville, 4 Race Rl L. Rev. 973 (Fourth Judicial Circuit, Duval County, 1959).
124. Tonkins v. City of Greensboro, 175 F. Supp. 476 (M.D., N.C., 1959).
125. 4 Race Rel. L. Rep. 772 (1959).
126. 5 Race Rel. L. Rev. 528 (1960).
127. 1959 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, p. 329.
128. 16 U. S. C. A. sec. 2.
129. 16 U. S. C. A. sec. 3.
130. Section 21 of the "Standard Concession Contract"; 36 C.F.R. sec. 1.60.
131. 36 C.F.R. sec. 1.91.
132. 16 U. S. C. A. sec. 10.
133. 43 C. F. R. sec. 254.10.
134. United States Government Organization Manual 1960-61, p. 266.
135. In 1935 there were 58,000,000 visitors. 11 Encyclopedia Americana 481.
136. Copies of correspondence are on file at the University of North Carolina Law School Library.
137. 36 C.F.R. sec. 311.1.
138. Copies on file at the University of North Carolina Law School Library.
139. Washington Post, Feb. 8, 1958, p. C-12, col 1-2.
140. 33 U.S.C.A. sec. 426.
141. 33 U.S.C.A. sec. 426e.
142. Letter from office of Deputy Director of Real Estate of the Office of the Chief of Engineers on file at the University of North Carolina Law School Library.
143. Southern School News, September 1960, p. 14, col 3.
144. United States of America v. Harrison County, United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, C.A. No. 2262.
145. Annual Report of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1959, p. 96.

146. Id. at p. 78.
147. Id. at p. 97.
148. Id. at p. 97.
149. Id. at p. 100.
150. Id. at p. 102.
151. Id. at p. 104.
152. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 291.
153. Annual Report, note 145, supra. at p. 109.
154. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 273.
155. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 701.
156. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 711.
157. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 1201.
158. Annual Report, note 145, supra. p. 140.
159. The statutes are collected in Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, p. 373 (1959).
160. Loth and Fleming, "Integration North and South, A Progress Memorandum," pp. 81-82 (1956).
161. State of Arizona v. Hobby, 221 F. 2d 498 (D.C. Cir. 1954).
162. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 291e.
163. "In the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs...are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment." Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483, 495 (1954).
164. Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch 137, 180 (1803).
165. Peters, The Southern Temper, pp. 178 ff. (1958).
166. Gunner Myrdal, An American Dilemma, p. 635 (1944).
167. Mitchell v. United States, 313 U.S. 80.
168. Morgan v. Virginia, 328 U.S. 373.
169. Henderson v. United States, 339 U.S. 816.
170. Browder v. Gayle, 352 U.S. 903.
171. Evers v. Dwyer, 358 U.S. 202.
172. Fitzgerald v. Pan Am. World Airlines, 229 F. 2d 499 (2d Cir. 1956). "Even to the orthodox there was doubtless something slightly incongruous about requiring a Jim Crow compartment on a Lockheed Constellation." C. Vann Woodward, The Strange Career of Jim Crow, 103 (1957).
173. Nash v. Air Terminal Servs., 85 F. Supp. 545 (E.D. Va. 1949).
174. NAACP v. St. Louis-San Francisco Ry., 297 I.C.C. 335.
175. Airports Policy and Procedure Memorandum No 41, April 6, 1956. He also ordered the end of segregation and discrimination in the facilities at the airports in Washington, D.C. and in Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska. 14 C.F.R. (1952 ed.) sections 570. 126, 580.126.
176. There has been much progress. In Arkansas, all railroads complied with the ICC order and removed segregation signs. In Jacksonville, Florida, airport facilities were desegregated and taxicabs began transporting Negroes. In Durham and Greensboro, the city buses ended segregation, as was true in many Texas cities. Loth and Fleming, "Integration North and South, A Progress Memorandum," pp. 84 ff. (1956).
177. The Supreme Court now has before it a case involving the arrest of an interstate Negro bus passenger for refusing to leave the Richmond, Virginia bus-terminal restaurant for "White" passengers. Boynton v. Commonwealth of Virginia, No. 7, October Term, 1960.

178. Quoted in Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, p. 124 (1959).
179. Id. at p. 126.
180. Boman v. Birmingham Transit Company, 280 F. 2d 531 (5th Cir. 1960). See also, Henry v. Greenville Airport Commission, a case decided by the Federal Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit on April 20, 1960, enjoining a South Carolina municipal airport from assigning Negro passengers to the "waiting room for colored folks." 5 Race Rel. L. Rev. 453 (1960).
181. 49 U.S.C.A. sec. 16(8).
182. Public Law 86-449, 86th Cong 2d Sess., set forth in 5 Race Rel. L. Rep. 237 (1960).
183. Boman v. Birmingham Transit Company, 280 F. 2d 531, 533, fn. 1 (5th Cir. 1960).
184. 18 U.S.C.A. sec. 241.
185. N.Y. Times, Nov. 20, 1956, p. 1.
186. United States Constitution, Art. 11, Sec. 3.
187. Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights 1959, p. 534.
188. Id. at 386.
189. Testimony of New York Justice Polier before the Civil Rights Commission. Id. at 392.
190. Housing Act of 1959, Public Law 171, 81st Cong.
191. 14 Stat. 27 (1886), 42 U.S.C.A. 1982 (1958).
192. Buchanan v. Warley, 245 U.S. 60 (1917); Harmond v. Taylor, 273 U.S. 668 (1927); City of Richmond v. Deans, 281 U.S. 704 (1930).
193. Shelley v. Kraemer, 334 U.S. 1 (1948); Hurd v. Hodge, 334 U.S. 24 (1948).
194. Barrows v. Jackson, 346 U.S. 249 (1953).
195. 12 U.S.C.A. sections 1702 et seq.
196. "The Insatiable Market for Housing" Fortune magazine, February 1954.
197. Report, note 187 supra., p. 464.
198. See text at fn. 193, supra.
199. Report, note 197, supra. at 464.
200. Ibid.
201. However, it has no anti-discrimination clauses in its contracts with the brokers who act as its sale and rental agents. Id. at 469.
202. Id. at 469.
203. Ibid.
204. Id. at 465.
205. Id. at 465.
206. 12 U.S.C.A. sections 1702 et seq.
207. Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, 473 (1959).
208. Id. at 487.
209. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 501.
210. Report, note 187 supra., 475.
211. Id. at 476-7.
212. Id. at 477-80.
213. Id. at 481.
214. Id. at 484.
215. Loth and Fleming, "Integration North and South, a Progress Memorandum," p. 78.
216. Report, note 187 supra. 489-92.
217. 5 Race Rel. L. Rep. 562 (1960).
218. 38 U.S.C.A. sec. 694 et. seq.
219. Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 1959, 497.

220. 38 C.F.R. sec. 36.4320(h)(5).
221. Report, note 219, supra. 497.
222. 38 C.F.R. sec. 36.4308(e).
223. 38 C.F.R. sec. 36.4515(e).
224. Report, note 219, supra. 498.
225. Id. at 499.
226. 10 U.S.C.A. Supp. 111, sec. 1269.
227. See Hackley v. Art Builders, 179 F. Supp. 851 (D. Md. 1960).
228. Letter from office of the Deputy Director of Real Estate, Office of the Chief of Engineers, on file at the University of North Carolina Law School library.
229. Ming v. Horgan, 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 693 (Super. Ct., County of Sacramento, 1958).
230. Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, 291-2 (1959).
231. Id. at 311.
232. Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 1959, 134.
233. The most recent and most complete account is that of the Commission on Civil Rights, Id. at pp. 55 ff. See also Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, pp. 133 ff; Emerson and Haber, Political and Civil Rights in the United States, pp. 142 ff.
234. Report, note 232, supra., p. 135.
235. 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 1971(c).
236. Public Law 86-449, 86th Cong. Title VI, set forth in 5 Race Rel. L. Rep. 240 (1960).
237. "To Secure These Rights" The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, pp. 119-25 (1947).
238. 347 U.S. 483 (1954).
239. 349 U.S. 294 (1955).
240. Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1 (1958).
241. Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights 1959, 233 ff.
242. 5 U.S.C.A. sec. 316.
243. People ex rel. Woll v. Graber, 394 Ill. 362, 68 N.E. 2d 750 (1946).
244. Report, note 241, supra. 328.
245. Annual Report of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1959, 178.
246. Report, note 241, supra. 329.
247. Id. at 556.
248. Ashmore, An Epitaph for Dixie, 26-7 (1958).
249. Peters, The Southern Temper, 60-61 (1959).
250. Ashmore, note 248 supra. 44.

SEC. 4. **Duties of the Commission.**—It shall be the duty of the commission:

(1) To study and appraise recreational needs of the State and to assemble and disseminate information relative to recreation.

(2) To cooperate in the promotion and organization of local recreational systems for counties, municipalities, townships, and other political subdivisions of the State, and to aid them in designing and laying out recreational areas and facilities, and to advise them in the planning and financing of recreational programs.

(3) To aid in recruiting, training, and placing recreation workers, and promote recreation institutes and conferences.

(4) To establish and promote recreational standards.

(5) To cooperate with State and Federal Agencies, the Recreation Advisory Committee, private membership groups, and with commercial recreational interests, in the promotion of recreational opportunities.

(6) To submit a biennial report of its activities to the Governor.

SEC. 5. **Powers of Commission.**—The commission is hereby authorized:

(1) To make rules and regulations for the proper administration of its duties.

(2) To accept any grant of funds made by the United States, or any agency thereof, for the purpose of carrying out any of its functions.

(3) To accept gifts, bequests, devises and endowments. The funds, if given as an endowment, shall be invested in such securities as designated by the donor, or, if there is no designation, in those in which the State Sinking Fund may be invested. All such gifts, bequests, devises and all proceeds from such invested endowments, shall be used for carrying out the purposes for which they are made.

(4) To administer all funds available to the commission.

(5) To act jointly, when advisable, with any other State agency, institution, department, board or commission in order to carry out the recreation commission's objectives and responsibilities. No activity of the commission, however, shall be allowed to interfere with the work of any other State agency.

(6) To employ, with the approval of the Governor, an executive director, and upon the recommendation of the executive director, such other persons as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this Act. The executive director shall act as secretary to the commission.

SEC. 6. **Advisory Committee.**—The Governor shall name a Recreation Advisory Committee consisting of thirty members who shall serve for a term of two years. The Governor shall name one member to act as a chairman of the committee. Vacancies occurring on the committee shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term.

Members of the committee shall represent, in so far as feasible, all groups and phases of beneficial recreation in the State.

The committee shall meet once each year with the Recreation Commission at a time and place to be fixed by the Governor. Members of the committee shall serve without compensation.

The committee shall act in an advisory capacity to the Recreation Commission, discuss recreational needs of the State, exchange ideas, and make to the commission recommendations for the advancement of recreational opportunities.

SEC. 7 There is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this bill the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500.00) for each year of the biennium one thousand nine hundred and forty-five—forty-seven out of the General Fund of the State.

SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof, is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Act, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 19, 1945.

**S. B. 148—An Act Providing for the Establishment of An Institution for the Care of Feeble Minded Negro Children in North Carolina**

Whereas, pursuant to a joint resolution of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, the Governor appointed a commission composed of Honorable Thomas O'Berry, Chairman, Honorable K. A. Pittman, Honorable W. Frank Taylor, Honorable Robert P. Burns, and Honorable Charles F. Honeycutt, to inquire into the conditions, care, treatment, and training of the Negro feeble-minded in the Goldsboro State Hospital for the Insane, and other similar institutions of the State, with the view of recommending a program for the care and training of the feeble minded Negro children, to the end that they might be placed under the supervision of people skilled in giving the right kind of care and treatment to such children, and investigate the advisability and possibility of securing additional facilities for institutional care and treatment of such children; and

Whereas, the said committee, after having fully complied with the intent of said resolution, has made its report to the Governor, revealing that there are some one thousand feeble minded Negro children in the State in need of hospital care or training, and recommending that a suitable hospital for the treatment of such children be built near the site and in conjunction with the State Hospital for Negroes at Goldsboro, sufficient to take care of at least six hundred patients, reference to which report is hereby made for more detailed recommendations; and

Whereas, it is the desire of the General Assembly of North Carolina that the recommendations of said committee be substantially complied with as early as feasible: Now, therefore,

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That an institution, to be known and designated as, "The Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children," is hereby created and such institution is authorized and empowered to accept and use donations and appropriations and do all other things necessary and requisite to be done in furtherance of the purpose of its organization and existence as herein set forth.

SEC. 2. The said institution shall be under the control of the North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control, and whenever the words, "Board," "Directors" or Board of Directors" are used in this Act with reference to the governing board of said institution, the same shall mean the North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control, and said board shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties with respect to the Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children, as it exercises and performs with respect to the other institutions under its control, except as may in this Act be otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. The board of directors, with the approval of the Governor and the Council of State, is authorized to secure by gift or purchase suitable real estate within the State at such place as the board may deem best for the purpose, and to erect or improve buildings thereon, for carrying out the purposes of the institution; but no real estate shall be purchased or any commitments made for the erection or permanent improvements of any buildings involving the use of State funds unless and until an appropriation for permanent improvements of the institution is expressly authorized by the General Assembly; but this prohibition shall not prevent the directors from purchasing or improving real estate from funds that may be donated for the purpose. However, the board is authorized and directed to have prepared the necessary plans and specifications for such buildings as may be deemed necessary to establish said school, incurring the necessary expense of employing engineers and architects which amount is hereby authorized to be paid out of the Contingency and Emergency Fund of the State.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the operation of the said institution prior to the time that permanent quarters can be established, the board of directors, with the approval of the Governor and Council of State, is authorized and empowered to enter into an agreement with any other State institution or agency for the temporary use of any State owned property which such other State institution or agency may be able and willing to divert for the time being from its original purpose; and any other State institution or agency, which may be in possession of real estate suitable for the purpose of the Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

SEC. 5. The board of directors shall have the general superintendence, management, and control of the institution; of the grounds and buildings, officers, and employees thereof; of the inmates therein and all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts, and fiscal concerns thereof; and may make such rules and regulations as may seem to them necessary for carrying out the purposes of this institution. And the board shall have the right to keep, restrain, and control the inmates of the institution until such time as the board may deem proper for their discharge under such proper and humane rules and regulations as the board may adopt. The board shall endeavor as far as possible to classify the inmates and keep the different classes in separate wards or divisions, so as to produce the best results in their rehabilitation.

SEC. 6. The board of directors shall appoint a superintendent of the institution, who shall be a person of professional training and experience in the care and treatment of feeble minded persons, and may fix the compensation of the superintendent, subject to the approval of the Budget Bureau and may discharge the superintendent at any time for cause.

SEC. 7. The purpose and aim of the Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children is to segregate, care for, train, and educate, as their mentality will permit, the mental defectives among the Negro children of the State; to disseminate knowledge concerning the extent, nature, and menace of mental deficiency and initiate methods for its control, reduction, and ultimate eradication and to that end, subject to such rules and regulations as the board of directors may adopt, there shall be received into said school feeble minded and mentally defective children of the Negro race under the age of twenty-one years when, in the judgment of the board of directors, it is deemed advisable. Application for the admission of a child must be made by the father if the mother and father are living together, and if not, by the one having custody, or by a duly appointed guardian or by the superintendent of any county home or by person having management of any orphanage, association, society, children's home, or other institution for the care of children to which the custody of such child has been committed, in which event the consent of the parents shall not be required. The applications for admission must be approved by the superintendent of public welfare and the judge of juvenile court of the county wherein the applicant resides.

SEC. 8. The board of directors is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate rules, regulations, and conditions of admission of pupils to the school and in cases in which the parents or guardian of a child are financially able, shall require such parent or guardian to transport the child to the school and make such contribution toward maintenance as may to the board of directors seem proper and just.

SEC. 9. Any child entered into the school may be discharged therefrom or returned to his or her parents or guardian when, in the judgment of the directors, it will not be beneficial to such pupil or to the best interest of the school to be retained longer therein.

SEC. 10. For the protection of the pupils residing in the school, it shall be unlawful:

(a) For any person to advise, or solicit, or to offer to advise or solicit, any inmate of said school to escape therefrom;

(b) For any person to transport, or to offer to transport, in automobile or other conveyance any inmate of said school to or from any place: Provided, this shall not apply to the superintendent and teachers of said school, or to employees or any other person acting under the superintendent and teachers thereof;

(c) For any person to engage in, or to offer to engage in, prostitution with any inmate of said school;

(d) For any person to receive, or to offer to receive, any inmate of said school into any place, structure, building or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution, or to solicit any inmate of said school to engage in prostitution;

(e) For any person to conceal an escaped inmate of said school, or to furnish clothing to an escaped inmate thereof to enable him or her to conceal his or her identity.

The term "inmate" as used in this section shall be construed to include any and all boys and girls committed to or received into, said Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children under the provisions of the law made and provided for the receiving and committing of persons to said school; and the term "prostitution" shall be construed to include the offering or receiving of the body for sexual intercourse.

Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully violate subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined or imprisoned, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court; that any person who shall knowingly and wilfully violate sub-sections (c), (d) and (e) of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be fined or imprisoned, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11 That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 9, 1945.

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**S. B. 170—An Act to Rewrite Articles One and Two of Chapter 122 of the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to the Management of the State Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Goldsboro, and the Caswell Training School at Kinston.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That Section 122-7 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by rewriting said section as follows:

Sec. 122-7. **Management of certain institutions by unified Board of Directors; Appointment; quorum; term of office.**—The following institutions of this State shall be under the management of one board of directors composed of fifteen members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor of North Carolina: the State Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Goldsboro, and the Caswell Training School at Kinston. In order that all sections of the State shall have representation on said board, the Governor shall name one member from each Congressional District of the State and three members at large on said board. The board of directors to be named from Congressional Districts shall be divided into four classes of three directors each, the first class to serve for a period of one year, the second class to serve for a period of two years, the third class to serve for a period of three years, the fourth class to serve for a period of four years, and the three directors at large to serve for a period of four years, and at the expiration of their respective terms of office all appointments shall be for a term of four years, except such as are made to fill unexpired terms. Eight directors shall constitute a quorum.

Members of the board shall serve for terms as prescribed above, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The Governor shall have the power to remove any member of the board whenever in his opinion it is to the best interest of the State to remove such person, and the Governor shall not be required to give any reason for such removal.

SEC. 2. That Section 122-11.2 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in line eleven of said section the word "two" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six".

SEC. 3. That Section 122-11.3 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in line two of the second paragraph thereof the words "two years" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "six years".

SEC. 4. That Section 122-11.5 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That Section 122-14 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the word "Raleigh" in line two of said section the following: ", the State Hospital at Morganton".

SEC. 6. That Section 122-17 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in line three of said section the word "three" and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "five".

# *Facilities Are Needed to Care For 900 Negro Feebleminded Children In North Carolina*

BY ELLEN WINSTON
*Commissioner of Public Welfare*

Under a joint resolution passed by the North Carolina General Assembly of 1943, it was resolved "That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a commission, consisting of five members, to inquire into the actual conditions, care, treatment and training of the Negro feebleminded in the Goldsboro State Hospital for the Insane, and in other institutions of the state, with a view of recommending a program for the care and training of these unfortunate children, to the end that they may be under the supervision of people skilled in giving the right kind of care to these mental defectives; and said commission shall likewise make an investigation as to the possibility of securing additional facilities at Goldsboro or elsewhere, for institutional care and treatment of Negro feebleminded in the state; and said commission shall make such further investigation as may be deemed necessary to throw a light upon the situation as to such feebleminded persons in this state."

The chairman appointed for this committee asked the State Department of Public Welfare to undertake a study in order to provide a current estimate of the number of feebleminded Negro children in the state who are in need of institutional care and training. Accordingly a simple form was devised for recording the names of such children and for providing identifying information which might be used as a basis for classification. Wherever group or psychological tests had been administered, the type of test and the test scores were to be obtained. Since relatively few test results were to be expected, detailed instructions were given for the recording of behavior symptoms indicative of subnormal mental development. The age range of the survey was from the sixth to the nineteenth birthday.

In the early autumn of 1944 the forms were sent to county superintendents of public welfare who were asked to assume responsibility for the surveys within their counties. County superintendents reported cases already known to their departments and secured the cooperation of Negro teachers, principals, ministers, and other citizens in locating subnormal children. The contributions of these various groups are gratefully acknowledged.

Eighty-eight of the 100 counties have actively participated in the survey to date. Of the 88 counties, 17 have reported that there are no feebleminded Negro children in the counties. This conclusion is possibly correct for about half a dozen counties because of the small Negro populations but is open to question for counties with sizable Negro groups.

The 71 counties reporting mentally subnormal Negro children have reported a total of 1,142 children six through eighteen years of age. Careful scrutiny of the test scores or behavior symptoms by the clinical psychologist in the Division of Psychiatric and Psychological Services of the State Department has indicated that only 730 of the 1,118 children can be accepted as definitely feeblminded or borderline cases. Thus, it is found that less than three-tenths of one percent (i. e. .27 percent) of the Negro children six through eighteen years have been reported and accepted as probably requiring institutional care. When this percentage is applied to all Negro children six through eighteen years of age in North Carolina, the result is 817 children.

There are wide differences among the counties reporting feebleminded children. The range is from one-tenth of one percent of the Negro children in several counties to 3.7 percent in the county with the highest proportion reported. Only nine counties have reported 1.0 percent or more of the Negro children as definitely subnormal. Since there is no sound basis for believing that feeblemindedness is more concentrated in some sections of the state than in others, the much higher percentages reported for a few counties indicate the lack of completeness of the survey in most counties, a situation recognized by many of the county superintendents of public welfare who have commented upon the lack of time, staff, and facilities or a combination of these factors to provide for a complete enumeration.

Because of the wide range in results, it is believed that the .27 percent cited above is far too low. Therefore, the third quartile in the percentages for counties has been selected as possibly a sounder basis for estimating the extent of feeblemindedness. This is found to be one-half of one percent. Any student

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7 counties report that the client cannot choose the doctor—when such service is authorized by Department of Public Welfare.

B. Fee authorized for home visit ranges from $1.00 to $5.00 with many variations where mileage is included in the fee.

C. 45 counties report no mileage paid doctors.
Mileage rates paid vary from 5 cents a mile to 20 cents a mile.
2 counties report paying 50 cents a mile which includes fee.

D. 37 counties report no county physician.
32 counties report that the county physician serves only inmates of county institutions.
4 counties report very limited service to Department of Public Welfare clients by county physicians.
4 counties report office patients only served by the county physician.
23 counties report complete service to all indigents by county physicians.

**IV. Public Health**

10 counties report no public health department.

**V. Transportation**

25 counties report that public health department assists to some extent in providing transportation for clients to and from clinics and hospitals.
2 counties report no provision made to assist clients in transportation.
73 counties report that this service is furnished exclusively by Department of Public Welfare through staff cars, payment of transportation, or private donations, and other private resources.

**VI. Custodial and Nursing Care Patients**

Now being cared for:
1052 under 65)
1432 over 65) Includes county home care.
Not being cared for but in need of such care: 852.
Total: 3,336.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington

Series MP, No. 10

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See inside

# MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS: 1944

(Preliminary data)

At the end of 1944, there were 118,534 resident patients in institutions for mental defectives and epileptics, or about 86 per 100,000 of the population, according to figures announced today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The number of patients in these institutions remained relatively constant throughout 1944. During the year this number increased by only 381, or 0.3 percent of the 118,153 patients present at the beginning of the year.

Of the patients present in these institutions at the end of 1944, 98,969, or about 83 percent, were diagnosed as with mental deficiency, whereas only about 16 percent were diagnosed as with epilepsy. A very small proportion of the total resident patient population (about 1 percent) were diagnosed as with mental disorders other than mental deficiency or epilepsy.

The number of first admissions to institutions for mental defectives and epileptics during 1944 was 11,256, or about 8 per 100,000 of the total estimated population of the United States on July 1, 1944. The corresponding first admission rates were 6.6 for mental defectives and 1.2 for epileptics.

Although the statistics presented here indicate something as to the magnitude of the problem of providing institutional care for the mentally deficient and epileptic, they understate the prevalence and incidence of these disorders in the general population. Not all individuals recognized as mentally deficient or epileptic require institutionalization, and of those who should have institutional care, not all are in institutions. The statistics presented here are further limited by the fact that in a number of States special provision is made for the care of mental defectives and epileptics in hospitals for mental disease.

The statistics presented are based on information received from 183 institutions for mental defectives and epileptics. Of these 183 institutions, 88 were public institutions and 95 were private institutions. Public institutions comprise those operated by States or cities, and private institutions, those operated by private individuals or associations. The further classification of the institutions under consideration into those for mental defectives and those for epileptics is impractical, because, for a majority of these institutions, the population is composed of both mental defectives and epileptics.

Statistics on the movement of population in all institutions for mental defectives and epileptics classified by type of control and mental disorder are presented for the United States in table 1. Statistics on the movement of population in public institutions for divisions and States are presented for all patients in table 2, for mental defectives in table 3, and for epileptics in table 4.

Table 1.--MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS, BY MENTAL DISORDER AND TYPE OF CONTROL OF INSTITUTION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1944

(Statistics based on reports from 86 State, 2 city, and 95 private institutions)

| MOVEMENT OF POPULATION | ALL INSTITUTIONS | | | | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All patients | Mental defectives | Epileptics | Other patients | All patients | Mental defectives | Epileptics | Other patients | All patients | Mental defectives | Epileptics | Other patients |
| Patients on books at beginning of year | 135,933 | 113,577 | 20,854 | 1,502 | 129,757 | 108,476 | 20,144 | 1,137 | 6,176 | 5,101 | 710 | 365 |
| In institution | 118,153 | 98,341 | 18,640 | 1,172 | 112,122 | 93,383 | 17,931 | 808 | 6,031 | 4,958 | 709 | 364 |
| In family care[1] | 670 | 667 | 1 | 2 | 670 | 667 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| In other extramural care | 17,110 | 14,569 | 2,213 | 328 | 16,965 | 14,426 | 2,212 | 327 | 145 | 143 | 1 | 1 |
| Admissions during year | 12,788 | 10,370 | 1,895 | 523 | 11,398 | 9,376 | 1,807 | 215 | 1,390 | 994 | 88 | 308 |
| First admissions | 11,256 | 9,163 | 1,603 | 490 | 9,990 | 8,262 | 1,525 | 203 | 1,266 | 901 | 78 | 287 |
| Readmissions | 913 | 687 | 199 | 27 | 832 | 630 | 194 | 8 | 81 | 57 | 5 | 19 |
| Transfers | 619 | 520 | 93 | 6 | 576 | 484 | 88 | 4 | 43 | 36 | 5 | 2 |
| Separations during year | 11,623 | 9,147 | 1,911 | 565 | 10,390 | 8,303 | 1,798 | 289 | 1,233 | 844 | 113 | 276 |
| Discharges | 7,168 | 5,850 | 856 | 462 | 6,297 | 5,264 | 779 | 254 | 871 | 586 | 77 | 208 |
| From institution | 2,769 | 2,234 | 214 | 321 | 1,912 | 1,661 | 138 | 113 | 857 | 573 | 76 | 208 |
| From extramural care | 4,399 | 3,616 | 642 | 141 | 4,385 | 3,603 | 641 | 141 | 14 | 13 | 1 | - |
| Transfers | 1,143 | 1,074 | 58 | 11 | 1,014 | 955 | 48 | 11 | 129 | 119 | 10 | - |
| Deaths | 3,312 | 2,223 | 997 | 92 | 3,079 | 2,084 | 971 | 24 | 233 | 139 | 26 | 68 |
| In institution | 3,228 | 2,165 | 971 | 92 | 2,999 | 2,029 | 946 | 24 | 229 | 136 | 25 | 68 |
| In extramural care | 84 | 58 | 26 | - | 80 | 55 | 25 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Patients on books at end of year | 137,098 | 114,800 | 20,838 | 1,460 | 130,765 | 109,549 | 20,153 | 1,063 | 6,333 | 5,251 | 685 | 397 |
| In institution | 118,534 | 98,969 | 18,443 | 1,122 | 112,375 | 93,883 | 17,759 | 733 | 6,159 | 5,086 | 684 | 389 |
| In family care[1] | 751 | 748 | - | 3 | 751 | 748 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| In other extramural care | 17,813 | 15,083 | 2,395 | 335 | 17,639 | 14,918 | 2,394 | 327 | 174 | 165 | 1 | 8 |

[1]Public institutions only.

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Table 2.--MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF ALL PATIENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1944

(Statistics based on reports from 86 State and 2 city institutions)

| DIVISION AND STATE | ON BOOKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR | | | ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR | | | | SEPARATIONS DURING THE YEAR | | | | | | ON BOOKS AT END OF YEAR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Discharges | | Deaths | | | | | |
| | Total | In institution | In extra-mural care | Total | First admissions | Readmissions | Transfers | Total | From institution | From extra-mural care | In institution | In extra-mural care | Transfers | Total | In institution | In extra-mural care |
| United States | 129,757 | 112,122 | 17,635 | 11,398 | 9,990 | 832 | 576 | 10,390 | 1,912 | 4,385 | 2,999 | 80 | 1,014 | 130,765 | 112,375 | 18,390 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 13,454 | 11,834 | 1,620 | 1,012 | 831 | 115 | 66 | 885 | 251 | 335 | 220 | 17 | 62 | 13,581 | 11,830 | 1,751 |
| Maine | 1,115 | 1,087 | 28 | 26 | 26 | - | - | 26 | 4 | 3 | 19 | - | - | 1,115 | 1,079 | 36 |
| New Hampshire | 762 | 644 | 118 | 79 | 73 | 6 | - | 60 | - | 43 | 17 | - | - | 781 | 660 | 121 |
| Vermont | 391 | 374 | 17 | 24 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 19 | - | 3 | - | - | 393 | 376 | 17 |
| Massachusetts | 7,355 | 6,700 | 655 | 498 | 394 | 100 | 4 | 596 | 216 | 242 | 125 | 11 | 2 | 7,257 | 6,572 | 685 |
| Rhode Island | 1,270 | 847 | 423 | 82 | 80 | 2 | - | 55 | 4 | 32 | 16 | 3 | - | 1,297 | 871 | 426 |
| Connecticut | 2,561 | 2,182 | 379 | 303 | 236 | 6 | 61 | 126 | 8 | 15 | 40 | 3 | 60 | 2,738 | 2,272 | 466 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 38,086 | 32,161 | 5,925 | 2,938 | 2,611 | 244 | 83 | 3,327 | 698 | 1,595 | 759 | 23 | 252 | 37,697 | 31,791 | 5,906 |
| New York | 24,283 | 19,860 | 4,423 | 2,059 | 1,786 | 221 | 52 | 2,462 | 681 | 1,130 | 418 | 15 | 218 | 23,880 | 19,533 | 4,347 |
| New Jersey | 6,094 | 5,030 | 1,064 | 332 | 285 | 18 | 29 | 385 | 17 | 223 | 114 | 8 | 23 | 6,041 | 5,019 | 1,022 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,709 | 7,271 | 438 | 547 | 540 | 5 | 2 | 480 | - | 242 | 227 | - | 11 | 7,776 | 7,239 | 537 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 33,934 | 28,788 | 5,146 | 3,300 | 2,876 | 173 | 251 | 2,436 | 200 | 956 | 869 | 6 | 405 | 34,798 | 29,051 | 5,747 |
| Ohio | 8,932 | 7,471 | 1,461 | 848 | 686 | 53 | 109 | 706 | 6 | 325 | 257 | 2 | 116 | 9,074 | 7,569 | 1,505 |
| Indiana | 3,890 | 3,272 | 618 | 209 | 195 | - | 14 | 143 | 4 | 43 | 81 | 1 | 14 | 3,956 | 3,222 | 734 |
| Illinois | 9,973 | 8,768 | 1,205 | 1,010 | 868 | 81 | 61 | 929 | 123 | 454 | 284 | - | 68 | 10,054 | 8,778 | 1,276 |
| Michigan | 8,467 | 7,033 | 1,434 | 867 | 802 | 23 | 42 | 391 | 50 | 107 | 186 | 3 | 45 | 8,943 | 7,207 | 1,736 |
| Wisconsin | 2,672 | 2,244 | 428 | 366 | 325 | 16 | 25 | 267 | 17 | 27 | 61 | - | 162 | 2,771 | 2,275 | 496 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 15,011 | 14,218 | 793 | 1,200 | 1,076 | 92 | 32 | 1,064 | 193 | 335 | 456 | 13 | 67 | 15,147 | 14,376 | 771 |
| Minnesota | 3,652 | 3,608 | 44 | 327 | 262 | 42 | 23 | 334 | 107 | 114 | 88 | 2 | 23 | 3,645 | 3,614 | 31 |
| Iowa | 3,620 | 3,405 | 215 | 261 | 245 | 8 | 8 | 185 | 32 | 44 | 95 | 3 | 11 | 3,696 | 3,473 | 223 |
| Missouri | 2,135 | 2,075 | 60 | 223 | 202 | 21 | - | 175 | 43 | 62 | 49 | 1 | 20 | 2,183 | 2,136 | 47 |
| North Dakota | 1,030 | 967 | 63 | 42 | 39 | 3 | - | 61 | 4 | 33 | 24 | - | - | 1,011 | 969 | 42 |
| South Dakota | 712 | 678 | 34 | 54 | 48 | 6 | - | 48 | 7 | 14 | 27 | - | - | 718 | 692 | 26 |
| Nebraska | 1,650 | 1,501 | 149 | 129 | 126 | 3 | - | 140 | - | 68 | 64 | 2 | 6 | 1,639 | 1,514 | 125 |
| Kansas | 2,212 | 1,984 | 228 | 164 | 154 | 9 | 1 | 121 | - | - | 109 | 5 | 7 | 2,255 | 1,978 | 277 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 8,251 | 6,996 | 1,255 | 832 | 742 | 56 | 34 | 910 | 222 | 482 | 152 | 1 | 53 | 8,173 | 6,932 | 1,241 |
| Delaware | 503 | 460 | 43 | 51 | 45 | 6 | - | 53 | 31 | 13 | 9 | - | - | 501 | 390 | 111 |
| Maryland | 1,597 | 1,340 | 257 | 94 | 84 | 2 | 8 | 279 | 20 | 231 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 1,412 | 1,328 | 84 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 1,076 | 655 | 421 | 45 | 45 | - | - | 21 | - | - | 10 | - | 11 | 1,100 | 648 | 452 |
| Virginia | 2,283 | 1,919 | 364 | 246 | 205 | 27 | 14 | 229 | 4 | 153 | 53 | - | 19 | 2,300 | 1,860 | 440 |
| West Virginia | 108 | 108 | - | 21 | 17 | - | 4 | 21 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 108 | 108 | - |
| North Carolina | 809 | 741 | 68 | 64 | 54 | 3 | 7 | 64 | 5 | 32 | 20 | - | 7 | 809 | 768 | 41 |
| South Carolina | 906 | 853 | 53 | 221 | 209 | 12 | - | 119 | 65 | 29 | 25 | - | - | 1,008 | 942 | 66 |
| Georgia | 440 | 440 | - | 72 | 66 | 6 | - | 81 | 59 | 12 | 3 | - | 7 | 431 | 431 | - |
| Florida | 529 | 480 | 49 | 18 | 17 | - | 1 | 43 | 17 | 12 | 14 | - | - | 504 | 457 | 47 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,296 | 2,253 | 43 | 128 | 110 | 15 | 3 | 119 | 39 | 44 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 2,305 | 2,245 | 60 |
| Kentucky | 741 | 711 | 30 | 26 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 25 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 725 | 708 | 17 |
| Tennessee | 700 | 700 | - | 53 | 43 | 10 | - | 50 | 35 | - | 15 | - | - | 703 | 703 | - |
| Alabama | 855 | 842 | 13 | 49 | 45 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 19 | 4 | - | 1 | 877 | 834 | 43 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 6,091 | 5,467 | 624 | 791 | 653 | 41 | 97 | 607 | 91 | 165 | 213 | 17 | 121 | 6,275 | 5,562 | 713 |
| Louisiana | 928 | 796 | 132 | 85 | 80 | 5 | - | 80 | 27 | 22 | 26 | 5 | - | 933 | 796 | 137 |
| Oklahoma | 1,246 | 1,246 | - | 115 | 113 | 2 | - | 111 | 33 | - | 41 | - | 37 | 1,250 | 1,237 | 13 |
| Texas | 3,917 | 3,425 | 492 | 591 | 460 | 34 | 97 | 416 | 31 | 143 | 146 | 12 | 84 | 4,092 | 3,529 | 563 |
| MOUNTAIN | 3,281 | 2,743 | 538 | 289 | 262 | 27 | - | 212 | 99 | 22 | 76 | 1 | 14 | 3,358 | 2,753 | 605 |
| Montana | 498 | 480 | 18 | 28 | 20 | 8 | - | 55 | 38 | 4 | 9 | - | 4 | 471 | 453 | 18 |
| Idaho | 592 | 573 | 19 | 81 | 76 | 5 | - | 52 | 12 | 12 | 25 | - | 3 | 621 | 598 | 23 |
| Wyoming | 469 | 392 | 77 | 25 | 23 | 2 | - | 20 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 1 | - | 474 | 388 | 86 |
| Colorado | 768 | 740 | 28 | 49 | 42 | 7 | - | 42 | 16 | - | 20 | - | 6 | 775 | 745 | 30 |
| New Mexico | 69 | 65 | 4 | 16 | 16 | - | - | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 75 | 69 | 6 |
| Utah | 885 | 493 | 392 | 90 | 85 | 5 | - | 33 | 20 | 2 | 10 | - | 1 | 942 | 500 | 442 |
| PACIFIC | 9,353 | 7,662 | 1,691 | 908 | 829 | 69 | 10 | 830 | 119 | 451 | 223 | 1 | 36 | 9,431 | 7,835 | 1,596 |
| Washington | 2,000 | 1,929 | 71 | 184 | 168 | 13 | 3 | 104 | 5 | 41 | 50 | - | 8 | 2,080 | 1,984 | 96 |
| Oregon | 1,143 | 1,005 | 138 | 132 | 104 | 28 | - | 124 | 22 | 63 | 32 | 1 | 6 | 1,151 | 1,006 | 145 |
| California | 6,210 | 4,728 | 1,482 | 592 | 557 | 28 | 7 | 602 | 92 | 347 | 141 | - | 22 | 6,200 | 4,845 | 1,355 |

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Table 3.--MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1944

(Statistics based on reports from 86 State and 2 city institutions)

| DIVISION AND STATE | ON BOOKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR | | | ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR | | | | SEPARATIONS DURING THE YEAR | | | | | | ON BOOKS AT END OF YEAR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Discharges | | Deaths | | | | | |
| | Total | In institution | In extra-mural care | Total | First admissions | Readmissions | Transfers | Total | From institution | From extra-mural care | In institution | In extra-mural care | Transfers | Total | In institution | In extra-mural care |
| United States | 108,476 | 93,383 | 15,093 | 9,376 | 8,262 | 630 | 484 | 8,303 | 1,661 | 3,603 | 2,029 | 55 | 955 | 109,549 | 93,883 | 15,666 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 11,795 | 10,420 | 1,375 | 828 | 683 | 85 | 60 | 708 | 239 | 264 | 143 | 14 | 48 | 11,915 | 10,413 | 1,502 |
| Maine | 1,115 | 1,087 | 28 | 26 | 26 | - | - | 26 | 4 | 3 | 19 | - | - | 1,115 | 1,079 | 36 |
| New Hampshire | 729 | 614 | 115 | 75 | 70 | 5 | - | 52 | - | 40 | 12 | - | - | 752 | 632 | 120 |
| Vermont | 391 | 374 | 17 | 24 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 19 | - | 3 | - | - | 393 | 376 | 17 |
| Massachusetts | 6,064 | 5,565 | 499 | 369 | 294 | 71 | 4 | 467 | 207 | 178 | 70 | 10 | 2 | 5,966 | 5,427 | 539 |
| Rhode Island | 1,228 | 813 | 415 | 75 | 73 | 2 | - | 46 | 4 | 31 | 8 | 3 | - | 1,257 | 839 | 418 |
| Connecticut | 2,268 | 1,967 | 301 | 259 | 198 | 6 | 55 | 95 | 5 | 12 | 31 | 1 | 46 | 2,432 | 2,060 | 372 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 31,751 | 26,491 | 5,260 | 2,470 | 2,185 | 205 | 80 | 2,667 | 647 | 1,292 | 465 | 21 | 242 | 31,554 | 26,331 | 5,223 |
| New York | 21,740 | 17,534 | 4,206 | 1,847 | 1,601 | 194 | 52 | 2,135 | 643 | 972 | 287 | 15 | 218 | 21,452 | 17,328 | 4,124 |
| New Jersey | 4,108 | 3,354 | 754 | 240 | 204 | 10 | 26 | 230 | 4 | 144 | 58 | 6 | 18 | 4,118 | 3,373 | 745 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,903 | 5,603 | 300 | 383 | 380 | 1 | 2 | 302 | - | 176 | 120 | - | 6 | 5,984 | 5,630 | 354 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 28,702 | 24,217 | 4,485 | 2,811 | 2,446 | 122 | 243 | 1,972 | 161 | 784 | 625 | 5 | 397 | 29,541 | 24,484 | 5,057 |
| Ohio | 6,554 | 5,286 | 1,268 | 588 | 469 | 15 | 104 | 462 | 1 | 220 | 129 | 1 | 111 | 6,680 | 5,373 | 1,307 |
| Indiana | 3,780 | 3,162 | 618 | 209 | 195 | - | 14 | 129 | 4 | 43 | 67 | 1 | 14 | 3,860 | 3,130 | 730 |
| Illinois | 8,888 | 7,910 | 978 | 873 | 739 | 76 | 58 | 832 | 103 | 407 | 255 | - | 67 | 8,929 | 7,901 | 1,028 |
| Michigan | 6,898 | 5,672 | 1,226 | 782 | 725 | 15 | 42 | 291 | 37 | 87 | 119 | 3 | 45 | 7,389 | 5,852 | 1,537 |
| Wisconsin | 2,582 | 2,187 | 395 | 359 | 318 | 16 | 25 | 258 | 16 | 27 | 55 | - | 160 | 2,683 | 2,228 | 455 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 11,680 | 11,190 | 490 | 905 | 823 | 65 | 17 | 773 | 151 | 262 | 295 | 5 | 60 | 11,812 | 11,364 | 448 |
| Minnesota | 2,752 | 2,723 | 29 | 215 | 177 | 28 | 10 | 225 | 80 | 69 | 58 | - | 18 | 2,742 | 2,712 | 30 |
| Iowa | 2,965 | 2,800 | 165 | 206 | 195 | 4 | 7 | 130 | 26 | 25 | 68 | 1 | 10 | 3,041 | 2,869 | 172 |
| Missouri | 1,746 | 1,686 | 60 | 182 | 162 | 20 | - | 143 | 35 | 55 | 32 | 1 | 20 | 1,785 | 1,738 | 47 |
| North Dakota | 827 | 768 | 59 | 30 | 27 | 3 | - | 48 | 4 | 32 | 12 | - | - | 809 | 771 | 38 |
| South Dakota | 590 | 562 | 28 | 48 | 42 | 6 | - | 40 | 6 | 13 | 21 | - | - | 598 | 576 | 22 |
| Nebraska | 1,596 | 1,447 | 149 | 120 | 118 | 2 | - | 124 | - | 68 | 49 | 2 | 5 | 1,592 | 1,467 | 125 |
| Kansas | 1,204 | 1,204 | - | 104 | 102 | 2 | - | 63 | - | - | 55 | 1 | 7 | 1,245 | 1,231 | 14 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 7,083 | 5,964 | 1,119 | 732 | 656 | 46 | 30 | 802 | 204 | 439 | 116 | 1 | 42 | 7,013 | 5,912 | 1,101 |
| Delaware | 503 | 460 | 43 | 51 | 45 | 6 | - | 53 | 31 | 13 | 9 | - | - | 501 | 390 | 111 |
| Maryland | 1,565 | 1,312 | 253 | 91 | 82 | 2 | 7 | 275 | 20 | 228 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 1,381 | 1,298 | 83 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 987 | 575 | 412 | 45 | 45 | - | - | 21 | - | - | 10 | - | 11 | 1,011 | 568 | 443 |
| Virginia | 1,665 | 1,402 | 263 | 204 | 175 | 18 | 11 | 169 | 3 | 126 | 32 | - | 8 | 1,700 | 1,363 | 337 |
| West Virginia | 108 | 108 | - | 21 | 17 | - | 4 | 21 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 108 | 108 | - |
| North Carolina | 747 | 679 | 68 | 64 | 54 | 3 | 7 | 64 | 5 | 32 | 20 | - | 7 | 747 | 706 | 41 |
| South Carolina | 689 | 650 | 39 | 172 | 161 | 11 | - | 86 | 50 | 18 | 18 | - | - | 775 | 724 | 51 |
| Georgia | 440 | 440 | - | 72 | 66 | 6 | - | 81 | 59 | 12 | 3 | - | 7 | 431 | 431 | - |
| Florida | 379 | 338 | 41 | 12 | 11 | - | 1 | 32 | 15 | 10 | 7 | - | - | 359 | 324 | 35 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,206 | 2,166 | 40 | 123 | 106 | 15 | 2 | 116 | 39 | 44 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 2,213 | 2,153 | 60 |
| Kentucky | 741 | 711 | 30 | 26 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 25 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 725 | 708 | 17 |
| Tennessee | 700 | 700 | - | 53 | 43 | 10 | - | 50 | 35 | - | 15 | - | - | 703 | 703 | - |
| Alabama | 765 | 755 | 10 | 44 | 41 | 3 | - | 24 | 3 | 19 | 1 | - | 1 | 785 | 742 | 43 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 4,249 | 3,956 | 293 | 529 | 475 | 11 | 43 | 443 | 76 | 114 | 125 | 7 | 121 | 4,335 | 4,039 | 296 |
| Louisiana | 814 | 695 | 119 | 69 | 65 | 4 | - | 66 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 4 | - | 817 | 702 | 115 |
| Oklahoma | 1,074 | 1,074 | - | 97 | 95 | 2 | - | 111 | 33 | - | 41 | - | 37 | 1,060 | 1,047 | 13 |
| Texas | 2,361 | 2,187 | 174 | 363 | 315 | 5 | 43 | 266 | 19 | 96 | 64 | 3 | 84 | 2,458 | 2,290 | 168 |
| MOUNTAIN | 2,813 | 2,308 | 505 | 238 | 217 | 21 | - | 159 | 78 | 22 | 46 | - | 13 | 2,892 | 2,335 | 557 |
| Montana | 411 | 399 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 6 | - | 36 | 23 | 4 | 6 | - | 3 | 395 | 383 | 12 |
| Idaho | 475 | 459 | 16 | 65 | 60 | 5 | - | 40 | 11 | 12 | 14 | - | 3 | 500 | 484 | 16 |
| Wyoming | 402 | 332 | 70 | 23 | 21 | 2 | - | 15 | 1 | 4 | 10 | - | - | 410 | 332 | 78 |
| Colorado | 645 | 620 | 25 | 40 | 36 | 4 | - | 27 | 14 | - | 7 | - | 6 | 658 | 633 | 25 |
| New Mexico | 69 | 65 | 4 | 16 | 16 | - | - | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 75 | 69 | 6 |
| Utah | 811 | 433 | 378 | 74 | 70 | 4 | - | 31 | 19 | 2 | 9 | - | 1 | 854 | 434 | 420 |
| PACIFIC | 8,197 | 6,671 | 1,526 | 740 | 671 | 60 | 9 | 663 | 66 | 382 | 186 | 1 | 28 | 8,274 | 6,852 | 1,422 |
| Washington | 1,711 | 1,644 | 67 | 154 | 139 | 12 | 3 | 82 | 5 | 34 | 37 | - | 6 | 1,783 | 1,693 | 90 |
| Oregon | 1,143 | 1,005 | 138 | 132 | 104 | 28 | - | 124 | 22 | 63 | 32 | 1 | 6 | 1,151 | 1,006 | 145 |
| California | 5,343 | 4,022 | 1,321 | 454 | 428 | 20 | 6 | 457 | 39 | 285 | 117 | - | 16 | 5,340 | 4,153 | 1,187 |

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Table 4.--MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF EPILEPTICS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1944

(Statistics based on reports from 86 State and 2 city institutions)

| DIVISION AND STATE | ON BOOKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR | | | ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR | | | | SEPARATIONS DURING THE YEAR | | | | | | ON BOOKS AT END OF YEAR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | In institution | In extra-mural care | Total | First admissions | Readmissions | Transfers | Total | Discharges | | Deaths | | Transfers | Total | In institution | In extra-mural care |
| | | | | | | | | | From institution | From extra-mural care | In institution | In extra-mural care | | | | |
| United States | 20,144 | 17,931 | 2,213 | 1,807 | 1,525 | 194 | 88 | 1,798 | 138 | 641 | 946 | 25 | 48 | 20,153 | 17,759 | 2,394 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,522 | 1,311 | 211 | 168 | 132 | 30 | 6 | 155 | 4 | 57 | 77 | 3 | 14 | 1,535 | 1,319 | 216 |
| New Hampshire | 33 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 8 | - | 3 | 5 | - | - | 29 | 28 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1,171 | 1,044 | 127 | 121 | 92 | 29 | - | 108 | 1 | 51 | 55 | 1 | - | 1,184 | 1,063 | 121 |
| Rhode Island | 42 | 34 | 8 | 7 | 7 | - | - | 9 | - | 1 | 8 | - | - | 40 | 32 | 8 |
| Connecticut | 276 | 203 | 73 | 36 | 30 | - | 6 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 14 | 282 | 196 | 86 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 5,916 | 5,422 | 494 | 439 | 400 | 39 | - | 584 | 40 | 243 | 293 | 2 | 6 | 5,771 | 5,230 | 541 |
| New York | 2,487 | 2,281 | 206 | 205 | 178 | 27 | - | 309 | 30 | 148 | 131 | - | - | 2,383 | 2,172 | 211 |
| New Jersey | 1,623 | 1,473 | 150 | 70 | 62 | 8 | - | 97 | 10 | 29 | 55 | 2 | 1 | 1,596 | 1,449 | 147 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,806 | 1,668 | 138 | 164 | 160 | 4 | - | 178 | - | 66 | 107 | - | 5 | 1,792 | 1,609 | 183 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 4,952 | 4,351 | 601 | 461 | 403 | 51 | 7 | 428 | 34 | 160 | 226 | 1 | 7 | 4,985 | 4,371 | 614 |
| Ohio | 2,342 | 2,156 | 186 | 255 | 213 | 38 | 4 | 234 | 5 | 96 | 127 | 1 | 5 | 2,363 | 2,169 | 194 |
| Illinois | 992 | 803 | 189 | 116 | 108 | 5 | 3 | 88 | 16 | 44 | 27 | - | 1 | 1,020 | 820 | 200 |
| Michigan | 1,569 | 1,361 | 208 | 85 | 77 | 8 | - | 100 | 13 | 20 | 67 | - | - | 1,554 | 1,355 | 199 |
| Wisconsin | 49 | 31 | 18 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 6 | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | 48 | 27 | 21 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 3,322 | 3,019 | 303 | 278 | 236 | 27 | 15 | 272 | 23 | 73 | 161 | 8 | 7 | 3,328 | 3,005 | 323 |
| Minnesota | 894 | 879 | 15 | 96 | 69 | 14 | 13 | 91 | 9 | 45 | 30 | 2 | 5 | 899 | 898 | 1 |
| Iowa | 655 | 605 | 50 | 55 | 50 | 4 | 1 | 55 | 6 | 19 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 655 | 604 | 51 |
| Missouri | 389 | 389 | - | 41 | 40 | 1 | - | 32 | 8 | 7 | 17 | - | - | 398 | 398 | - |
| North Dakota | 200 | 196 | 4 | 12 | 12 | - | - | 13 | - | 1 | 12 | - | - | 199 | 195 | 4 |
| South Dakota | 122 | 116 | 6 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 7 | - | 1 | 6 | - | - | 120 | 116 | 4 |
| Nebraska | 54 | 54 | - | 9 | 8 | 1 | - | 16 | - | - | 15 | - | 1 | 47 | 47 | - |
| Kansas | 1,008 | 780 | 228 | 60 | 52 | 7 | 1 | 58 | - | - | 54 | 4 | - | 1,010 | 747 | 263 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 1,058 | 936 | 122 | 70 | 56 | 10 | 4 | 87 | 8 | 32 | 36 | - | 11 | 1,041 | 916 | 125 |
| Maryland | 32 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 89 | 80 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89 | 80 | 9 |
| Virginia | 618 | 517 | 101 | 42 | 30 | 9 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 27 | 21 | - | 11 | 600 | 497 | 103 |
| North Carolina | 62 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 62 | - |
| South Carolina | 107 | 107 | - | 19 | 18 | 1 | - | 12 | 5 | - | 7 | - | - | 114 | 114 | - |
| Florida | 150 | 142 | 8 | 6 | 6 | - | - | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 | - | - | 145 | 133 | 12 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 90 | 87 | 3 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 92 | 92 | - |
| Alabama | 90 | 87 | 3 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 92 | 92 | - |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,842 | 1,511 | 331 | 262 | 178 | 30 | 54 | 164 | 15 | 51 | 88 | 10 | - | 1,940 | 1,523 | 417 |
| Louisiana | 114 | 101 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 1 | - | 14 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | - | 116 | 94 | 22 |
| Oklahoma | 172 | 172 | - | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 190 | 190 | - |
| Texas | 1,556 | 1,238 | 318 | 228 | 145 | 29 | 54 | 150 | 12 | 47 | 82 | 9 | - | 1,634 | 1,239 | 395 |
| MOUNTAIN | 427 | 400 | 27 | 47 | 42 | 5 | - | 40 | 9 | - | 30 | 1 | - | 434 | 392 | 42 |
| Montana | 53 | 52 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 7 | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | 50 | 50 | - |
| Idaho | 117 | 114 | 3 | 16 | 16 | - | - | 12 | 1 | - | 11 | - | - | 121 | 114 | 7 |
| Wyoming | 60 | 54 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 58 | 50 | 8 |
| Colorado | 123 | 120 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | - | 15 | 2 | - | 13 | - | - | 117 | 112 | 5 |
| Utah | 74 | 60 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 88 | 66 | 22 |
| PACIFIC | 1,015 | 894 | 121 | 77 | 74 | 2 | 1 | 65 | 5 | 25 | 32 | - | 3 | 1,027 | 911 | 116 |
| Washington | 281 | 278 | 3 | 29 | 28 | 1 | - | 22 | - | 7 | 13 | - | 2 | 288 | 283 | 5 |
| California | 734 | 616 | 118 | 48 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 5 | 18 | 19 | - | 1 | 739 | 628 | 111 |

31619

April 21, 1947

Dr. Robert H. Felix
Division of Mental Hygiene
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Felix:

We have got hold of the idea that the southern states provide woefully inadequate care for the feebleminded. It has occurred to us that if the various states in the South made fully modern provision for the institutional care of these persons, delinquency and quite possibly violence would be lessened in this section, particularly in rural areas.

Could someone in your office write us the general thinking of informed medical persons on this subject?

If the topic is worth further exploration and effort to get public attention to it, we should probably be calling on you later for such help as the U. S. Public Health Service could conveniently give us in the statistical end of it.

We talked with persons in your Atlanta office, who suggested that we write to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Slade
Research Assistant

JOS:r

SRC - Feebleminded Study

# THE NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION, INC.

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LOcust 7-3956

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May 28, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: J.O. Slade

Dear Mr. Slade:

We enjoyed your visit yesterday and hope that if you are near this way again you will stop back to see us. We hope that we have been able to give you some of the information which you anticipated getting. We are very glad to know of the work which your Council is doing. I am sure that from time to time we will be hearing from each other.

Yesterday we sent you a photostatic copy of "Statistical Information on State Hospitals for Mental Disease 1940". Enclosed please find a bill which has been paid. You will notice that the bill has been made out to the Foundation.

We will be pleased to receive results from any of your studies concerning mental deficiency or mental illness in the future. Please do not hesitate to call upon us if we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

Milton M. Bergey

Milton M. Bergey
EDUCATION DIVISION

MMBergey/acm
enc- 1
R&G invoice 1268

A NON-PROFIT TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATION

Feebleminded Stuff

June 5, 1947

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Chief Office of Negro Health Work
United States Public Health Service
National Negro Health Movement
Washington (25) D.C.

Dear Dr. Brown:

We deeply appreciate the publications on mental disease, mental hygiene, and mental hospitals you sent to us a few days ago. These materials shall be very helpful in the task we are undertaking.

In the pamphlet on A Study of Public Mental Hospitals of the United States 1937--1939, Supplement No. 164, p. 24, please note the statement: "Virginia is the only southern State which has provided a separate institution for Negro mental defectives...In other states the Negro patient is admitted to a State hospital for mental disease..." This statement is of special interest to us. Is this situation the same for 1947? What other current information do you have on institutional care, family care, or extramural care for mental defectives (the feebleminded) by race in southern states? We would like to be able to expose the facts with the hope that some constructive action may be instituted in the South.

I am grateful to Dr. Houthins for cantacting you for us. I did not get an opportunity to talk to Dr. Felix of the Mental Hygiene Division before leaving Washington.

Incidentally, it occurs to me that there is an error in Table 10, p. 29 in the aforementioned pamphlet. Please note under the caption Mental Deficiency, Rate per 100,000 aged 5--29. Should this be 5--49 as in preceding tables?

We should be happy to have you in our office at any time. Please advise us if we can render assistance to you. Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

JOS/ph

SRC - Feebleminded Study

June 5, 1947

Mr. Albert Deutsch
PM
164 Duane
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Deutsch:

Two weeks ago when I was in New York I called your office many times in an attempt to make an appointment with you. Your secretary explained that you were very busy during the week of the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. Mr. Kenneth Pohlmann had suggested that I arrive there while the APA was in session, in that the information I desired from you could possibly be supplemented by the findings, reports and discussions of that group.

The Southern Regional Council is attempting an evaluation study of the institutional and extramural care of mental defectives in the South. We would like to be able to rank the various states by level of facilities and services provided. We know about the study of mental institutions in the South you made some time ago. We have the idea that if you would be kind enough to make your findings available to us, it would be very helpful. In whatever form you have these materials, please make them available to us.

In the future we would like to inform you of the work of the Council. If we are in a position at any time to render some assistance to you, please advise us.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Slade
Research Assistant

JOS/ph

SRC. Feebleminded Study

June 6, 1947

Mr. Milton Bergey, Education Division
The National Mental Health Foundation
1520 Race Street
Philadelphia (2) Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Bergey:

My recent visit with you and the NMHF staff was both inspiring and profitable. I was happy to report to our staff here at SRC that the assistance you and your associates rendered me, by far, exceeded that I received from any other agency or group during my ten day trip. I was successful in getting the materials in Washington which you suggested would be helpful for our project.

The photostatic copy of "Statistical Information on State Hospitals for Mental Disease 1940" was received and is being utilized for our purpose. A check is enclosed covering the cost of this copy.

In a few days you wil receive from our office a packet of publications which will serve to further acquaint you with our work.

Please pass this letter along to Mr. Hunter and Mr. Thierman so that they may know that my expression of appreciation for your service and kindness to me is meant for all of you.

As soon as our inquiry takes satisfactory form we will be pleased to avail your office with a copy of it.

I happily contemplate an extended exchange of services between the National Mental Health Foundation and the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Slade

Encl...1
JOS/ph

SRC - Feebleminded Case Study

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH MOVEMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 13, 1947

Mr. James O. Slade
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Oh, Mr. Vert!

Dear Mr. Slade:

The following additional sources of information with reference to your inquiry has been received from Dr. Felix, Director of Mental Hygiene Division, for transmittal to you:

(1) The Office of Selective Service Records can give him some statistics from the draft.

(2) The Veterans' Administration, Medical Statistical Division, can supply some information.

(3) The U. S. Army Medical Corps, Division of Statistics, has information.

(4) The U. S. Navy Medical Corps may be able to give something, but we are not sure.

(5) The Bureau of the Census supplies information as usual.

No new institution for mentally defective Negroes has been set up.

Sincerely yours,

Roscoe C. Brown

Roscoe C. Brown, Chief
Office of Negro Health Work

RCB/cem

July 14, 1947

Mr. Harry Bass, Secy.,
Urban League,
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Bass:

As you have probably heard, the Council is currently making a study of the Care of the Feebleminded in the Southern Region. The study has progressed very satisfactorily up to this point.

The only thing we need to complete our study is some information on race breakdown of facilities and services provided for mental defectives in the Southern States.

Recently we were told that there is only one Southern State which has provided a separate institution for Negro mental defectives (the feebleminded). Please report to us whether there is such an institution for Negro defectives in your State. If one does exist, let us know what its population is. We would like any other information you can get on such matters as its professional staff, annual admissions of patients, per capita expenditure, etc.

We do know that almost all Negro mentally defective patients in the South who are institutionalized are admitted to State hospitals for mental disease. With this in mind, even if you find it difficult or inconvenient to gather any other facts, it would help us if you would get, and send to us, the white and colored populations of the feebleminded in public (State) institutions (preferably for 1944, end of year). Could you get information for the same year on number of admissions to public institutions, by race? Does your State have an out-patient care program for the feebleminded? Please tell us what you can about it.

May we suggest that since no less than six or seven Southern States have Mental Hygiene Societies (Associations) that these agencies may prove helpful to you in either supplying the data we wish, or making suggestions as to where the materials may be found.

We are anxious to get our pamphlet to the press. Kindly help us do this. We shall be grateful to receive whatever information you can get in the shortest possible time.

The enclosures should be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. SLADE
Division of Research

Encls: 2

P.S. Please be advised that our study is not concerned with the mentally ill or diseased, but only with the mentally deficient. "Mentally defieient," "mentally defective," and "feebleminded" are synonymous terms, constituted by three classes, the idiot, the imbecile, and the moron.

SSR - Feebleminded
Care Study

July 19, 1947

Director
State Department of Health
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Sir:

Recently we have been interested in certain facts relative to the institutional care for the feebleminded in the Southern states. We have not requested information from state officials who could help us; rather we have made a preliminary study of the facts on institutional care for mental defectives and epileptics as compiled by the Bureau of the Census in its publication Patients in Mental Institutions: 1944.

In this publication we noted that no data on the subject appeared for the State of Arkansas. Would it be convenient for you to tell us why Arkansas is not accounted for with the 1944 figures in which we are interested, or could you tell us where we may get this information?

If it happens that the information we desire is not available in your office, would you be kind enough to direct this communication to the proper office or officials?

We shall be grateful for any assistance you render to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Slade
Division of Research

SRC - Feebleminded
Case Study

# URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

914 GAINES STREET LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS PHONE 6592

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ARCHIE WILLIAMS

July 21, 1947

Mr. J. O. Slade
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Slade:

Your letter dated July 14 concerning the care of the feeble-minded in this state was received. I am sorry that we don't have the detailed information that you require, but here's what we have. Maybe you can use it.

1 9 4 4

| MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|
| First Admission: | |
| With Psychosis, 19 | With Psychosis, 28 |
| Without Psychosis, 67 | Without Psychosis, 42 |
| Re-admission: | |
| With Psychosis, 11 | With Psychosis, 10 |
| Without Psychosis, 20 | Without Psychosis, 6 |

Sincerely yours,

Hamy

W. H. Bass, Jr.

WHB p

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THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

*Department of Interracial Cooperation*
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary

MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

July 22, 1947.

Mr. J. O. Slade
Division of Research
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Slade:

I am sending you the information requested about the care of the Feebleminded in Virginia. You will note that it comes over the signature of the Executive Secretary of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals. The supplemental part is taken from the annual report of the Department of Public Welfare.

As I get the picture from my conversations with the personnel of these two departments. The care of individuals in the community comes under the department of public welfare. I might say that the whole program of the Mental Institutions in the State is under study at the present time. There have been a number of news articles in the daily press. I believe that the Governor has a special commission that is gathering information looking toward remedial legislation during the next session of the General Assembly.

I trust that this will give you the information you need for your study. If there is further service that I can render I shall be glad to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
309 NORTH 12TH STREET
RICHMOND, 19

DEPARTMENT OF
MENTAL HYGIENE AND HOSPITALS

July 21, 1947

Mr. Thomas C. Allen
1444 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Re: Statistics-Feeble-minded

Dear Mr. Allen:

Referring to your request in letter of July 16, and also your telephone conversation, we are enclosing herewith the sheet which you sent us which shows that for the year ending June 30, 1944 a total of 1791 feeble-minded patients were in both the white and negro Institutions, 1121 being in the Lynchburg State Colony and 670 at the Central State Hospital in Petersburg, and the Petersburg State Colony. First admissions for this same year were 111 to the Lynchburg State Colony and 127 to the two negro Institutions, 73 to the Petersburg State Colony and 54 to the Central State Hospital.

You will note that these figures are taken not for the calendar year of 1944 but as of June 30. Our reporting year ends on June 30, therefore these statistics for this period are accurate and could be obtained without any difficulty.

As you doubtless know, the State Hospital Board for a number of years has been making strenous efforts to develop a separate Institution for the negro feeble-minded. The Petersburg State Colony was established on January 1, 1939 on what is known as the Seward Farm, which was formerly a Colony for the Central State Hospital. A number of surveys have been made of the present location of the Petersburg State Colony by competent State Engineering Authorities and by private concerns and all have agreed that the possibilities of developing a site for a considerable number of patients at this location would be a mistake. This is due to the possibility of securing adequate drainage for sewage and great difficulty has been encountered in obtaining an adequate water supply. Nearly all of the land on this location is very low and it is almost impossible to secure proper drainage.

As you also doubtless know, the State Hospital Board has been making an effort to secure another site for the last two or three years. It has definitely decided to obtain the property located east of Richmond known as the Elks Tract, which was used by the Government during the war as a dummy airport. This property consists of about 2200 acres, and because of its proximity to Richmond and located somewhat in the center of the negro population of the State,

Mr. Thomas C. Allen

this is considered an ideal site. We have appropriations for capital outlay to begin this development of nearly $600,000 and expect to ask the legislature for a considerable amount to be added to this at the next session of the General Assembly. If this development can be carried forward to a speedy conclusion, it will then be possible to take out of the Central State Hospital a large number of feeble-minded who are there. It is contemplated that the new Institution would have an ultimate capacity for about 1800 patients. We trust that this will give you the information desired.

Yours very truly,

F.W. Gwaltney,
Executive Secretary

FWG/ac
Enclosure

Excerpts from the Schedule for the Study of the Institutional Care of the Feebleminded in the Southern Region. (Virginia)

1. What was the number of feebleminded persons in all public institutions in Virginia at the end of the year 1944?

White 1121

Negro ~~704~~ 670

Total ~~1825~~ 1791

2. How many feebleminded patients were admitted for the first time to public institutions in your State (Virginia) in 1944?

White 111

Negro ~~[illegible]~~ 127

Total ~~[illegible]~~ 238

3. How many feebleminded cases in your State (Virginia) in 1944 were receiving professional care or guidance outside of public institutions (in the community)?

White _____

Negro _____

Total _____

see State Dept Public Welfare

4. (a) Does your State (Virginia) provide a special institution(s) for the Negro feebleminded (mental defectives) 425 ?

(b) What was the 1944 population 242 ? Petersburg State Colony

What is the current population 222 ?

P.S. Please be advised that our study is not concerned with the mentally or diseased, but only with the mentally deficient. "Mentally deficient," "mentally defective," and "feebleminded" are synonymous terms, constituted by three classes, the idiot, the imbecile, and the moron.

1944

Petersburg State Colony:

Per capita cost $328.05-yr. .8988 per day

4 physicians (the supt) 16 ward attendants - Total personnel 29

Central State Hospital:

Per capita cost $200.47 per yr.

4 physicians for 3828 patients. 13 Nurses, 117 attendants

total personnel 316

About the same now.

This is a page taken out of the annual report of the State Department of Public Welfare. Year June 1944-1945.



other girls. Out-of-school hours she has obtained a little employment, and at intervals, by arrangements with her social worker, may use her own money to go home on the bus, take her mother a little present, keep what is desirable in relationship to her own mother but then return, at a time previously agreed upon, to the foster home that will give what her mother cannot give. In view of the problems these children brought, it appears a commentary on the quality of the foster mother that with the help of the social worker, she not only can live with these children but can see them as unusually nice children.

### Mental Hygiene and Children

From year to year a substantial amount of mental defect is found among State wards. Figures concerning this are given below but are not necessarily typical of the whole group. Because of the personnel shortage, the children tested were only those with outstanding problems on which the help of a psychologist's findings were necessary.

TABLE 41

INTELLECTUAL CLASSIFICATION OF WARDS OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU EXAMINED IN THE CLINICAL STUDY DIVISION

*July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945*

| Intelligence Groups (Terman Classification) | White | | Colored | | Grand Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | | |
| Superior | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | Superior |
| Above average | 11 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 15 | |
| High average | 26 | 14 | 2 | ..... | 42 | Normal |
| Low average | 53 | 24 | 18 | 8 | 103 | |
| Dull normal | 48 | 31 | 21 | 12 | 112 | Dull |
| Borderline | 50 | 33 | 41 | 13 | 137 | |
| High grade defective | 31 | 11 | 39 | 17 | 98 | |
| Definitely defective | 9 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 49 | Defective |
| Low grade defective | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 17 | |
| Idiots | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | |
| Total | 234 | 129 | 146 | 71 | 580 | |
| Mean | 85.8 | 82.1 | 73.2 | 69.9 | 79.9 | |

In this fiscal year the special fund to provide foster home care for children who are feeble-minded and awaiting admission to the colony was increased from $7,500.00 to $25,000.00. In spite of the large number of children known to need the service which this fund affords, it was not possible to use the full appropriation because of the shortage of foster homes and the shortage of staff to find and supervise those homes and the children in them. It is anticipated that in the next year as women return to their homes from war industry and resume peacetime interests, and wages and standards of living move toward the normal, more foster homes may become available for these children who need them so much. The following figures show the care given through the special fund for the feeble-minded:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total children cared for during the year | 49 |
| Number children under care July 1, 1944 | 34 |
| Number children accepted during year | 15 |
| Number children removed from care during year | 11 |
| Number children under care June 30, 1945 | 38 |

Seriously crowded conditions continue to exist in the colonies for the feeble-minded. While many defective persons never need to have institutional care, there is a very substantial number of persons who do need institutional care such as the

colonies provide but who cannot be admitted. Among State wards, commissions were held for only those children who needed institutional care most acutely, and the following number were admitted to the Colony:

| Total | White | | Colored | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 38 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 12 |

Mental and emotional disturbance appeared in State wards during the past year with much greater frequency than in previous years. During this year the following children have been committed to State hospitals:

| Total | White | | Colored | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 12 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 5 |

Although the Children's Bureau has a position for a half-time psychiatrist, it has not been possible to fill it. How much the services have been needed is shown by the number committed to State hospitals, many of whom had shown incipient problems over a period of time but there was no help available to them until the condition reached a climax. In addition to these, however, are a substantial number of other children who are known to be troubled and need specialized help which is not available. As this kind of emotional disturbance frequently expresses itself in unusual behavior, consideration is being given to the wisdom of establishing a treatment home to serve these children before the illness becomes severe. Such a step would be planned in cooperation with the Department of Mental Hygiene, but could not be contemplated until personnel becomes again more available. Although it is probable that war conditions have exaggerated these disturbances, it is unlikely that the post-war period will be one of serenity conducive to the stable, normal development of young people.

## PHYSICAL OPERATIONS

### Shenandoah National Park Family Removal Project

As a result of certain lands needed for the park area comprising what is now known as Skyline Drive, 369 families were moved from their original homesites. In some instances those homesites were owned by the residents while in others the residents were tenants or squatters. The lands were purchased by the State of Virginia for conveyance to the Federal Government during 1935 and 1936, and upon completion of these purchases a survey was made by the Emergency Relief Administration to determine the best plan for rehabilitation of these families. As a result of this survey it was found that 256 families would be able to finance and plan their own resettlement or were able to make arrangements for this resettlement with the help of the Rural Rehabilitation program. The 113 remaining families were placed under the supervision of the State Department of Public Welfare which set up the Shenandoah National Park Family Removal Project.

During the first years of the operation of this project a local office was maintained in the vicinity of the park area where close supervision could be given to the families and individual plans studied for their rehabilitation.

In January 1937 the General Assembly authorized the State Board of Public Welfare to buy, lease, own and operate property, both real and personal, within the State, for families under the State's care as a result of the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park. In all, forty-four tracts of land were purchased and where necessary sufficient repairs were made to the buildings so that by June 30, 1942, most of the properties were in good state of repair. For the past four years the project has been operated under the supervisor from the State Office of the Department of Public Welfare, working in cooperation with the local welfare superintendents.

During the latter part of the fiscal year 1941-42 the State Board of Public Welfare authorized the preparation of deeds to such clients as was felt practical, conveying to each a life lease. This life lease was conditioned so that it would terminate if the

STATE HOSPITAL BOARD

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Little Rock, Ark.

July 26, 1947

N. T. HOLLIS, M.D.
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. JACKSON, M.D.
CLINICAL DIRECTOR

Mr. J. O. Slade
Research Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.; Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Slade:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 23, regarding the care of feebleminded people in the State of Arkansas,

No provision is made in this state for the care of mentally deficient patients, except in our state mental institution for mental and nervous diseases. For that reason no separate statistics are kept on these individuals. Our records do not show the exact number of mentally deficient patients and epileptics in the hospital at the end of the year 1944. Our records do show the following admissions and reasmissions on these cases; that is during 1944.

| | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Psychosis with mental deficiency, first admissions, | 19 | 28 |
| Without psychosis " " " " | 57 | 42 |
| Psychosis with mental deficiency, re-admissions, | 11 | 10 |
| Without psychosis " " " " | 20 | 6 |
| Psychosis with epilepsy first admissions | 8 | 13 |
| Without psychosis with epilepsy " " | 25 | 6 |
| Psychosis with epilepsy re-admissions, | 9 | 10 |
| Without psychosis, epilepsy " " | 10 | 3 |

We have checked our records and find at present we have the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Psychosis with mental deficiency | 209 | 219 |
| Without psychosis, mental deficiency | 330 | 292 |
| Epileptics with psychosis | 55 | 99 |
| Epileptics without psychosis | 45 | 35 |

We realize that the above information probably does not cover your present needs, but it covers the information we have to date.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know.

Yours very truly,

George W. Jackson

George W. Jackson, M.D.
Superintendent

GWJbg

VISITING HOURS 8 TO 11 A. M. AND FROM 1 TO 4 P. M.

SBC. Feebleminded Care Study

July 8, 1947

Dr. H. O. Baird, Commissioner of Institutions
State Capital
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Baird:

The Southern Regional Council is currently making a study of the Care for the Feebleminded in the Southern Region. The study has progressed satisfactorily up to this point. Would you be kind enough to instruct someone in your office to lend us some assistance.

The only thing we need to complete our studies is some information on race breakdown of facilities and services provided for mental defectives in the Southern States.

Recently we were told that there is only one Southern State which has provided a separate institution for Negro mental defectives (the feebleminded). Please report to us whether there is such an institution for Negro defectives in your State. If one does exist, let us know what its population is. We would like any other information you can get on such matters as its professional staff, annual admissions, of patients, per capita expenditure, etc.

We do know that all Negro mentally defective patients in the South who are institutionalized are admitted to State hospitals for mental diseases. With this in mind, even if you find it difficult or inconvenient to gather any other facts, it would help us if you would get, and send us, the white and colored populations of the feebleminded in public (State) institutions, (preferably for 1944, end of year. Could you get information for the same year on number of admissions to public institutions, by race? Does your State have an out-patient care program for the feebleminded? Please tell us what you can about it.

We are anxious to get our pamphlet to the press. Kindly help us

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do this. We shall be grateful to receive whatever information you can get in the shortest possible time.

The enclosure should be of service to you.

Sincerely,

J. O. Slade
Division of Research

Enclosure 1

P. S. Please be advised that our study is not concerned with those mentally ill or diseased, but only with the mentally deficient. "Mentally deficient," "mentally defective," and "feebleminded" are synonymous terms, constituted by three classes, the idiot, the imbecile, and the moron.

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# CARE FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED

# IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

BY THE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JULY 1947

Conversation with Mr. Mitchell, Children's Bureau, 9-23-47.
(Re: Feebleminded study.)

General: Mr. Mitchell feels that the emphasis placed on confinement by our tables, charts, and some of the text is morally wrong. This unfortunate emphasis is the result of the fact that the only available statistics by which the States could be compared deal with institutions. There are no data on care outside the institutions, largely because such care does not exist in the Southern States. But, according to Mr. Mitchell, the whole study is based on rather shifty ground, and it might be better to combine the facts with those about care for the mentally ill (about which more is certain). In this way, our study would provide valuable research for a program of mental hygiene, which is the only way the feebleminded are going to be dealt with, anyway. Such an approach might also stimulate State Mental Hygiene Societies who could use our facts in urging necessary action. Also would relate to proper expenditure of federal funds.

Specific Criticisms:

(1) The sampling of the N. Y. Commission, on which we base our estimate of dangerous and burdensome feebleminded, is highly questionable and certainly not conclusive enough to use as we have. It was made in 1924, and techniques of diagnosis have altered greatly since then.

(2) The comparison by per capita expenditure is not valid, since it includes funds spent for expansion of institutions. That really does not measure care for the feebleminded, but may indicate merely how far behind the State is in comparison to some of the others that had adequate plants already. Also, a more complete itemization of funds spent would be desirable — probably in table form.

(3) Charts I and II imply "Lock 'em up," which is pointing in the wrong direction.

(4) Composite rank is not really a sound measure of comparative excellence of care for the feebleminded. The categories are arbitrary, and those on per capita expenditure and number in institutions are not completely valid.

Suggestions:

(1) National Foundation on Mental Health, Philadelphia, has published some good material on nature of mental deficiency.

(2) Dr. Edward V. Humphries, State Dept. National Health, Columbus, Ohio, has also written extensively on the subject.

(3) The Committee on Kentucky has published a series of excellent pamphlets which undertake to do for Ky. what we hope to do for the South.

(4) A useful man to see: Dr. Joseph Skobba, psychiatrist, 490 P'tree St., head of Atlanta Mental Hygiene Society, formerly head of Meskatatuck Colony, Indiana.

(5) Information about special facilites for feebleminded in public school systems can be obtained from Dr. Elise Martens, U. S. Ofc of Education, FSA, Washington, D. C.

FOREWORD

The condition described as feeblemindedness, mental defectiveness, or mental deficiency is often confused with mental illness, or "insanity." Actually they are two distinct conditions. The mental defective is the victim of an organic lack of intelligence. His mental growth has been permanently stunted at the level of a child of ~~twelve~~ nine years or less. Yet a child of ~~twelve~~ nine has a greater mental capacity than a child of three. Similarly, there are differences in basic ability among mental defectives, and they may be classified according to mental age. There are three classes: the low grade, or idiot, the middle grade, or imbecile, and the high grade, or moron. The idiot has a mental age ~~of up to~~ below three years; the imbecile, ~~four to seven~~ three to six; and the moron, ~~eight to twelve~~ six to nine.

The feebleminded in our population make up a large subnormal group. Each of them presents a special problem in health, education, and social adjustment. Only by means of a widespread program, supported by an interested public, can a large proportion of them be made useful and happy members of society.

So we may well ask: How many feebleminded persons are there in the United States? No one -- not even the Bureau of the Census -- can answer with certainty. For there is no way to make an exact count of the feebleminded not in institutions. Mental deficiency can be determined only through examination by trained personnel, and obviously such an examination cannot be administered to the whole population.

Although exact figures are lacking, it is possible to arrive at fairly accurate estimates. By choosing at random a large group of individuals and determining the number of feebleminded among them, a percentage approximating the national average can be obtained. For example, if a representative group

of 1,000 were found to contain 30 mental defectives, it would seem probable that 3 out of every 100 Americans (3 per cent) were feebleminded. There have been a number of such samplings, with results varying from 1 to 5 per cent. The figure most generally accepted -- and the one which we shall use -- is 2 per cent.

Applying this conservative estimate to the population figures for 1945, we find a total of some 2,548,000 mental defectives in the United States. 674,000 of them are in the twelve Southern States we shall discuss. By using the population figures for the separate States, we can also estimate the number of feebleminded in each State.

But an even further breakdown is necessary. The question remains: How many of the feebleminded at liberty should be in institutions? Again we must rely on the results of samplings. In a survey made in 1924, the New York Commission for Mental Defectives classified a group of 412 feebleminded persons as follows:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Employable | 18% |
| Useful at home | 42% |
| Harmless | 17% |
| Troublesome | 16% |
| Menace | 7% |

On the basis of this sampling, we may conclude that approximately 23 per cent of the nation's feebleminded are either excessively burdensome in their care or dangerous to the community, and should properly be in institutions.

The figures used as a basis of comparison in this pamphlet were derived by applying such estimates to statistics published by the Bureau of the Census.† Figures pertaining to institutions for the feebleminded were compiled at the end of 1944, and are the latest available. In the case of Mississippi, the

*From Proceedings of the 48th Annual Session of the American Association for the Study of the Feebleminded, 1924.

†Epileptics so severely affected by the disease as to require institutional care are ordinarily classed, for census purposes, with the feebleminded. They make up approximately 16% of the census figures quoted in this pamphlet.

1943 figures are the latest available.

Only twelve of the thirteen Southern States are included in this survey of mental deficiency in the South. The State omitted is Arkansas, which does not keep separate records of its feebleminded patients, thus making it impossible to determine the State's relative standing. When the South or the Southern States are referred to, Arkansas must be understood as excepted.

As we proceed with our examination of care for the feebleminded, we must remember that many of our figures are based on estimates only. Yet we must also remember that, since the figures are applied uniformly throughout, the relative standing of the Southern States will be accurately reflected.

With this in mind, let us see how our twelve Southern States compare with each other and with the rest of the United States in care for the feebleminded.

X

Chart II

According to a sampling of 412 cases of feeblemindedness by the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives, an estimated 7 per cent of all mental defectives are dangerous. On the basis of this estimate, Chart II compares the Southern States by percentage of dangerous mental defectives not in institutions.

In order to see how these percentages were arrived at, let us take the case of Oklahoma. Oklahoma's population in 1945 was 1,941,499. Using our estimate of 2 per cent, we find a total of 38,830 feebleminded in the State. 7 per cent of these -- or 2,718 -- are assumed to be dangerous. But the Bureau of the Census figures for 1944 show that Oklahoma had 1,237 mental defectives in institutions. Since we cannot be sure how many of these are drawn from the dangerous cases, we discount the whole number -- just as though all those in institutions ~~are~~ were taken from the dangerous 7 per cent. Thus we arrive at the figure 1,481 -- or 54.5 per cent of Oklahoma's dangerous defectives - not in institutions.

The same method was used in deriving the percentages of the other States. Since none of the Southern States had as many as 3.5 per cent of its total defectives in institutions, all of them show more than fifty per cent of their dangerous cases "on the loose."

C H A R T II

HOW MANY OF THE DANGEROUS MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN YOUR STATE ARE "ON THE LOOSE" (NOT IN INSTITUTIONS)?*

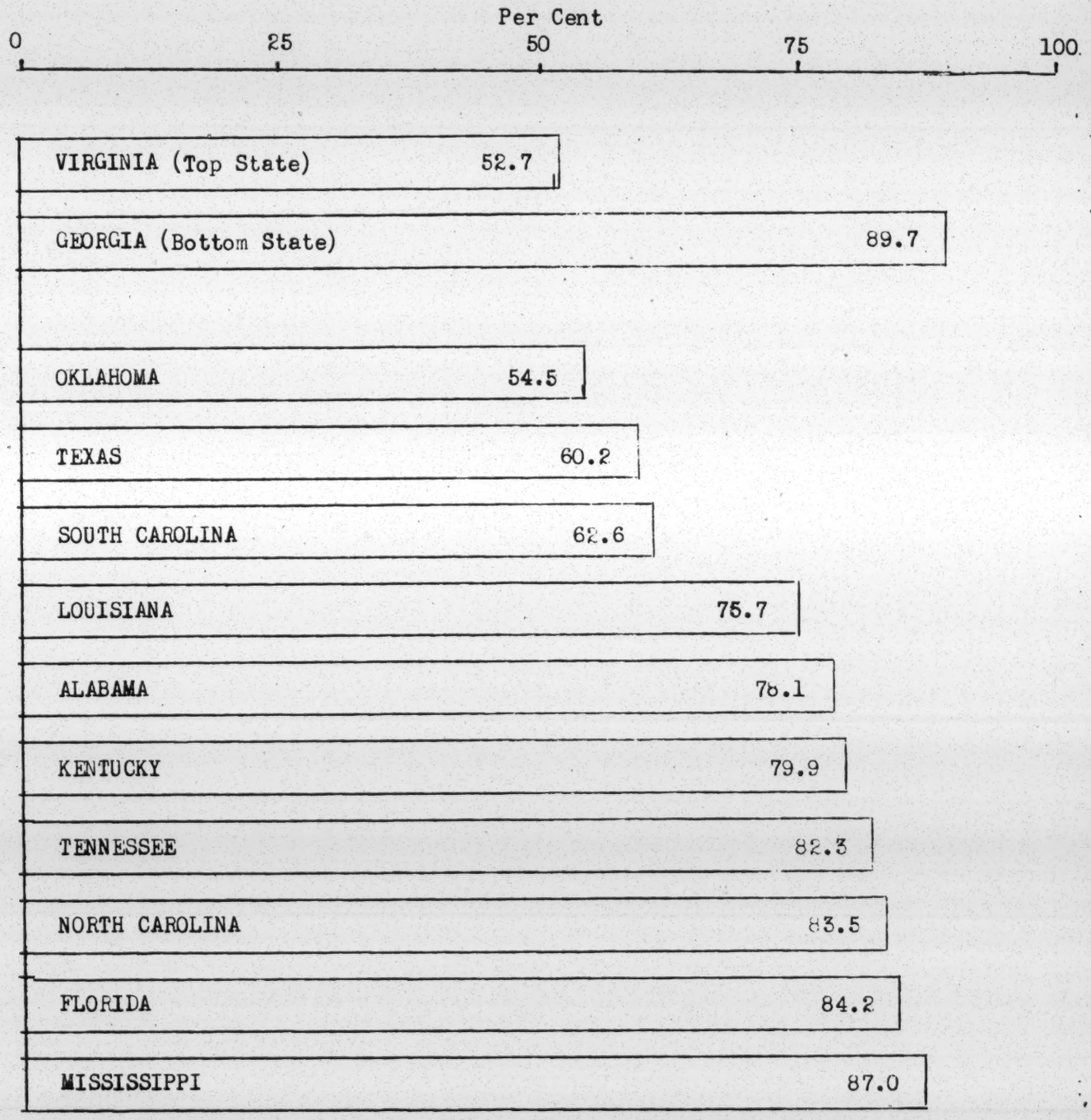
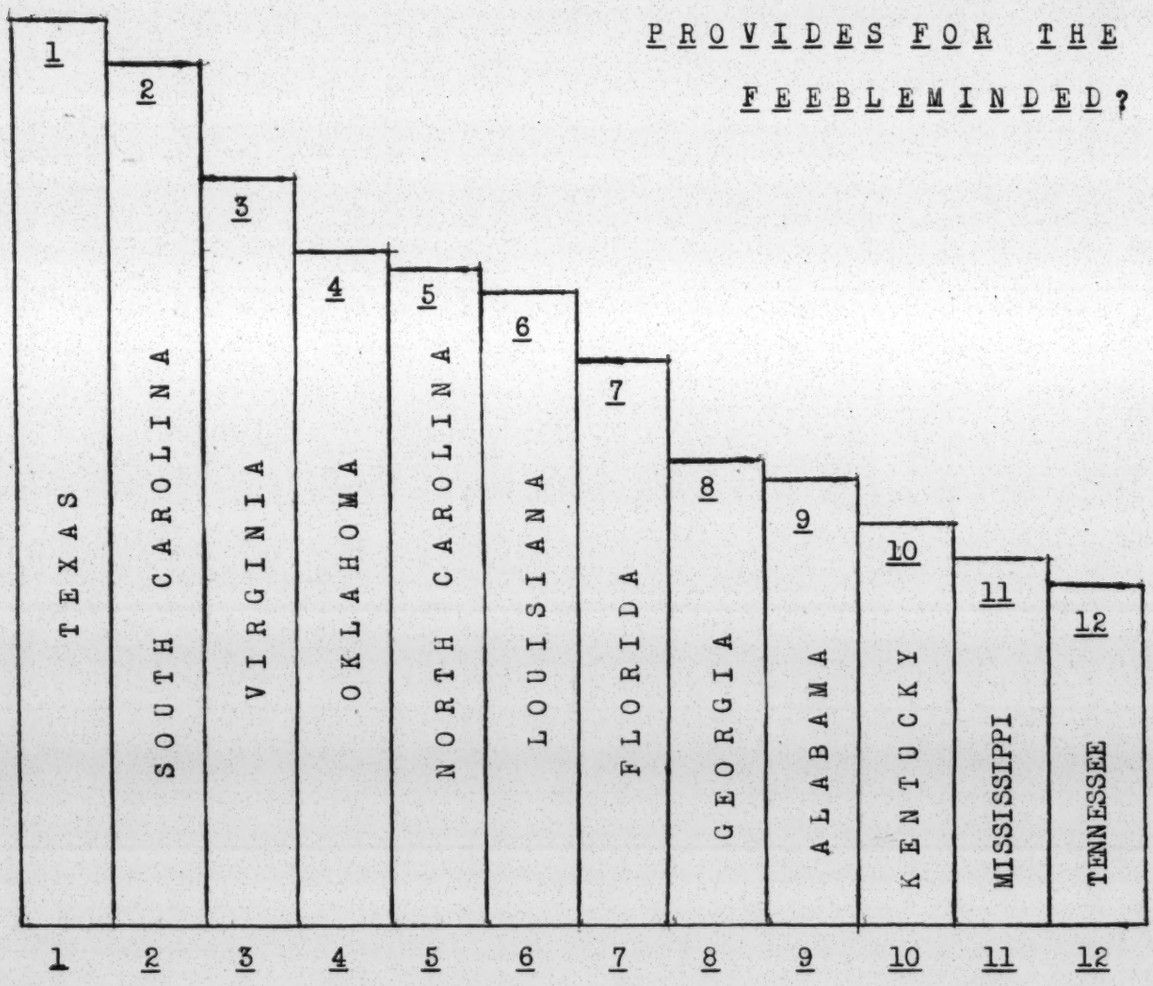



*Chart based on one assumption, feebleminded population estimates, and the findings of the New York Commission for Mental Defectives. See Explanation of chart.

CHART I

WHERE DOES YOUR STATE STAND IN SERVICES IT PROVIDES FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED?




*Based on Bureau of the Census data for 1944. See Explanation. Arkansas data not available.

C H A R T II

HOW MANY OF THE DANGEROUS MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN YOUR STATE ARE "ON THE LOOSE" (NOT IN INSTITUTIONS)?*

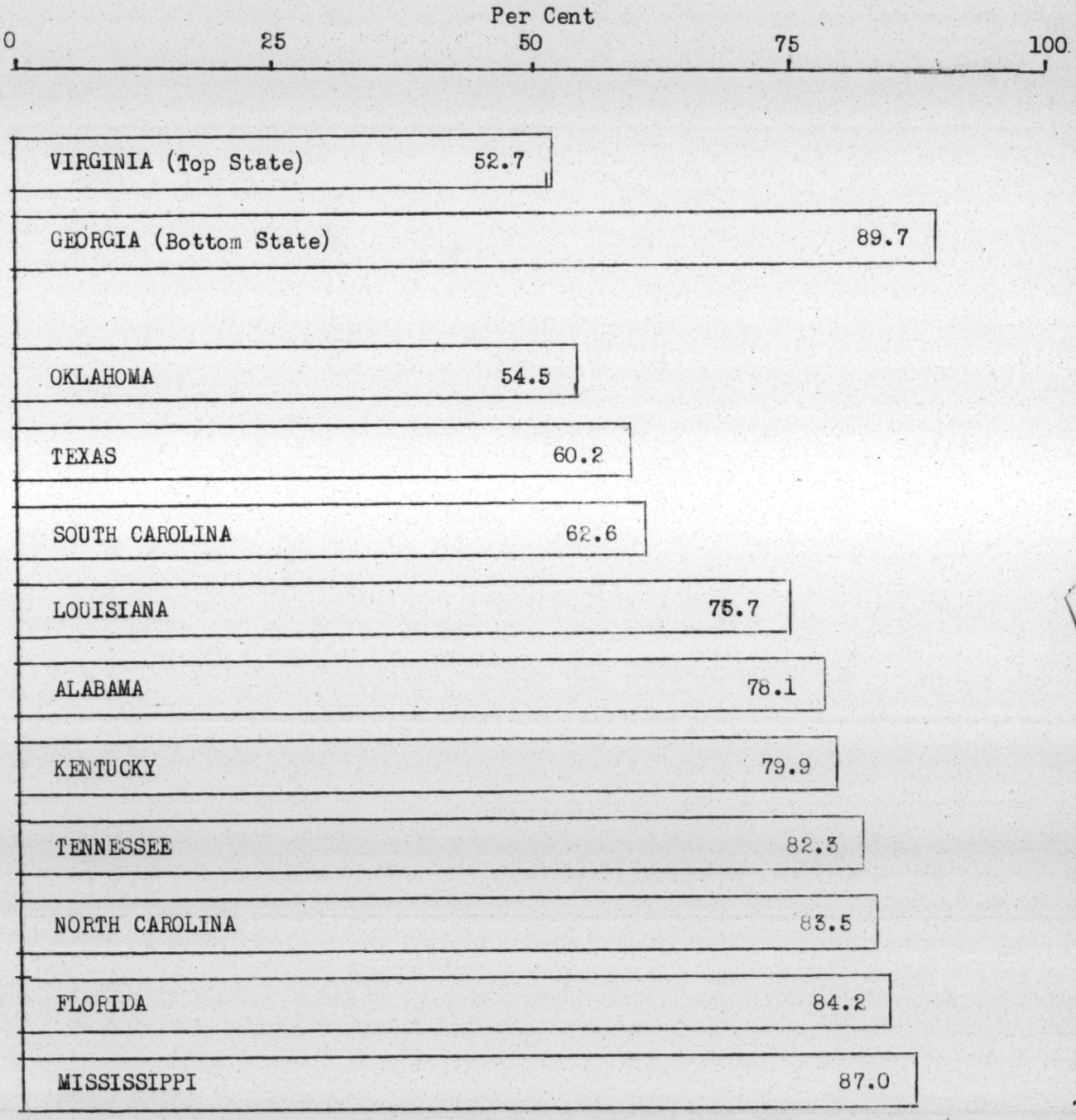
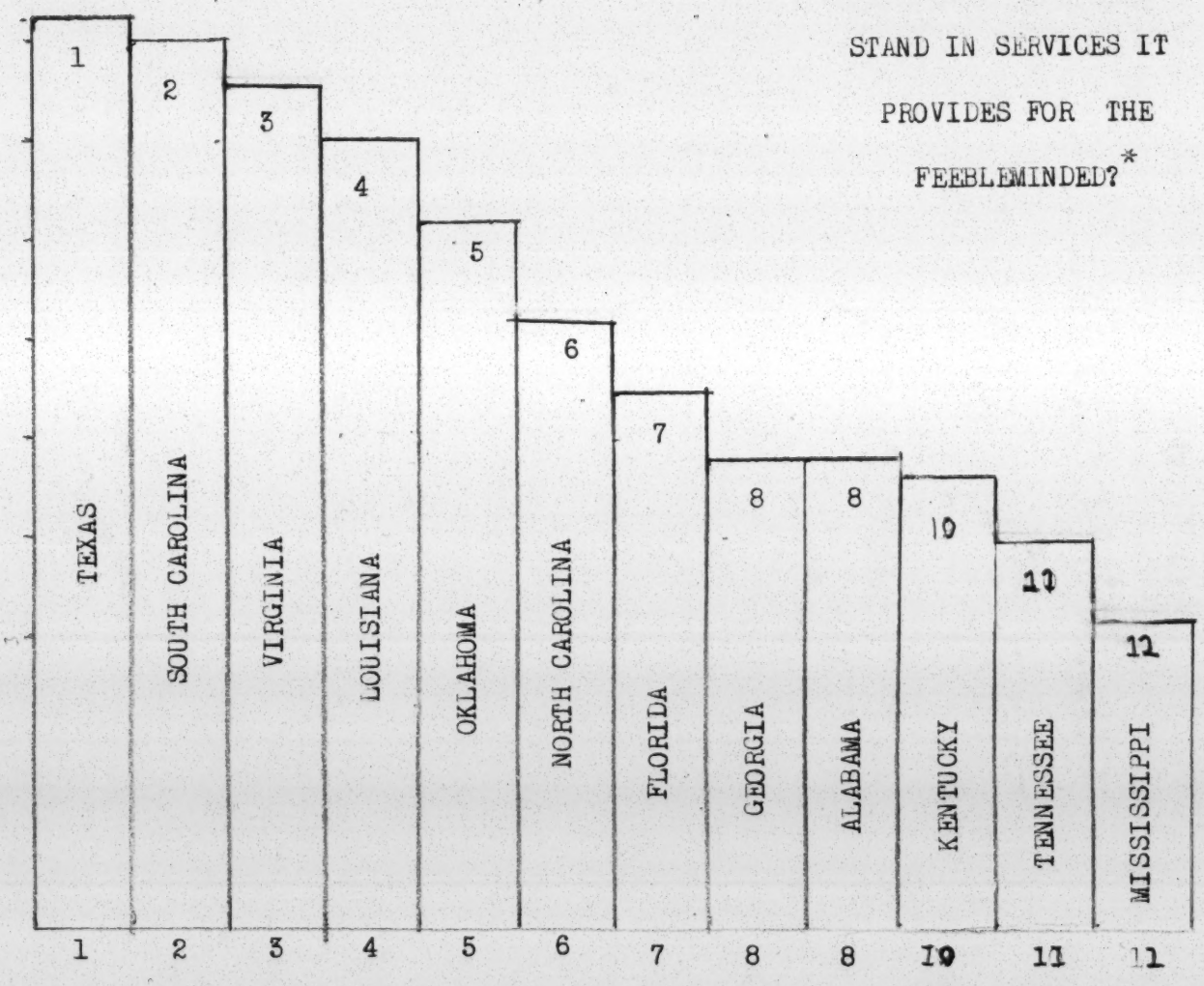



*Chart based on one assumption, feebleminded population estimates, and the findings of the New York Commission for Mental Defectives. See Explanation of chart.

Chart I




*Based on Bureau of the Census data for 1944. See Explanation.
~~Arkansas data not available~~.

COVER

It was not revealed in this inquiry what proportion of all feebleminded persons should be in institutions. General findings, however, seem to make it reasonably certain that a considerably larger percentage of these persons should be in institutions than there are at present.

The chart shows the actual 1944 percentages of the feebleminded in institutions for the rest of the United States, the South, and the individual southern States.

Assuming, as is frequently done, that all States have about the same percent feebleminded cases in their populations, the South taken as a whole falls far short of the rest of the nation in the care of a similar percent of (her) defectives in institutions. Seven of twelve southern States are below the South's average of 1.7 percent of all defectives in institutions. As can be seen, all of the individual southern States are below the rest of the United States average.

## FOREWORD

Care for the Feebleminded in the Southern Region attempts to measure as accurately as possible the facilities and services provided for the feebleminded in each of thirteen southern States. Emphasis here is directed toward ranking and comparing these States as among themselves.

Most of the computations for the tables analyzed in this inquiry were done from releases of the Bureau of the Census, and Patients in Mental Institutions: 1944 (Bureau of the Census). (Detailed tables used in this study with, and based on, Bureau of the Census facts, are available upon request). Other materials and releases for this inquiry were made available by the National Mental Health Foundation (Philadelphia), the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (N. Y.), the New York State Committee on Mental Hygiene, and the Mental Hygiene Division of the United States Public Health Service.

SPACE FOR

CHART I

CHART I

This chart shows how the southern States compared with each other when a composite rank was made of six different services for the feebleminded in each State. The six services by which the States were ranked were as follows:

(1) Professional staff in public institutions.

(2) First admissions of the feebleminded to institutions.

(3) Normal capacity of institutions.

(4) Overcrowding and space not being used in institutions.

(5) Per capita expenditure.

(6) Percent of total feebleminded in institutions.

If a State ranked high in most, or all, of the six divisions, naturally when the ranks were totalled and divided by six, the State still ranked high. For example, ~~with the exception of one division,~~ Texas, the top ranking State, ranked three or higher in all but one division. ~~the remaining divisions~~. In the case of Tennessee, for which information was available ~~for~~ in only four ~~facilities and services~~ categories, all of ratings were low — ~~her ranks for the separate divisions were all low~~ -- 8, 9, 10, 10. ~~These ranks~~ This caused Tennessee's ~~combined~~ composite rank to be lower than other States which, like Mississippi, ~~next to Tennessee,~~ ranked ~~comparatively~~ high enough in one, two, or three divisions ~~so as~~ to bring their ~~combined~~ average up somewhat.

The chart is not intended to convey the idea that even the top ranking State is up to proper standards. (No State in the Southern Region is up to "standard"). It presents a challenge, however, that such great differences exist ~~between~~ among these southern States in care provided for the feebleminded.

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# I

## THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Feeblemindedness, as almost everybody knows, is not a mental disease; it is arrested intellectual growth in early years. Feeblemindedness cannot be cured in a medical sense like many mental diseases because the feebleminded lack organic brain development. Nevertheless, many feebleminded persons, if taken early, can be trained in special classes in the public schools or in special schools for the feebleminded to do manual work and to lead happy, useful and social lives.

The fact that there is no medical care for feeblemindedness is one of the reasons for not only public indifference to this condition but for the indifference of many doctors, experts, and public officials to this problem. As Miss Katharine Ecob of the New York State Committee on Mental Hygiene puts it: "The fact that many medical experts consider them (the feebleminded) a hopeless class of people, they do not particularly care about working with them. They (the doctors) take pride in working with types that can be helped. And the social workers have too little contact with the mentally retarded to understand them and their problems."

There are many people who believe that the feebleminded do not constitute a real problem in society, thus, it is not necessary to provide adequate and modern facilities and services for them. Whether the feebleminded constitute a real problem remains to be seen in this study.

The attitudes just cited, coupled with others perhaps, explain why institutional and extramural care for the feebleminded is woefully inadequate in the United States. In the South, predominantly rural, where diagnosis is poor, and where attempts to identify these handicapped persons are not serious, inadequate provisions are even more pronounced than in the rest of the country.

"For statistical purposes the terms 'mental defect,' 'mental defectiveness,' 'mental deficiency,' and 'feeblemindedness' are considered synonymous; likewise the terms 'mentally defective,' 'mentally deficient' and 'feebleminded.'"* The "Statistical Manual" suggests that the use of the term "mental defectives," or mentally defective" seems to be in accord with prevailing current usage.

In addition to the above synonyms, Katherine Ecob** describes a person whose mental ability when adult will not be above that of an average child of twelve as "retarded," "subnormal." Miss Ecob considers "retarded" the gentlest and most descriptive of terms to characterize those whose intellectual growth has been arrested.

There are three classes of the feebleminded: the low grade, the middle grade and the high grade---the idiot, the imbecile and the moron. The idiot has a mental capacity of not over three years; the imbecile, not over seven years; and the moron, not over twelve years.

These mentally deficient persons in our population are those for whom complete and accurate data seldom, if ever, exist. By comparison with the mentally ill, in care and in public awareness of the problem, the mentally deficient are the nation's "forgotten men."

In addition to the problems, already noted, statistics on mental defectives are limited by the fact that many of these persons are "on the loose," some of whom, however, do not require institutionalization, while others are "lost" in hospitals for mental disease.

Many of the 1944 statistics (the latest available) for this study on care of the feebleminded in the South are combined with statistics on

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*See Statistical Manual for the Use of Institutions for Mental Defectives, (3rd ed. 1941) published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

**See The Retarded Child at Home, published by New York State Committee on Mental Hygiene, p. 5.

epilepsy. This, however, does not constitute a serious limitation because a state of mental deficiency may be caused by, or co-exist with, epilepsy, and furthermore, of the total mental defectives and epileptics in institutions at the end of 1944, about 83 percent were diagnosed as with mental deficiency, whereas only about 16 percent were diagnosed as with epilepsy. It goes without saying, however, that since in this study interest is centered in the care of the feebleminded that the use of the combined statistics for mental defectiveness and epilepsy makes complete accuracy impossible in regard to what is to be said about the feebleminded.

The nature and scope of the general problem of the care of the mentally deficient seem aptly stated by Dr. R. H. Felix of the Mental Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service:

> Proper training, care, and guidance can do much to reduce delinquency among the feeble-minded. Improved institutional care is one important means of carrying out a forward-looking program for the feebleminded. The need is not merely that of proper care, but even more so of proper training and guidance. There is also much that can and needs to be done in the community, the schools, and the home through the establishment and improvement of special training schools, special classes in public schools, and foster home care. It has been shown by some of the better institutions in the country that with proper training and guidance many feebleminded can be returned to the community to take a satisfying and productive part in society, lessening the burden on the family and the community.

The great majority of feebleminded persons are those who do not need institutional care. The minority, in need of this type of care and denied it, may, according to the thinking of some persons, constitute a menace to society. The South is doing practically nothing for her "majority" not in institutions and little, by comparison with the rest of the United States, for her "minority."

Massachusetts has about eight percent of her feebleminded population in institutions. Virginia, the highest ranking State in the South in this respect, has less than four percent of her cases under care.

The thirteen Southern States have 1.7 percent of their mental defectives in institutions as compared with 5.3 percent for the rest of the States

in the Nation. These percentages are not to be taken to mean that institutional care for the feebleminded is adequate in the rest of the United States. They show, however, how the rest of the nation and the South compare in institutional care provided.

While reference has been made, and will be made again, to the "assets and liabilities" in programs for care of the feebleminded in the South as over against the rest of the nation, the main interest in this study is to evaluate the programs in the individual Southern States and to see how they compare among themselves. We shall see that great differences exist between these States in care provided. This study, in brief, poses and attempts to answer the question: In institutional care for the feebleminded in the Southern Region: Where does your State stand?

(1) How many professional people do you have working with the feebleminded in your State?

(2) How many of these mentally deficient people do your State institutions admit each year?

(3) How many feebleminded cases can your institutions take care of?

(4) How much money does your State spend each year in trying to help the feebleminded?

(5) How many of all your mental defectives are in institutions; how many are not in institutions?

The facts and figures on the following pages give answers, at least in part, to these questions.

II

## DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS IN INSTITUTIONS AND THOSE WHO GIVE THEM CARE

Although care of the feebleminded outside of institutions is highly recommended, particularly for those who are useful, employable or harmless, almost all patients on the books of the South's public institutions at the end of the year 1944 were in institutions. In three southern States---Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee---there were no patients on the books except those who were receiving institutional care. The other southern States housed the great majority of those whose names they carried on books in their public facilities for defectives and epileptics.

The average daily resident-patient population in public institutions for mental defectives and epileptics in the United States in 1944 was 109,820. The South had only 12,110 patients as an average. This means that the southern States had about 11 percent of the nation's average resident-patient population. While the average resident-patient population in the South and the rest of the United States should have been much larger in order to meet the need, the South, as it has about 27 percent of the estimated number of defectives and epileptics, should have had about 27 percent of the total resident-patient population to be on a par with the rest of the United States.

In actual numbers the State of Texas, with 3,568, had the largest average daily resident-patient population in the South, but when the fact that the estimated number of defectives and epileptics in Texas is almost two and one-half times that of Virginia is taken into account, the State of Virginia with an average daily resident-patient population of 1,907 tops all southern States in this connection. Considering the estimated number of defectives and epileptics in relation to resident-patient population Oklahoma, with 1,252 patients as a daily average, ranks second from the top and Texas

is a close third.

Georgia in 1944 was the lowest ranking State in the South in average daily resident-patient population in public institutions for mental defectives and epileptics. Although Mississippi, second from the bottom, had somewhat less patients in actual numbers, this State had a slightly higher percent of her feebleminded and epileptics in her daily patient population. On this percentage basis Florida ranked tenth among the twelve southern States for which these data were available.

What is important in the care of the feebleminded is not the total staff of workers, but the occupational classes into which the workers fall. The number of professional and expert workers on the staff would be more indicative of the type of care available to defectives and epileptics.

If superintendents of public institutions for defectives and epileptics are assumed to be physicians and make their services available to patients, the South, in general, is adequately staffed by superintendents and physicians. In a "Practical State Program for the Care of the Mentally Deficient," as adopted in 1940 by the American Association on Mental Deficiency, the deficient should have at least one doctor to every 500 cases.

In 1944 only two States in the South---Kentucky and Oklahoma---exceeded the "model" physician-patient ratio. The rest of the States had considerably less than 500 patients per superintendent or physician.

While, in general, it may be said that in 1944 the South had an adequate number of physicians or superintendents to care for her patients in institutions, this contributed very little to a fully adequate program. In the first place, there were so few of the South's mental defectives and epileptics in the institutions where treatment could be received, and, in the next place, the numbers of other professional or expert workers available to patients were so woefully small; in other words the other "expert worker"-patient ratio was many times larger than the physician-patient ratio.

The fact that there is no medical cure for the feebleminded may be construed to mean that the work of the psychologist, the psychometrist, the teacher, the therapist, the social or field worker is more important in an improved program for the feebleminded than the work of the physician. We shall later see, in some detail, how far the South lags behind in the provision of expert and professional services for her mentally deficient.

In the practical state program mentioned above the "ideal" psychologist-patient ratio is the same as that for physicians and patients. Of the 57 psychologists and psychometrists employed full-time in public institutions for mental defectives and epileptics in the United States in 1944, only five were located in the thirteen southern States. Texas had two of these (1 per 1784 cases). Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina had one each. The case load per psychologist for North Carolina and South Carolina exceeded 500 while in Georgia the number of cases per psychologist was less than 500. Eight States of the twelve (Arkansas not reporting) had no psychologists or psychometrists in public institutions for the mentally deficient.

According to estimates, the rest of the United States has a little less than four times the number of mental defectives and epileptics the South has. Using 1944 data, the rest of the United States, however, had almost ten times more psychologists and psychometrists in public institutions for mental defectives and epileptics, about ten times more principals, and teachers, more than five times the number of therapists and assistants, and fifty times more social or field workers for the care of defectives and epileptics.

Since more feebleminded persons are not in institutions and since follow-up work and proper guidance are so essential to a practical and successful program for the mentally deficient, social and field workers have an important role in and outside of institutions. Any forward looking program for the mentally deficient should include a large staff of these workers. It is here that the thirteen southern States are failing ~~miserably~~ to meet a great need.

Texas in 1944 was the lone State in the Southern Region with social or field workers. Only two of these workers were included in her full-time staff. Each of these workers had an average daily resident-patient population load of 1,784. The recommended standard per social worker in a community is 50 cases in rural areas and 75 cases in urban areas. While a social worker in an institution may adequately care for more than 75 cases, it is unthinkable that he could give adequate care to 1,784 cases.

In expert care for the feebleminded, the South has a long road to travel.

## III

## ADMISSION AND READMISSION RATES

All admissions, except transfers, of mental defectives to public institutions for permanent care of mental patients in the United States in 1944 numbered 8,892. Total first admissions were 8,262 while the readmissions accounted for only 630 cases.

The public institutions for the feebleminded in twelve southern States received a total of 1,152 cases in 1944, 1,086 of which were first admissions. These admissions represented about 13 percent of the admissions in the entire country. If the percent of admissions had been in keeping with the percent the estimated feebleminded population in the South is of the total for the United States, the southern States should have had at least twice their percent of admissions. The readmissions everywhere were small in number. Of the national total of 630 readmissions the Southern Region had only 18, or about three percent of this total.

In proportion to the estimated number of mental defectives in each State in the Southern Region, Virginia and South Carolina led the other States in all first admissions of mental defectives to all institutions in 1944. Mississippi ranked tenth, Kentucky, eleventh, and Florida, twelfth in first admissions.

These "all first admissions" were reported by type of control of institution; that is, public and private,* and by mental status---idiot, imbecile, moron and unclassified.

In Virginia, more morons than any other single class of mental status were admitted for the first time. Imbeciles came second in number. In South

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*Kentucky, Louisiana, and Virginia were the only States with first admission data for private institutions. The number of admissions in each case was so negligible that no special treatment of private institutions was considered necessary.

Carolina the first admission imbeciles slightly outnumbered the second largest class, the morons.

In four of the southern States---Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas---first admission imbeciles outnumbered any other single class. In Oklahoma the number of imbecile first admissions was the same as the number of morons.

The institutions for mental defectives in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia received more morons than any other one class of patients for the first time. Thus we see that in five States, there were committed to institutions for the first time more of the "high grade" feebleminded than the "middle grade" feebleminded.

There was no information for Arkansas on first admissions. In Florida and Tennessee first admissions were all "unclassified." Of the other ten States comprising the Southern Region (omitting the "unclassified") eight of them had a considerably larger number of first admissions of both imbeciles and morons than they had of idiots---the low grade defectives. Texas alone had more idiots committed than morons. No first admissions in Georgia were idiots; all were imbeciles or morons.

All of this means that the States in the South as far as admissions were concerned were generally providing more institutional care for the high grade feebleminded and less institutional care for the ~~more~~ low grade feebleminded.

In a general sampling of more than 400 mental defectives and in a survey of more than 400 lower grade cases (75 percent being imbecile or below) by the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives, some years ago, it was found that almost one-half of the lower grade cases were "troublesome" or a "menace" as compared with less than one-fourth of the general sample who were "troublesome" or a "menace." If these findings can be applied to the feebleminded in other States, the study of the South's 1944 first admissions

[Bearing excessively burdensome in their care]

of defectives showed that the southern States were institutionalizing more of those defectives who might be employable, useful or harmless, and less of the defectives who might be considered "dangerous" in a community.

IV

## CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS

Nowhere in the South is adequate institutional space provided for the feebleminded. The same applies to the States outside of the South, but the normal capacity of institutions for mental defectives and epileptics outside the South was about eight times as great as for this section, according to 1944 data.

In addition to the fact that the southern States are greatly surpassed by the other States in the nation in the provision of much needed institutional space, the Southern Region permits itself to be further outdistanced in institutional care for the feebleminded by its failure to use much of the space it has.

In 1944 the South had only three States---Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia---with these institutions with a normal capacity for over one thousand patients. Even here, Virginia expected, there was more institutional space than was being used for the feebleminded. In six other southern States (where normal capacity for each was less than one thousand) there was an excess of capacity over the population in these public institutions for the care of mental defectives and epileptics. (Note: Information for Mississippi was for 1943). Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia were the four states out of twelve with degrees of overcrowding of patients in these institutions. (Arkansas not reporting).

In ranking the States according to the use of their physical facilities for the feebleminded, the States with more capacity than population in their institutions were placed at the top. Those States with more patients than they had adequate space to accommodate were placed at the bottom.

This ranking however might have been reversed, in that it could be said that in those States where there was overcrowding a more serious attempt was being made to cope with the problem of feeblemindedness than in the States

with unused space in the places provided for these patients. This possible reversal in the rank of States seems all the more reasonable when the great war-time curtailment of building is considered.

Since there seems to be general objection to overcrowding in any type of institution, the States with more than enough space for the cases they had in institutions were left in positions above those States with too little space for their patient load.

V

## FUNDS FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED

No State in the South in 1944 had a per capita expenditure for maintenance in public institutions for mental defectives and epileptics equal to the national average of $365.20. Louisiana in this expenditure was the top ranking State in the Southern Region just forty-nine cents short of the national average. In second, third, and fourth places and also in the $300 class were Kentucky, South Carolina, and Florida. This per capita expenditure figure was not available for Arkansas and Tennessee. Alabama ranked ninth in these expenditures, Oklahoma, tenth, and Mississippi with $143.79 (in 1943) ranked last in the group of eleven States. Oklahoma, in tenth place, however, had an average daily resident-patient population almost four times that of Mississippi, in eleventh place. Georgia, in eighth place, with just 420 average daily resident-patients spent considerably less on a per capita basis for maintenance than Texas with 3,568 of these patients. Virginia's per capita expenditure ranked her just ahead of Georgia but her (Virginia) daily patient load averaged a number more than four times Georgia's load.

Maintenance in public institutions for mental defectives and epileptics in 1944 accounted for most of the total expenditures. Ten southern States spent $113,647 for additions, improvements, and other facilities or services. This was only about eight percent of what was spent for this purpose in all of the States in the country. Georgia spent the largest single amount ($57,674) in the Southern Region for additions, improvements, etc. Mississippi, the lowest ranking State in per capita expenditure, was next to Georgia in the amount spent in its expansion program. Kentucky spent a little more than $1,000 for improvements and related services, and all of the total funds in Alabama were used exclusively for maintenance.

VI

## FEEBLEMINDEDNESS AND DELINQUENCY

There is no common agreement on whether there is an established relationship between feeblemindedness and delinquency. A paragraph taken from an address by Dr. Fred Otis Butler* should point up the problem:

> In looking over the literature on this subject (The Defective Delinquent) I find that it is conceded by some authorities that delinquency is no greater among defectives than among normals. Quoting from Dr. William Healy and Augusta Bronner in their book, "New Light on Delinquency": "Concerning mentally defective delinquents, it should be well understood that any main division of delinquents in terms of normal intelligence vs. mental defect is an over-simplified procedure to be swept aside as of very little value. Given simple surroundings, a good training and an environment, which does not particularly incite to delinquency, on the average the mental defective is little or no more susceptible to becoming delinquent than are others." On the other hand Eleanor T. Glueck in an article in the Journal of Mental Hygiene states, "The expectancy of delinquency among those of lower intelligence is at least five times as great as for those of higher intelligence."

Some authorities would contend that to be given or guaranteed "simple surroundings, good training and an environment, which does not particularly incite to delinquency" would probably constitute an ideal situation which seldom exists in the typical atmosphere of the feebleminded. With a general lack of these favorable conditions in the homes of, and institutions for, the feebleminded, it might be assumed that these defectives are somewhat more susceptible to delinquency than are others. Of course this does not mean that with proper care, training and guidance of the feebleminded, their delinquencies might not be reduced quite possibly to a rate comparable with the delinquencies, or tendencies toward delinquency, of persons of normal intelligence.

Another problem which suggests the defective is somewhat more likely to tend toward delinquency is his relative inability to respond to treatment. Dr. Butler in the aforementioned address says on this point:

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*"Presidential Address American Association on Mental Deficiency," American Journal of Mental Deficiency, Vol. 47, July 1942--April 1943, pp. 7-13.

> With normal delinquents more headway, understanding and appreciation of his underlying failure can be brought to light and this delinquent is capable of reasoning and of using his judgment if so inclined. He is certainly more amenable to treatment. But with the defective delinquent he is lacking in these respects. He may know right from wrong but circumstances and consequences mean little to him.

It would seem that a practical approach to the possible relationship between delinquency and feeblemindedness would be to, while not to discount what could be, recognize what is.

Miss Katherine Ecob has this to say on the subject.*

> Mental defect does not necessarily lead to delinquency and there is little more reason to fear the feebleminded than to fear children. A certain proportion, possible 5%, are, however, definitely delinquent and have to be institutionalized for the protection of society. The same factors that lead to delinquency in normal persons lead to it in mental defectives. Additional pre-disposing factors associated with poor mentality are lack of judgment, suggestibility, poor emotional control, the idleness resulting from lack of regular employment.

Miss Ecob's "additional pre-disposing factors" seem to weaken her contention that: "The same factors that lead to delinquency in normal persons lead to it in mental defectives."

If only Miss Ecob's estimated five percent of all the feebleminded are definitely delinquent, the States in the South show a great need for additional institutional care of defectives.

In 1944 Virginia and Oklahoma were the only States in the South with slightly more than three percent of their mental defectives and epileptics in institutions. Texas and South Carolina had over two percent of their cases institutionalized. The other States, except Mississippi and Georgia, housed in institutions between one percent and one point seven percent of their defectives and epileptics. Mississippi and Georgia fell below the one percent mark.

In the matter of feeblemindedness and delinquency an interesting study has been made by Dr. L. S. Penrose. In his study a relationship was

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*The Retarded Child at Home, publication of New York State Committee on Mental Hygiene, New York, p. 24.

established between mental defect (feeblemindedness) and crime. From the study of statistics from European countries for the year 1934, Dr. Penrose observed that:*

> The prevalence of serious crimes, especially those which imply violence against person, appears to be much more marked in countries which provide relatively few beds for mental patients...
> Now the European statistics suggest strongly that attentions to the problems of mental health actually assists in preventing crime.

For the United States, Dr. Penrose compared the numbers of mentally deficient and epileptic first admissions to institutions with the numbers of prisoners received from State and Federal courts in the year 1935. He found that in the States where admission rates for defective and epileptic patients were high, the rate for prisoners received from courts were relatively low. In the States where admission rates to prisons were relatively high the admission rates to institutions for mental defectives and epileptics were low.

States like New York and Massachusetts seem to have less crime to deal with than most others and they have high mental deficiency admission rates. Three States in 1935 gave no returns for mental deficiency admissions and the pooled prison reception rate in these States is highest of all.**

Dr. Penrose arranged the States in the order of the magnitude of their defective and epileptic admission rates.

No southern State was in the two leading groups of States having the highest admission rates of defectives and epileptics and the lowest rates for prisoners received. Virginia was the only southern State in group three. Three southern States were in group four. They were Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the bottom group of States (reporting) with lowest admission rates of defectives and epileptics and with more than twice the prison reception rates of the leading States, there were eight southern States:

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*"A Note on the Statistical Relationship Between Mental Deficiency and Crime in the United States," American Journal of Mental Deficiency, Vol. 47, July 1942--April 1943, pp. 462-66.

**Penrose, op. cit.

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

The findings of Dr. Penrose may not give an altogether accurate picture of the relationship between mental defect and crime. The low rate of first admissions of mental defectives and epileptics could be due, in part, to poor methods of identification, or the lack of adequate institutional facilities to accommodate them in some States. In the number of prisoners received from courts, different modes of administration, punishment, and the prison facilities in each State could, in some measure, affect the prison reception rate. Despite these or other possible limitations, the final words in the article by Dr. Penrose present a real challenge to the South. He says that, "attention to mental hygiene and ascertainment of mental deficiency are important factors to the prevention of crime in the community."

SPACE FOR

CHART II

CHART II

A popular estimate of the number of the feebleminded is two (2) percent of the total population. In this count the actual number of the feebleminded that this two percent represents for each State was determined. Seven (7) percent of this actual number would be "menace" cases according to one study of a sampling of 412 cases of feeblemindedness by the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Estimates have been made of the number of "menace" or "dangerous" cases in each State. Since less than five percent of all the feebleminded in each State were found in institutions, it was assumed that the more serious cases comprised this percent of less than five, that is, those in institutions were the "menace" of "dangerous" cases. The figures in Chart II represent the percentages of the total "dangerous" cases not in institutions in each State.

## VII

## WHAT PRICE INADEQUATE CARE FOR OUR FEEBLEMINDED?

We have now seen that the South's feebleminded are truly its "forgotten men." One might venture to say that if these forgotten persons were, or could be, men, in a strict sense, that the indictment against this section would be less severe. Actually, they are children -- children because their (intellectual) growth is arrested in early years. (They are persons "whose mental ability when adult will not be above that of an average child of twelve...").

According to the South's economic ability to provide educational services in institutions for her normal "children," she does what might be considered a rather satisfactory job, but in institutional provisions for her "subnormal" "children," she compares much more unfavorably with the rest of the United States. Is the State less responsible for one class of children than it is for the other class? If serious attempts to provide care, training, and guidance frequently fail to make useful and law-abiding citizens out of normal children, the general lack of proper care, training, and guidance for the feebleminded, as the case is, would tend to make these retarded persons considerably less useful and less capable of conforming to accepted standards of conduct.

Much has been said in this brief study about the inadequacy of institutional care for the feebleminded in the southern States; nothing has been said about the care of mental defectives outside of public institutions. The fact is nothing could be said. Available sources reveal no comprehensive out-patient care program for the feebleminded in any southern State. Now it appears that we have <u>poor</u> care for the "feebleminded" <u>in</u> institutions; almost <u>no</u> care for those <u>not</u> in institutions.

This situation becomes more alarming when we recognize the fact that in 1944 more than 95 percent of all mental defectives in each southern State

were not in institutions. The few and scattered efforts of schools and other agencies in the community reached only a minute fraction of this percent of 95 or larger.

We have previously stated that the great majority of the feebleminded do not require institutionalization. So, the vital point here is not that the majority of these cases should be placed in institutions, but that the several southern States through schools, foster-home care, and other community services, should offer many of these retarded persons training and guidance so that they may be less burdensome, and in some cases, less dangerous, to society.

While the great majority of the feebleminded who are not in institutions may not constitute a severe burden and problem to society at large, the minority of feebleminded who are not in institutions, and should be, may conduce to grave social problems.

There probably exists no common agreement on what proportion of mental defectives should be placed in, or confined to, institutions. One fact seems certain, however, that a much larger number of these persons should be in institutions than there are at present.

In considering the probable proportion of the feebleminded who should be in institutions, we are limited here by the findings of the New York Commission for Mental Defectives.* Other samplings and surveys such as those done by this Commission may show different results. While the findings of the New York Commission may not reflect a generally accurate picture of the status of mental defectives in other States, they are least suggestive of the proportion of mental defectives who require institutional care in other States.

Of a sampling of 412 cases of mental defectives referred to New York

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*From Proceedings of the 48th Annual Session of the American Association for the Study of the Feebleminded, 1924.

State clinics the following breakdown was reported:

| | |
|---|---|
| Employable . . . . . | 18% |
| Useful at home . . . . . | 42% |
| Harmless . . . . . | 17% |
| Troublesome. . . . . | 16% |
| Menace . . . . . | 7% |

The "troublesome" class was comprised of unstable cases, many having delinquent tendencies, also those requiring an excessive amount of physical care. "Menace" cases were those showing definite anti-social behavior, and also those with poor supervision, unable to protect themselves from unscrupulous persons. These two classes constituted 23 percent of the total sample.

In applying the findings of the New York Commission to the individual southern States the following things were done: (1) The civilian population estimate (Bureau of Census) for 1945 for each State was taken. (2) Two percent of the civilian population of each State was determined to be the feebleminded population of mental defectives in the population. (3) It was assumed that since institutional space provided by the southern States for the feebleminded is so limited, methods of identifying (finding) feebleminded people so unsystematic, that the small number of defectives <u>in</u> institutions in each State would fall into the categories of "troublesome" or "menace;" in other words, the mental defectives in institutions, it was assumed, are a portion of those who are probably conspicuous in delinquent tendencies, anti-social behavior, etc. (4) Twenty three percent of all the (estimated) feebleminded in each State were taken to be the estimated number of feebleminded who were "troublesome" or "menace" cases; seven percent, taken to be the "menace" cases only. (5) By subtracting the number of feebleminded cases in institutions (end of 1944) in each State from the estimated total number of "troublesome" and "menace" cases, the presumed number and percent of feebleminded cases <u>not</u> in institutions was obtained. The same was done for "menace" cases only.

If the foregoing estimates and assumptions are reasonable, proceeding on these bases, we are now in position to venture to count the cost of the woefully inadequate institutional care for the feebleminded in the southern States.

The numbers of mental defectives, in each State's population in the South, based on the two percent estimate, ranged from about 35,000 to almost approximately 127,000. The 1944 estimates of these feebleminded persons in each State who were "troublesome" or a "menace" were between 7,800 and 30,000.

Four States in the South -- Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and South Carolina had between 85 and 90 percent of their "troublesome" and "menace" cases "on the loose" (not in institutions for the feebleminded). The rest of the southern States had between 92 and 97 percent of all of these cases outside of any institutions.

According to (our) estimates, there were in 1944 about 50,000 "menace" cases alone in the thirteen southern States. In Virginia and Oklahoma, leading the rest of States in percent of these cases in institutions, a little more than one-half of the "menace" mental defectives were "on the loose." Those not in institutions in Texas and South Carolina were a little more than 60 percent of the total "menace" defectives. The percentage range for the other States was between 75 and 90, with Georgia and Mississippi having nearest to 90 percent of their feebleminded of the "menace" class not in institutions. Georgia and Mississippi, then, had almost two times as many of their "menace" defectives outside of institutions as the State of Virginia.

What are the possible implications of all of this?

If it is assumed that only all "menace" cases, not the larger class of the so-called "troublesome" cases, should be institutionalized, the South is gambling with its security and general welfare.

The numbers of mental defectives at large having delinquent tendencies, and showing definite anti-social behavior, are sufficiently numerous to cause

confusion and unrest, tension and conflict, trouble and violence.

The South has for a long time taken solace in saying that the acts of violence in this section, interracial or otherwise, which prove embarrassing to the "better class," are perpetrated by a small and vicious minority. Granted! Is then this small and vicious minority constituted in part by the thousands of "troublesome" or "menace" defectives here who need institutional care and do not get it, and by the tens of thousands of other defectives who suffer because of the lack of supervision, training and care in the community at large?

Having mental defectives "on the loose" in the southern States raises many questions.

Careful and critical investigation may reveal that the feebleminded in the South's population who need institutional or other care and do not receive it are the source and cause of many of our problems and delinquencies.

The murderer or the victim of murder may be a feebleminded case. The lynch mob and the leader may have a scattering of mental defectives in their ranks. The woman, whose womanhood the southern white man feels bound to protect and preserve, may occasionally be mentally deficient, and oftener still, the victim of mob violence may be a low grade defective. Rumors which may set the stage for serious trouble and conflict may frequently stem from the lips and the passions of those persons at large in society whose poor mentality makes their judgment, at best, faulty. Minor disturbances in public places and on public conveyances may ofttimes be fomented by the suggestible and emotionally unbalanced feebleminded person who cannot evaluate the consequences of his behavior.

It would seem that what the South saves in its failure to provide adequate institutional and out-patient care for its feebleminded in appropriate institutions, it spends in other institutions and for other services probably for the same persons denied proper care where it should be given.

how prove this? [Penrose]



The South spends ~~for~~ later what might and should be spent "sooner." "Sooner" spending here equals adequate care, training and guidance for the feebleminded. Later spending carries with it the extra expense of maintaining courts, jails, prisons and the like for those mental defectives who go astray because of the lack of proper care. This lack of proper care for the feebleminded also entails the extra cost to the South of additional insecurity, fears, and suspicions.

Improved institutional and out-patient care is to be sure, one means whereby some of the fears and suspicions in the South may be allayed, and some of the delinquencies among the feebleminded reduced.

The words taken from the last page of the leaflet, About the Feebleminded, published by the National Mental Health Foundation, offer a concluding challenge:

> Perhaps we shall always have the feebleminded with us. But they need not be a "problem." If we but understand them, they will arouse our sympathy, but not make us feel they are a disgrace. They will move us to seek intelligent care for them in the home...practical training in the public school...a fairer chance for them to make good in the community...more adequate provision for good institutional care. A wise society will make room for all, including "the least of these."

Where does <u>your</u> State stand in institutional care for the feebleminded? Elsewhere in this pamphlet the exact rank of your State may be found. Considerable differences exist between the States, but according to "standards," they all rank too low.

STRATHMORE PARCHMENT
100% RAG U.S.A.

# TABLES

TABLE 1
~~Care for the Feebleminded~~ in the Southern Region

COMPOSITE RANK OF ~~THIRTEEN~~ TWELVE SOUTHERN STATES BY: PROFESSIONAL STAFF, FACILITIES, PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE, AND PERCENT

| I Composite Rank by Professional Staff[2] | | | II Percent First Admissions are of Total Mental Defective Population | | | III Normal Capacity of Institutions % Capacity is of Est. Total Feeble-minded in the State | | | IV Percent of Ov and Use o | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Per | Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | | Rank | State |
| 1 | Ga. | 140[3] | 1 | S. C. | .45 | 1 | Okla. | 3.42 | 1 | N. C |
| 2 | Tex. | 223 | 2 | Va. | .31 | 2 | Va. | 3.25 | 2 | Tex. |
| 3 | N. C. | 253[3] | 3 | Tex. | .25 | 3 | Tex. | 3.06 | 3 | S. C |
| 4 | Fla. | 255[3] | 4 | Okla. | .24 | 4 | S. C. | 2.76 | 4 | Fla. (1943 |
| 5 | La. | 289[4] | 5 | La. | .14 | 5 | Ala. | 1.55 | 5 | Miss |
| 6 | S. C. | 305[4] | 6 | Ga. | .11 | 6 | Fla. | 1.33 | 6 | Okla |
| 7 | Miss. | 349[4] | 7 | Miss. | .10 | 7 | La. | 1.24 | 7 | Ga. |
| 8 | Va. | 381[4] | 8 | N. C. | .081 | 8 | N. C. | 1.23 | 8 | Ala. |
| 9 | Ala. | 425[4] | 9 | Tenn. | .076 | 9 | Ky. | 1.14 | 9 | Va. |
| 10 | Okla. | 626[4] | 10 | Ala. | .075 | 10 | Tenn. (1943) | 1.07 | 10 | Tenn |
| 11 | Ky. | 713[4] | 11 | Ky. | .04 | 11 | Miss. | .94 | 11 | Ky. |
| | ~~Ark.~~[5] | | 12 | Fla. | .03 | 12 | Ga. | .70 | 12 | La. |
| | Tenn.[5] | | | ~~Ark.~~[5] | | | ~~Ark.~~[5] | | | ~~Ark~~ |

[1]All computations based on Patients in Mental Institutions: 1944, Bureau of the Census publication.

[2]Some States rank high in composite rank of professional staff because they rank low in population in institutions. The highest ranking State (Georgia with 1 professional worker per 140 cases), is the one with the smallest number of patients per professional worker. This ranking is not entirely satisfactory because 1 doctor or 1 psychologist for as many as 500 cases is considered adequate. Other States with larger patient loads (than Georgia, ~~etc.~~), and nearer to the 1 per 500 cases class, might actually be considered to be providing more professional care for their feebleminded. Composite professional staff includes superintendents and physicians psychologists and psychometrists, social and field workers. (Many of these States had neither psychologists nor social workers.)

[3]No social workers.

[4]No social workers, no psychologists.

[5]No data available.

FIRST ADMISSIONS, CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS, OVERCROWDING AND USE OF OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS: 1944[1]

| Overcrowding of Facilities[6] | | V Per Capita Expenditure | | | VI Percent of Mental Defectives in Institutions | | | VII Composite Rank[7] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent | Rank | State | Expend. | Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Rating |
| -8.0 | 1 | La. | $364.71 | 1 | Va. | 3.3 | 1 | Tex. | 9.50 |
| -7.9 | 2 | Ky. | 331.85 | 2 | Okla. | 3.2 | 2 | S. C. | 9.16 |
| -7.7 | 3 | S. C. | 310.28 | 3 | Tex. | 2.8 | 3 | Va. | 7.83 |
| -7.5 | 4 | Fla. | 306.65 | 4 | S. C. | 2.6 | 4 | Okla. | 7.16 |
| -6.9 | 5 | N. C. | 286.15 | 5 | La. | 1.7 | 5 | N. C. | 7.00 |
| -5.4 | 6 | Tex. | 270.50 | 6 | Ala. | 1.5 | 6 | La. | 6.83 |
| -0.9 | 7 | Va. | 250.84 | 7 | Ky. | 1.4 | 7 | Fla. | 6.00 |
| -0.1 | 8 | Ga. | 237.45 | 8 | Tenn. | 1.2 | 8 | Ga. | 5.00 |
| 4.4 | 9 | Ala. | 223.45 | 9 | N. C. | 1.2 | 9 | Ala. | 4.83 |
| 23.8 | 10 | Okla. (1943) | 154.82 | 10 | Fla. | 1.1 | 10 | Ky. | 4.16 |
| 25.2 | 11 | Miss. | 134.79 | 11 | Miss. | .9 | 11 | Miss. | 4.00 |
| 41.2 | | ~~Ark.~~[5] | ~~144~~ | 12 | Ga. | .7 | 12 | Tenn. | 3.75 |
| | | Tenn.[5] | -- | | ~~Ark.~~[5] | ~~44~~ | | ~~Ark.~~[5] | ~~44~~ |

[6] Sign of minus (-) means excess of capacity over population. No sign means the reverse (overcrowding). Lower ranking States, however, ~~appear~~ might seem to be making a more serious attempt to cope with their problem than the higher ranking States with unused spaced in their institutions.

[7] In getting the composite "rating," the rank order for each of the ~~six (6)~~ 12; rank 2 became 11. classifications of services for the feebleminded was reversed; that is, rank 1 became ~~11~~, and so on. Then the sum of the ranks for each State for all six classifications was determined and divided by six ~~(6)~~, ~~(the number of classifications)~~. For example, Texas with the order reversed ranked 10, 10, 10, 11, 6, and 10, totalling 57. This number divided by 6 gives 9.50 the composite "rating." High "rating" here equals high rank. No data being available in two classifications for Tennessee, the total was divided by four ~~(4)~~.

TABLE 2

MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS, NOT IN

| | STATE | POPULATION[2] (Estimated Civilian Population for 1945) | MENTAL DEFECTIVES (Two percent of total population according to authoritative estimates) Total 2,513,848 | | Estimated Percent of Total Mental Defectives In Institutions End of 1944 (~~Presumed~~)[1] | Estimated Percent of Total Mental Defectives Not in Institutions End 1944 (~~Presumed~~)[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | U. S. TOTAL: | ~~127,409,297~~ 125,692,383 | ~~2,548,186~~ | PERCENT | 4.5 | 95.5 |
| 1 | Virginia | 2,810,278 | 56,206 | 100 | 3.3 | 96.7 |
| 2 | Oklahoma | 1,941,499 | 38,830 | 100 | 3.2 | 96.8 |
| 3 | Texas | 6,338,309 | 126,766 | 100 | 2.8 | 97.2 |
| 4 | South Carolina | 1,797,583 | 35,951 | 100 | 2.6 | 97.4 |
| 5 | Louisiana | 2,343,406 | 46,868 | 100 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| 6 | Alabama | 2,728,120 | 54,562 | 100 | 1.5 | 98.5 |
| 7 | Kentucky | 2,520,537 | 50,411 | 100 | 1.4 | 98.6 |
| 8 | Tennessee | 2,832,480 | 56,650 | 100 | 1.2 | 98.8 |
| 9 | North Carolina | 3,333,999 | 66,680 | 100 | 1.2 | 98.8 |
| 10 | Florida | 2,059,505 | 41,190 | 100 | 1.1 | 98.9 |
| 11 | Mississippi | 1,990,073 | 39,801 | 100 | .9 | 99.1 |
| 12 | Georgia | 3,002,896 | 60,058 | 100 | .7 | 99.3 |
| 13 | ~~Arkansas~~ | ~~1,716,914~~ | ~~34,338~~ | ~~100~~ | -- | -- |
| | Total, South | 33,698,685 ~~35,415,599~~ | 673,973 ~~708,311~~ | 100 | 1.9 | 98.1 |
| | Rest of U. S. | 91,993,698 | 1,839,875 | 100 | 5.4 | 94.6 |

[1]All computations based on Patients in Mental Institutions: 1944, Bureau of the Census publication.

[2]Based on the findings of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives. See Foreword p. (Of a sampling of 412 cases referred to state clinics, 16 percent fell into the "troublesome" class and seven percent were a "menace" (total 23 percent). The "troublesome" class was comprised of unstable cases, many having delinquent tendencies also those requiring an excessive amount of physical care. "Menace" cases showed definite anti-social behavior. In this class there were also those with poor supervision, unable to protect themselves from unscrupulous persons. Note: The total number (as computed) of these cases is 23 percent of all mental defectives in each state. The assumption here is that the "troublesome" and "menace" cases are in institutions.)

[3]The assumption here is that the "menace" cases (not all menace cases) in the general population are in institutions.

Should have been 178,373

INSTITUTIONS, FOR ~~THIRTEEN~~ TWELVE SOUTHERN STATES: 1944[1]

| ~~Estimated~~ No. of Mental Defectives In Institutions End of 1944 | Estimated No. of Mental Defectives Not In Institutions End of 1944 ~~(Presumed)~~ | Estimated Mental Defectives Who Are "Troublesome" or a "~~Menace~~ Dangerous"[3] | | Estimated Mental Defectives Who Are Dangerous or a "Menace"[5] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2,401,112 | Number 578,185 | Percent of Cases Not in Institutions | Number 175,969 | Percent of Cases Not In Institutions | |
| 112,736 | ~~2,435,450~~ | ~~586,083~~ | 80.5 | ~~173,373~~ | 35.9 | U. S. TOTAL |
| 1,860 | 54,346 | 12,927 | 85.6 | 3,934 | 52.7 | Virginia |
| 1,237 | 37,593 | 8,931 | 86.2 | 2,718 | ~~54.9~~ 54.5 | Oklahoma |
| 3,529 | 123,237 | 29,156 | 87.9 | 8,874 | 60.2 | Texas |
| 942 | 35,009 | 8,269 | 88.6 | 2,617 | 62.6 | South Carolina |
| 796 | 46,072 | 10,780 | 92.7 | 3,281 | 75.7 | Louisiana |
| 834 | 53,728 | 12,549 | 93.4 | 3,819 | 78.1 | Alabama |
| 708 | 49,703 | 11,595 | 93.9 | 3,529 | 79.9 | Kentucky |
| 703 | 55,947 | 13,029 | 94.6 | 3,966 | 82.3 | Tennessee |
| 768 | 65,912 | 15,336 | 95.0 | 4,667 | 83.5 | North Carolina |
| 457 | 40,733 | 9,474 | 95.2 | 2,883 | 84.2 | Florida |
| (1943) 361 | 39,440 | 9,154 | 96.1 | 2,786 | 87.0 | Mississippi |
| 431 | 59,627 | 13,813 | 96.9 | 4,204 | 89.7 | Georgia |
| -- | -- | ~~7,898~~ | -- | ~~2,404~~ | -- | ~~Arkansas~~ |
| 12,626 | 661,347 | 155,013 ~~162,911~~ | 91.9 | 47,178 ~~48,582~~ | 73.2 | South |
| 100,110 | ~~1,774,103~~ (1,739,765) | 423,172 | 76.3 | 128,791 | 22.3 | Rest of U. S. |

1. ~~Arkansas is not included in any of these figures.~~ Since statistics were not available for Arkansas, it is not included in this table. ~~include figures for that State~~; Nor are figures for that State included under "U.S. Total," "Total South," or "Rest of U.S."

Table 7.

EXPENDITURE, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES: 1944

| STATE | Total Expenditures | Expenditure For Mmaintenance | Additions Improvements Other Expend. | Average Daily Resident-Patient Pop | Per Capita Expenditure-Maintenance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | $ 189,711 | $ 189,711 | —— | 849 | 9 $223.45 |
| ARKANSAS | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| FLORIDA | 160,087 | 8 156,087 | $4,000 | 509 | 4 306.65 |
| GEORGIA | 157,403 | 9 99,729 | 57,674 | 420 | 8 237.45 |
| Kentucky | 237,707 | 5 236,611 | 1,096 | 713 | 2 331.85 |
| LOUISIANA | 334,425 | 3 316,204 | 18,221 | 867 | 1 364.71 |
| MISSISSIPPI '43 | 66,081 | 10 47,042 | 19,039 | 349 | 11 134.79 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 217,476 | 6 217,476 | —— | 760 | 5 286.15 |
| OKLAHOMA | 196,776 | 7 193,838 | 2,938 | 1,252 | 10 154.82 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 286,359 | 4 284,214 | 2,145 | 916 | 3 310.28 |
| TENNESSEE | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| TEXAS | 482,189 | 2 475,534 | 6,655 | 3,568 | 6 270.50 |
| VIRGINIA | 480,223 | 1 478,344 | 1,879 | 1,907 | 7 250.84 |
| UNITED STATES | $41,239,770 | $39,777,794 | $1,461,976 | 108,920 | $365.20 |
| ~~6.8~~ So. Reg. Total | 2,808,447 | 2,794,800 | 113,647 | 12,110 | 230.78 |
| ~~93.2~~ Rest of U. S. | 38,431,323 | 36,982,994 | 1,348,329 | 97,710 | |
| Percent of Total: So. Region | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.6 | | |
| Percent of Total: Rest of U.S. | 93.2 | 93.0 | 92.4 | | |

TABLE 2

MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, FOR TWELVE SOUTHERN STATES: 1944[1]

| STATE | POPULATION[2] (Estimated Civilian Population for 1945) | ESTIMATED MENTAL DEFECTIVES (Two per cent of total population) Total | Per Cent | Estimated Per Cent of Total Mental Defectives in Institutions (1944) | Estimated Per Cent of Total Defectives Not in Institutions | No. of Mental Defectives in Institutions (1944) | Estimated No. of Mental Defectives Not in Institutions (1944) | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. TOTAL | 125,692,383 | 2,513,848 | 100 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 112,736 | 2,401,112 | U. S. TOTAL |
| Virginia | 2,810,278 | 56,206 | 100 | 3.3 | 96.7 | 1,860 | 54,346 | Virginia |
| Oklahoma | 1,941,499 | 38,830 | 100 | 3.2 | 96.8 | 1,237 | 37,593 | Oklahoma |
| Texas | 6,338,309 | 126,766 | 100 | 2.8 | 97.2 | 3,529 | 123,237 | Texas |
| South Carolina | 1,797,583 | 35,951 | 100 | 2.6 | 97.4 | 942 | 35,009 | South Carolina |
| Louisiana | 2,343,406 | 46,868 | 100 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 796 | 46,072 | Louisiana |
| Alabama | 2,728,120 | 54,562 | 100 | 1.5 | 98.5 | 834 | 53,728 | Alabama |
| Kentucky | 2,520,537 | 50,411 | 100 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 708 | 49,703 | Kentucky |
| Tennessee | 2,832,480 | 56,650 | 100 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 703 | 55,947 | Tennessee |
| North Carolina | 3,333,999 | 66,680 | 100 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 768 | 65,912 | North Carolina |
| Florida | 2,059,505 | 41,190 | 100 | 1.1 | 98.9 | 457 | 40,733 | Florida |
| Mississippi | 1,990,073 | 39,801 | 100 | .9 | 99.1 | 361 | 39,440 | Mississippi |
| Georgia | 3,002,896 | 60,058 | 100 | .7 | 99.3 | 431 | 59,627 | Georgia |
| Total South | 33,698,685 | 673,973 | 100 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 12,626 | 661,347 | Total South |
| Rest of U.S. | 91,993,698 | 1,839,875 | 100 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 100,110 | 1,739,765 | Rest of U. S. |

[1]All computations based on Patients in Mental Institutions: 1944, Bureau of the Census publication, except for Mississippi figures which are for 1943.

[2]Since statistics were not available for Arkansas, that State is not included in this table. Nor are figures for ~~that State~~ (Arkansas) included under "U.S. Total," "Total "South," or "Rest of U.S."

~~[3]Based on the findings of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives (see "Foreword," p. ii). Since it was impossible to determine how many of the defectives in institutions were drawn from the "troublesome" (i.e., excessively burdensome) and dangerous cases, the entire number of institutional cases was subtracted to determine the percentage of those cases not in institutions.~~

Table 1

## ~~COMPOSITE~~ AVERAGE RANK OF TWELVE SOUTHERN STATES BY: PROFESSIONAL STAFF, FIRST ADMISSIONS, CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS, PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE, AND PER CENT OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS: 1944[1]

| ~~Composite~~ Rank By Professional Staff[2] | | | Per Cent of Total Feebleminded Represented By First Admissions | | | Per Cent of Total Feebleminded Represented by Capacity of Institutions | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Per | Rank | State | Per Cent | Rank | State | Per Cent |
| 1 | Ga. | 140 | 1 | S.C. | .45 | 1 | Okla. | 3.42 |
| 2 | Tex. | 223 | 2 | Va. | .31 | 2 | Va. | 3.25 |
| 3 | N.C. | 253 | 3 | Tex. | .25 | 3 | Tex. | 3.06 |
| 4 | Fla. | 255 | 4 | Okla. | .24 | 4 | S.C. | 2.76 |
| 5 | La. | 289 | 5 | La. | .14 | 5 | Ala. | 1.55 |
| 6 | S.C. | 305 | 6 | Ga. | .11 | 6 | Fla. | 1.33 |
| 7 | Miss. | 349 | 7 | Miss. | .10 | 7 | La. | 1.24 |
| 8 | Va. | 381 | 8 | N.C. | .081 | 8 | N.C. | 1.23 |
| 9 | Ala. | 425 | 9 | Tenn. | .076 | 9 | Ky. | 1.14 |
| 10 | Okla. | 626 | 10 | Ala. | .075 | 10 | Tenn. | 1.07 |
| 11 | Ky. | 713 | 11 | Ky. | .04 | 11 | Miss. | .94 |
| | Tenn.[4] | | 12 | Fla. | .03 | 12 | Ga. | .70 |

| Per Capita Expenditure | | | Per Cent of Mental Defectives in Institutions | | | ~~Composite~~ Average Rank[5] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Expend. | Rank | State | Per Cent | Rank | State | Rating[5] |
| 1 | La. | $364.71 | 1 | Va. | 3.3 | 1 | Tex. | 9.20 |
| 2 | Ky. | 331.85 | 2 | Okla. | 3.2 | 2 | S.C. | 9.00 |
| 3 | S.C. | 310.28 | 3 | Tex. | 2.8 | 3 | Va. | 8.60 |
| 4 | Fla. | 306.65 | 4 | S.C. | 2.6 | 4 | La. | 8.00 |
| 5 | N.C. | 286.15 | 5 | La. | 1.7 | 5 | Okla. | 7.20 |
| 6 | Tex. | 270.50 | 6 | Ala. | 1.5 | 6 | N.C. | 6.20 |
| 7 | Va. | 250.84 | 7 | Ky. | 1.4 | 7 | Fla. | 5.40 |
| 8 | Ga. | 237.45 | 8 | Tenn. | 1.2 | 8 | Ga. | 4.80 |
| 9 | Ala. | 223.45 | 8 | N.C. | 1.2 | 8 | Ala. | 4.80 |
| 10 | Okla. | 154.82 | 10 | Fla. | 1.1 | 10 | Ky. | 4.60 |
| 11 | Miss. | 134.79 | 10 | Miss. | .9 | 10 | Tenn. | 4.00 |
| | Tenn.[5] | | 12 | Ga. | .7 | 12 | Miss. | 3.20 |

[1] All computations based on Patients in Mental Institutions: 1944, Bureau of the Census publication, except for Mississippi figures which are for 1943.

~~[2] Some States rank high in composite rank of professional staff because they rank low in population in institutions. The highest ranking State (Georgia, with one professional worker per 140 cases) is the one with the smallest number of patients per professional worker. This ranking is not altogether satisfactory, because 1 physician or 1 psychologist for as many as 500 cases is considered adequate. Other States with larger patient loads, and nearer to the 1 per 500 class, might be considered as providing more professional care for their feebleminded. Composite staff includes superintendents and physicians, psychologists and psychometrists, social and field workers.~~

[2] No social workers.

[3] No social workers and no psychologists.

[4] No data available.

[5] In computing the ~~composite~~ average rating, the rank order for each of the 5 classifications was reversed; that is, rank 1 became 12, rank 2 became 11, and so on. Then the sum of the ranks for each State was determined and divided by 5. For example, Texas with the order reversed ranked 10, 10, 10, 6, and 10, totalling 46. This number divided by 5 gives 9.20, the ~~composite~~ average rating. High rating here equals high rank. No data being available in two classifications for Tennessee, the total was divided by 3.

# Social Legislation Information Service, Inc.

(FORMERLY THE CHILD WELFARE INFORMATION SERVICE, INC.)

This Bulletin reports impartially on federal social legislation and the activities of federal agencies affecting family life, children, and community services in the areas of health, education, welfare, housing, employment and recreation. The Service takes no position for or against legislation.

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Washington, August 4, 1947 - 80th Congress - Issue No. 36

The first session of the 80th Congress adjourned on July 26 subject to recall this fall in case of a national emergency. Otherwise, Congress will convene again on January 6, 1948. It should be noted that all bills retain their present status until Congress meets again.

Several congressional committees, however, are planning to conduct investigations and hearings this fall on various legislative problems and proposals in order to have their recommendations ready for early action by Congress.

During the final week of this session, Congress acted upon a very large volume of bills. These actions will be reported in this and subsequent issues of the Bulletin.

IN THIS ISSUE:

National Mental Health Program Launched
Recent Developments in Cancer Control Programs
Study of Social Security Programs Authorized
Social Security Act Amendments of 1947 Approved
Lanham Act School Aid Extended
$35,500,000 Appropriated for Veterans' Re-use Housing Program
Fall Hearings Planned on Minimum Wage Rates and Related Questions
Disposal Plans Approved for Farm Labor Camps for Migratory Workers
Immigration Requirements Waived for Certain Alien Spouses and Children of Servicemen
Miscellaneous Bills

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**IMPORTANT:** File each issue for future reference since the Bulletin will frequently refer back to information reported in previous issues. Buy a ring binder at any stationer and insert each issue.

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## NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Launching of the national mental health program, authorized by Congress in 1946 and implemented on July 8, 1947 by an appropriation of $7,500,000 was announced by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service. The program calls for activity in three major fields:

1. Increased research into problems of mental health.
2. Increased training of urgently needed personnel.
3. Increased support and stimulation of state efforts to develop adequate mental health programs, particularly in the field of prevention and early treatment.

Research Grants: 1. Approximately $400,000 will be spent during the fiscal year 1948 for research. Grants-in-aid are provided to universities, hospitals, laboratories and other public and private institutions and to qualified individuals. With these grants, 25 research projects will be conducted in such fields as biochemistry, neurophysiology, delinquency, child psychology, alcoholism, psychosomatic medicine, psychotherapy, shock therapy. The fund also provides research fellowships in fields related to mental health, of which 14 have been awarded.

Training of Personnel: 2. Over $1,000,000 will be spent for grants to public and other nonprofit institutions for the development and improvement of facilities for training mental health personnel. Grants include 17 in the field of psychiatry; 16 in clinical psychology; 9 in psychiatric social work and 9 in psychiatric nursing. This fund will also provide for training stipends for 70 graduate students in psychiatry; 41 in clinical psychology; 40 in social work; and 58 in psychiatric nursing. The establishment of in-service training programs and training institutes for general practitioners is also planned in several states. 3. Personnel will be loaned to the states on request to aid with their local programs.

Community Mental Health Services: A sum of $3,000,000 is appropriated for grants-in-aid to states for local mental health programs. The goal of the Public Health Service in the grants to states program is the 4. establishment by the states of one out-patient mental health clinic for each 100,000 of the population and provision of services to sparsely settled and rural areas through traveling clinics. (Previous reference: Issue No. 32, page 167.)

Construction of National Institute of Mental Health: In addition to appropriations to the Public Health Service for mental health, Congress has appropiated $850,000 for the purchase of a site and the drawing up of plans and specifications for a National Institute of Mental Health. This Institute which will be located in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, will carry on coordinated studies in fields which bear upon the problems of mental health and will include a hospital for clinical observation.

## CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMS

The U. S. Public Health Service has issued new regulations governing the making of grants for activities and services planned for the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer. The program of the Public Health Service in the field of cancer involves the training of research workers; the training of physicians in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer; grants for research; assistance to state health agencies in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer; and finally an extensive research program at its National Cancer Institute. Congress

approved a considerable expansion of these programs with the appropriation of $14,000,000 for these purposes. Of this amount, approximately $10,000,000 will be used for cancer research purposes. (Previous reference: Issue No. 32, page 168.)

State Plans: Each state making application for grants for a cancer control program must first submit plans through its state health authority (the official state agency administering the state health program). A state plan must include a description of existing activities and services for the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer, as well as the proposals for extending and improving them. The regulations prohibit the use of federal funds to conserve state and local funds otherwise available for such prupose. The state plan must also provide for cancer services which are in substantial accordance with nationally accepted standards. Use of federal funds for training personnel for state and local health work in this field must be in accordance with "Minimum Standards for Sponsored Training of the Public Health Service."

Eligibility for Grants: The following are eligible to apply for funds for projects relating to cancer control:

> State health agencies, universities, hospitals, laboratories, institutions, or professional nonprofit organizations, public or private.

The applicant must submit plans for such projects through the state health authority. A project plan must describe:

1. The current organization and functions of the applicant, personnel available for cancer activities, objectives of the project and techniques for operation.

2. The amount of funds available to the applicant for the project, the amount of federal funds required, the personnel needed, the cost of permanent equipment, consumable supplies and travel, and the period during which the project will be operated.

When a project plan is approved by the Public Health Service, the federal grant for the project will be paid directly to the grantee.

* * * * * *

## CANCER RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Included in Senate bill 526 passed by Congress to establish the National Science Foundation for the promotion of scientific research is a provision for the establishment of a special commission on cancer research. This commission is given the duty of making a comprehensive survey of cancer research, both public and private, and to recommend to the Foundation an over-all cancer research program. This report must be submitted within 1 year after the establishment of such commission.

* * * * * *

## CANCER RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Under the provisions of the act establishing the Atomic Energy Commission, the Commission has been supplying isotopes to some 60 medical and other research institutions in connection with cancer research activities. The Commission is the only agency in this country which is authorized to produce these radioactive

materials.

Funds Earmarked for Cancer Research: Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill.) had appeared before the House Appropriations Committee when it was considering the appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission and strongly recommended that $25,000,000 of its funds should be specifically earmarked for research work in connection with the control of cancer. The committee accepted his recommendation and the bill as passed by the House carried this provision. The Senate, however, subsequently took the position that the Commission could not profitably expend $25,000,000 for cancer research work during the next fiscal year. It reduced the amount to $5,000,000 and limited it to the nuclear aspects of the problem. In its final form the appropriation act makes available to the Commission "for cancer research work such sums (not exceeding $5,000,000) as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other public and private agencies."

* * * * * *

## SOCIAL SECURITY STUDY (S.Res. 141)

The Senate Finance Committee was voted an appropriation of $25,000 for an investigation of all aspects of the social security programs including proposals for extending and revising them. Chairman Millikin (R-Colo.) is expected to appoint an Advisory Council to assist the committee in this study. (Previous reference: Issue No. 34, page 179.)

* * * * * *

## SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1947 (H.R. 3818)

With the enactment of the temporary amendments provided in House bill 3818, Congress postponed until 1948 further consideration of basic changes in our social security programs. This bill includes the following provisions:

1. Continues through June 30, 1950, the federal-state matching formula enacted in 1946 with respect to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. (See Issue No. 30, page 155 for an explanation of this formula and the results of the 1946 amendments.)

2. Fixes the rates of taxes on employers and employees for purposes of old-age and survivors' insurance as follows: continues the present 1 percent tax until the end of the calendar year 1949; increases the rate to 1½ percent for the calendar years 1950 and 1951; and 2 percent thereafter.

3. Continues until December 31, 1949 the present temporary authorization for appropriations to a special federal unemployment insurance fund from which loans may be made to the states for unemployment insurance payments when a state's unemployment insurance fund becomes dangerously low.

(Previous reference: Issue No. 30, page 154.)

* * * * * *

## LANHAM ACT SCHOOL AID (H.R. 3682)

Congress passed House bill 3682 which authorizes the Federal Works Agency to continue to make contributions until June 30, 1948 for the operation and maintenance of schools that are still overburdened with war-incurred enrollments. The sum of $5,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose. (For an explanation of this measure, see Issue No. 31, page 161.)

* * * * * *

## VETERANS' TEMPORARY RE-USE HOUSING PROGRAM

The Lanham Housing Act of 1945 authorized the provision of temporary housing at educational institutions and elsewhere for veterans and their families who were suffering hardship because of the housing shortage. Under this program surplus military and other wartime structures were converted for this purpose.

Appropriation: Congress has appropriated $35,500,000 to provide for the completion of approximately 8,000 units on which work had been started but discontinued because of lack of funds. It is not considered likely that Congress will make any further appropriations for this program. (Previous reference: Issue No. 30, page 159.)

* * * * * *

## MINIMUM WAGE

In Issue No. 30, page 158, we reported that the Subcommittee on Wages and Hours of the House Committee on Education and Labor had started hearings which were strictly confined to the one issue of the minimum wage rate. Chairman McConnell (R-Pa.) has announced that the subcommittee plans to hold hearings in the fall on a general revision of the Wage and Hour Law, and that the subcommittee expects to have recommendations ready for Congress when it convenes in January.

* * * * * *

## FARM LABOR CAMPS (H.R. 4254)

In connection with the farm labor supply program, the Department of Agriculture operates labor camps for migratory farm labor. As of June 1947, there were 40,000 domestic workers and their families and 5,000 foreign workers occupying these camps. These camps were scheduled to be closed down on June 30, 1948 because there was no legal authority to continue to use them after that date.

Disposal Plan: Since most of the state legislatures do not convene until 1949, Congress has passed House bill 4254 which gives the Secretary of Agriculture until June 30, 1949 to dispose of the properties. This extension of time is designed to give the state legislatures a reasonable opportunity to enact whatever legislation may be necessary to permit these facilities to be acquired by the states or their political subdivisions. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of any labor supply center, labor home, labor camp - including equipment - for such prices and under such terms and conditions as he determines reasonable. In determining this, he must take into consideration the responsibilities to be assumed by the purchaser. The properties may be purchased under these conditions by any public or semipublic agency or nonprofit association

of farmers who will agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal purpose of housing migratory agricultural laborers and to relieve the Federal Government of all responsibility in connection therewith.

* * * * * *

ADMISSION OF ALIEN SPOUSES AND CHILDREN (PUBLIC LAW 313)

Under the so-called "G.I. Brides Act" the alien spouses of United States citizens serving in or honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States are eligible for admission to the United States as nonquota immigrants - if they are otherwise admissible under the immigration laws - without complying with the documentary requirements of the law and other provisions which are waived in their behalf. Those alien spouses, however, who are racially ineligible for citizenship are barred from admission to the United States for permanent residence. As an example, a number of United States citizen soldiers of the Japanese or Korean race have married girls of their own race while serving in the Pacific.

House Action: Congress has passed House bill 3149 the purpose of which is to permit the racially inadmissible spouses of United States citizen members of the armed forces - if otherwise admissible - to enter this country under the so-called "G.I. Brides Act." The provisions of this bill are made applicable only to those marriages occurring within 30 days after this bill becomes law.

* * * * * *

SHIPMENT AND BURIAL OF WORLD WAR II DEAD (H.R. 3394)

Congress passed House bill 3394 to authorize the return of the remains of World War II dead to the homeland of the next of kin as well as the homeland of the deceased. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of War to exercise discretionary authority in directing the disposition of group and mass burials and directs the permanent overseas burial of unknown American World War II dead. (Previous reference: Issue No. 28, page 147.)

* * * * * *

SOCIAL SECURITY STATUS OF VENDORS OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES (H.R. 3997)

Congress passed House bill 3997 to clarify the social security status of certain vendors of newspapers and magazines who sell directly to the reader at an established price and receive as compensation the excess of such established price over the amount charged him. (Previous reference: Issue No. 31, page 162.)

HOSPITAL DIVISION
E. P. HENRY, M. D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

INSTITUTION AND TRAINING SCHOOL DIVISIONS
(MRS.) TEDIE O. GRISSOM, SUPERINTENDENT

# THE CONSOLIDATED NEGRO INSTITUTION

TAFT, OKLAHOMA

E. L. GOODWIN, BUSINESS MANAGER

August 6, 1947

Mr. O. D. Duncan, Head
Sociology & Rural Life
Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College,
Stillwater, Okla.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of July 31, in regards to the number of feebleminded patients in this hospital, you are advised as follows:

1. Total number of feebleminded persons Negroes only in this institution at the end of 1944- 27

2. Total number of feebleminded persons admitted for the first time during 1944 9

3. Total number of feebleminded persons receiving care outside your institution (Negroes only) 6

4. Total number of feebleminded in our institution now 29

Trusting that I have given you the desired information, I am

Very truly yours,

E. P. Henry, M. D
Medical Superintendent

EPH/e

All correspondence concerning patients and inmates should be addressed to the Superintendent, the names of patients and inmates about whom inquiry is made should be given in full.

Enclose postage for reply

Address all correspondence to Business Manager

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE
STILLWATER

July 24, 1947

Superintendent
Institute for Feebleminded
Enid, Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

Would it be possible for you to answer the enclosed letter and questionnaire? I do not have the information requested.

If you have no information on admissions of feebleminded Negro children, kindly supply the data on whites and advise me how to get that for Negroes.

If you can answer Mr. Slade's letter in full, please do so, sending me a copy of the letter. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

O. D. Duncan

O. D. Duncan, Head
Sociology and Rural Life

ODD:nr

encl.

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Dear Mr Duncan:

The Taft Institution can give you facts concerning the Negro Mentally Deficient. I have only information covering this hospital however there are defectives in all of the Mental Hospitals so my report is not accurate.

Anna T. Dunnam, Supt.

Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

**Excerpts from the Schedule for the Study of the Institutional Care of the Feebleminded in the Southern Region**

1. **What was the number of feebleminded persons in all public institutions in your State at the end of the year 1944?**

   **White** 1 2 40 in the Northern Oklahoma Hospital. Many in the other hospitals but I have no estimates

   **Negro** 27

   **Total** 1267

   Statement of Supt. at Enid

2. **How many feebleminded patients were admitted for the first time to public institutions in your State in 1944?**

   **White** 112 at Northern Okla Hospital

   **Negro** 9

   **Total** 121

3. **How many feebleminded cases in your State in 1944 were receiving professional care or guidance outside of public institutions (in the community)?**

   **White** ?

   **Negro** 9

   **Total** ?

4. (a) **Does your State provide a special institution(s) for the Negro feebleminded (mental defectives)** Yes at Taft, Okla

   (b) **What was the 1944 population** 27 ?
   **The current population** 29 ?

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
NASHVILLE (3)

W. O. BAIRD, M. D.
COMMISSIONER

CHARLES H. NASH, JR.
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

August 7, 1947

Mr. J. O. Slade
Division of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

At the request of Dr. W. O. Baird, Commissioner of Institutions, I am replying to your letter of July 29, 1947, requesting information relative to the care of the Feeble Minded in this State.

Tennessee does not have now a separate institution for negro mental defectives and when hospitalization is required they are admitted to the negro divisions of the three State mental hospitals.

It is very probable that as soon as building conditions permit a new modern separate building will be erected at Tennessee Home for Feeble Minded Persons, Donelson, Tennessee, which would be a division of that institution and operated in the same manner as the negro divisions at the three State mental hospitals.

The average daily white population at Tennessee Home for Feeble Minded at Donelson, Tennessee, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 was 691, which included 73 first admissions. At the same institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the average daily population was 692 of which 56 were first admissions. I regret very much to advise that this same information relative to negro mental defectives is not now available.

This State does not have an out-patient care program for the Feeble Minded.

Yours very truly,

Charles H. Nash, Jr.

Charles H. Nash, Jr.
Assistant Commissioner

CHN:M

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 14, 1947

American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

Our staff has ~~We have~~ recently undertaken a study of the care provided for the feebleminded in the South. We have not been able, however, to secure any information regarding the percentage of mental defectives among convicted criminals, either in the South or elsewhere.

Undoubtedly ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ studies have been conducted in some cities of the United States or in penal institutions to determine how many of the offenders apprehended were of subnormal intelligence. Should your organization have any information about such studies, and the results obtained from them, we should greatly appreciate your passing it on to us.

Very truly yours,

Harold C. Fleming

For: The Southern Regional Council

# TEXAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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August 14, 1947

In reply please refer to
File No. _____

Dr. J. O. Slade
Division of Research
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Slade:

Mrs. James S. Crate forwarded to me a questionnaire from you which she asked that I secure information for from Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gardner. Mrs. Gardner had to refer the questionnaire to Dr. Chas. W. Castner of the Austin State Hospital as the Texas Society for Mental Hygiene does not have this information.

Enclosed please find the questionnaire as filled out by Dr. Castner. You will note that question 4(b) shows the same figure as question 1 for White. I am of the opinion that these figures and the figures 2497 are population figures for White feebleminded only.

About ten years ago a study of Negro feebleminded was conducted in a few counties of Texas by the State Department of Health. I have tried to locate this study thinking it may give you some information though this information be old. Our Central Files have been reorganized and materials are packed in boxes until such time as additional filing cabinets are received. I shall send you a copy of this study as soon as it can be located.

Enclosed also are letters from Mrs. Gardner and Dr. Castner.

Very truly yours,

C. R. Yerwood

C. R. Yerwood, M. D.
Medical Consultant
M & C H Division

CRY/hh
cc: Mrs. James S. Crate
Enc. 3

**Excerpts from the schedule for the Study of the Institutional Care of the Feebleminded in the Southern Region**

1. What was the number of feebleminded persons in all public institutions in your State at the end of the year 1944?

   Jan. 1944 to Jan. 1945

   White 2445 Males 789 1186 (Females) Farm Colony 470

   Negro none

   Total 2445

2. How many feebleminded patients were admitted for the first time to public institutions in your State in 1944?

   White 330 Males 186 Females 144

   Negro none

   Total 330

3. How many feebleminded cases in your State in 1944 were receiving professional care or guidance outside of public institutions (in the community)?

   White NOT KNOWN

   Negro _____

   Total _____

4. (a) Does your State provide a special institution(s) for the Negro feebleminded (mental defectives)? NO ?

   (b) What was the 1944 population 2445 ?
   the current population 2497 ?

CHAS. W. CASTNER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT

LANAN BISSETT, STOREKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING STUDENTS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

ALWAYS MENTION NAME OF STUDENT WHEN WRITING AND ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY

# AUSTIN STATE SCHOOL

## AUSTIN, TEXAS

August 8, 1947

C. R. Yerwood, M. D.
Division of Maternal & Child Health
State Board of Health
Austin, Texas

Dear Dr. Yerwood:

In keeping with a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, I hand you herewith figures on the completed questionnaire regarding feeblemindedness in Texas.

As to Item 3, there are no available statistics on this. Feeblemindedness is not a reportable disorder, and we have no way of answering your question with known or even approximate facts.

Sincerely,

Chas. W. Castner

CHAS. W. CASTNER, M. D.
SUPERINTENDENT

CWC:EB
CC: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gardner
1617 Watchhill Road
Austin 21, Texas

Atl Const. - 9-23-47

# Lack of Skilled Aides Stalls Mental Health

Dr. George H. Preston, nationally known psychiatrist and Maryland State Commissioner of Mental Health, stated Monday that Georgia lacked the trained workers necessary for a mental health program.

The United States Public Health Service has made available to the Georgia State Department of Health $91,000 to be spent in a statewide mental health program. Dr. Preston is helping organize this Mental Hygiene Division by a series of lectures before City, County and State Health officers.

Dr. Preston explained the drawback to the Division in an interview by saying:

"Until there are enough trained workers available, we must use what trained people there are as instructors teaching others to use the simple preventive mental health hygiene with the children of the community."

"I am here talking about one of the possible ways a mental health program can be done," continued Preston. "I am also talking about the necessary fundamentals of a preventive mental health program which would seem to give the greatest possible service to the greatest number of people."

Dr. Guy Lunsford, Deputy Director of the Georgia State Department of Health, said that "courses for those engaged in Public Health work will be announced when we have obtained a suitable instructor like Dr. Preston. Also, we have received notice of the arrival of $36,000, a quarterly part of the $91,000 from the United States Public Health Service."

# SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 1947

## MENTAL HEALTH

### THE BATTLE IS JOINED
Robert H. Felix

### LAYING THE GROUNDWORK
Daniel E. O'Keefe

Voluntary Services in the Philippines

The Community Welfare Dollar

Crime Prevention in the County Jail

PUBLISHED BY SURVEY ASSOCIATES

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Sept 1947

# The Battle is Joined

**As the first salvos are being fired in the government's war against mental illness, ROBERT H. FELIX, M.D., chief of the mental hygiene division, USPHS, reports on the first year and future plans of the National Mental Health Program.**

The federal government's war against mental illness is on. It was declared on July 3, 1946, when the President signed the National Mental Health Act thereby making possible, for the first time in our history, a nationwide program for "the improvement of the mental health of the people of the United States."

There are four major enemies that must be vanquished: lack of knowledge of the causes of mental illness, lack of trained personnel, lack of mental health services, and lack of public interest and understanding. By authorizing federal grants for research, for training, and for assistance to states in developing and expanding their mental health services, and by advocating a program of public education on mental health, the National Mental Health Act has set the stage for a full scale attack against them.

Although actual operations have had to wait until July of this year when Congress appropriated funds to implement the act, the period of time between passage and the appropriation of funds was spent by laying plans for the campaign. The National Advisory Mental Health Council, composed of six leaders in the field of mental health, authorized under the National Mental Health Act to "advise, consult with and make recommendations to the General Surgeon on matters relating to the activities and functions of the Service in the field of mental health," served, in a sense, as joint chiefs-of-staff. They met four times during the year to recommend policies and strategy and advise on the course of action, so that as soon as funds became available, a concerted push could be launched simultaneously on all four fronts.

### D-Day Arrives

On July 8, 1947, a $7,500,000 appropriation was made for the mental health activities of the U. S. Public Health Service during the fiscal year 1948. Approximately a million dollars of this was for training grants and stipends; $400,000 for research grants and fellowships, and $3,000,000 for grants-in-aid to states. (The remainder provided funds for previously established activities of the Mental Hygiene Division, such as operation of the two U. S. Public Health Service hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex., field studies in mental hygiene, and surveys of public mental hospitals.

D-Day for mental health was here at last!

### Getting At Causes

The need for research into the vast, almost unexplored wilderness of mental illness is obvious. We still know appallingly little about a group of maladies with victims that fill almost half of the hospital beds in the country. Research in this field has lagged far behind investigations in other fields of medical science. Today, because of the National Mental Health Act, federal support for research through direct grants to universities, laboratories, and other public and private institutions, and to qualified individuals has become a reality, and offers new hope that solutions to the enigma of mental illness which has plagued mankind for so long, will be found.

For the first year of its campaign, the Public Health Service has so far awarded twenty-five research grants in such fields as biochemistry, neurophysiology, psychosomatic medicine, psychotherapy, and diagnostic and prognostic techniques. Several of the awards have been grants to carry on investigations in child behavior—a study on early phases of personality development, an intensive study of the treatment of preschool children who show marked personality deviation, a study of the prediction of psychosis in children by means of the Rorschach test. Another grant will make possible a study of marital adjustment as an aid to good mental health. Others were given for studies which are hoped to shed new light on the manic-depressive psychosis and schizophrenia.

Fourteen research fellowships in mental health have been awarded, thereby making it financially possible for a limited number of capable students to contribute to science while enhancing their professional growth.

### Skilled Help Wanted

One of the most serious obstacles hindering any immediate attempt to improve mental health services in this country is the shortage of trained personnel. Various estimates have been made as to the numbers of psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, clinical psychologists, and psychiatric nurses that are required to meet the needs of the country. Any figure is at best only a rough estimate, since we do not know with any degree of accuracy the extent of the mental health problem. We do know, however, that the demand is so much greater than the supply that every effort must be made to expand existing training centers and stimulate potential ones, and to recruit personnel to the field.

Now that funds are available, the Public Health Service has taken the first step toward accomplishing this goal. Training grants have been awarded to 17 institutions offering training in psychiatry, 16 in clinical psychology, 9 in psychiatric social work, and 9 in psychiatric nursing.

Two hundred and nine training stipends to graduate students have thus far been approved: 70 in psychiatry, 41 in clinical psychology, 40 in psychiatric social work, and 58 in psychiatric nursing. Stipends range from $1,200 to $2,400 for clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and psychiatric nurses, and up to $3,600 for psychiatrists, depending upon the level of training for which the applicant is eligible.

One of the most serious bottlenecks in the production of mental health personnel has been the lack of teachers. A number of training centers—and this is particularly true of the schools of nursing—are planning to use part of their grants for the training of teachers, supervisors, and consultants.

Some medical schools are also planning to use the grants to improve the undergraduate teaching of psychiatry to medical students as well as to offer postgraduate training for those who elect psychiatry as their specialty. According to a study made by the American Psychiatric Association, not over half the medical schools in the country present psychiatry to the students in a satisfactory manner, and in one third the psychiatric instruction was rated as indifferent or poor. If a medical student is to become a well-rounded physician, he must realize, in the process of his educational experience, that psychiatry is an integral part of medicine, and that understanding a patient's emotional life is quite as important as a knowledge of anatomy and physiology in making a correct diagnosis and carrying out treatment.

Until psychiatry is presented in the proper light, it will be difficult to stimulate the interest of the medical student. It is hoped that with funds made available to medical schools under the National Mental Health Act, psychiatry will be taught in a way which will challenge the student, if not to enter the field of psychiatry, then at least to incorporate psychiatric concepts and attitudes into his medical practice.

### The Country Over

A challenging salient in the battle against mental illness is the program of grants to states, which seeks to promote the expansion and improvement of mental health services in states and communities. The dearth of outpatient mental health facilities is a sad but well known fact.

It has been estimated by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene that in the entire United States there is provided only about 20 percent of the needed clinic services, and those available are for the most part concentrated in the larger population centers. Several states are entirely without extramural mental health services, and large areas in other states have no access to such facilities.

As a beginning, $3,000,000 has been appropriated for this fiscal year to be used for grants to states in their efforts to remedy this situation. Grants are made on a matching basis, taking into account population, financial need, and extent of the mental health problem, and are made after the approval of a state plan, which has been submitted by the State Mental Health Authority.

In general, most of the state plans which have thus far been approved include provision for the establishment or expansion of community mental health clinics, both stationary and traveling. Some states which already have part time clinics are planning to use their grants to enlarge them into full time. The auspices under which they will operate vary. Many states hope to establish clinics or enlarge the services of those already functioning, under one or another state department; others to conduct them under the auspices of their state hospitals. A few aim to expand their services by subsidizing nonprofit clinics.

A number of states plan to establish a registry of the mentally handicapped and of the psychiatric facilities in their state; some will use a system of licensing private mental hospitals. Several states hope to provide mental health consultative services to state, and local, health and welfare agencies.

To overcome the handicap of insufficient numbers of trained personnel, a number of states are planning to give doctors, nurses, psychologists, and social workers, already employed in the state services, special training in order to provide them with better equipment for work in the programs. Projects of other states include workshops in mental hygiene for their public health nurses, or payment of their expenses to attend workshops in other states. Another training device being considered is a series of institutes in mental hygiene for physicians, social workers, educators, or other professional personnel.

During the next fiscal year the Public Health Service plans to conduct one or more demonstration clinics to illustrate the types of mental health services which can be rendered in a community. Their location will be determined by the existence of a real community need and a sincere desire for such service. The basic personnel of a demonstration clinic will consist of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, two psychiatric social workers and a record analyst, with necessary clerical assistance. The demonstration clinic, while furnishing out-patient psychiatric service to the community, will be a nucleus for the dissemination of mental health information to individuals, groups, and agencies in the area.

### Battle Against Ignorance

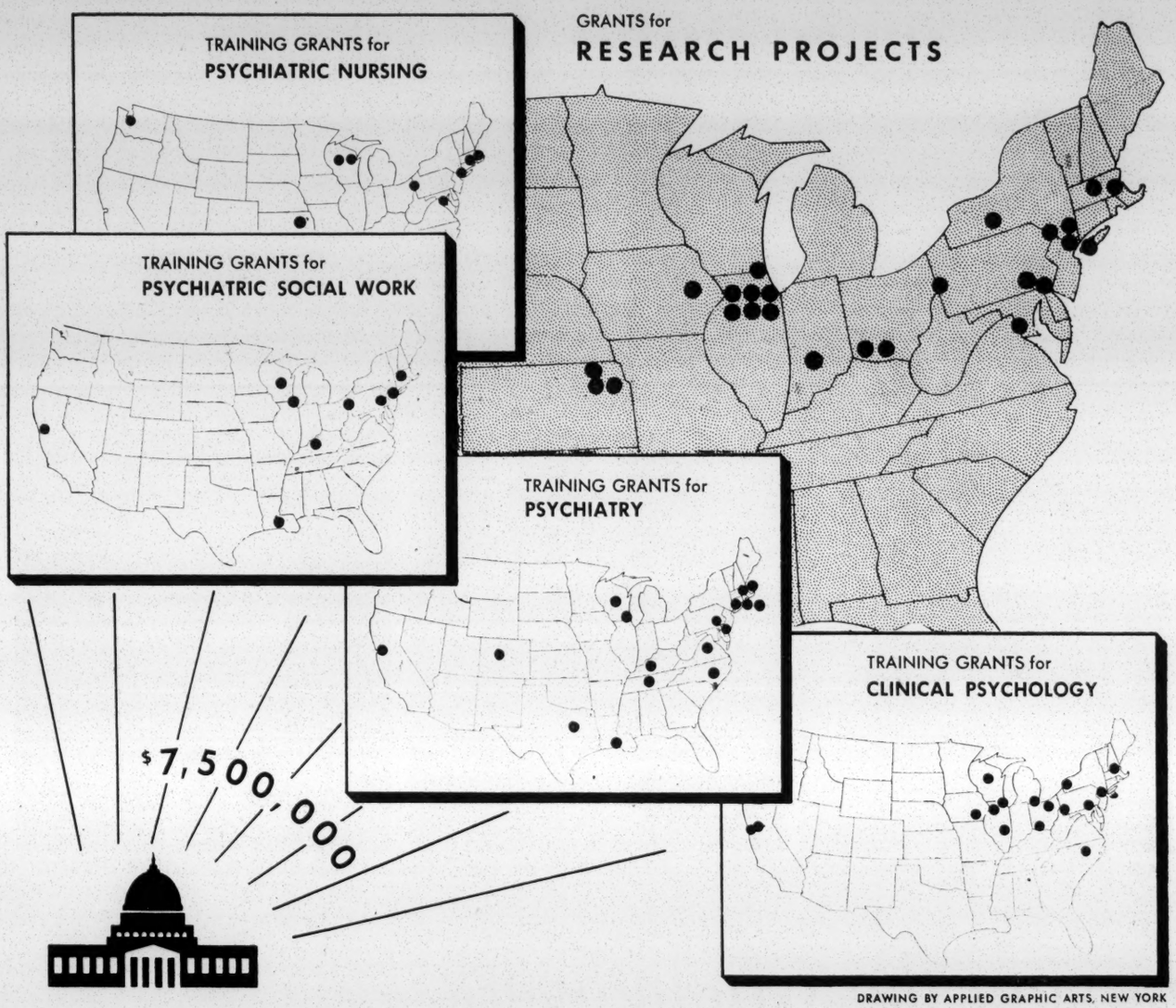
The fourth offensive, and one which must be vigilantly and carefully waged if the other three are to succeed, is the education of the public to the facts about mental illness. Obviously, if patients suffering from mild emotional disorders are to have an opportunity for early treatment—when the chances for recovery are greatest—they must come for aid *early*. Before they will do this, however, the ignorance and misconceptions about mental illness, which make patients reluctant to seek treatment, must be overcome.

The first task is to educate people to understand that mental illness is as much a sickness as tuberculosis or appendicitis, and that the mentally ill person needs medical help just as any other patient does. When people begin to realize this basic fact, they will be less hesitant to seek aid early. Only then, too, will they begin to appreciate the need for trained personnel, for good hospital care and adequate out-patient facilities, and for scientific research. Just as the stigma attached to tuberculosis has gradually disappeared in the wake of community education, so mental illness will come to be accepted with better grace as the public becomes better informed about it.

The Public Health Service is doing what it can, through pamphlets, articles, and other media, to disseminate information about mental health. A number of states are planning programs to educate the public by sponsoring or stimulating lectures, radio programs, films, pamphlets, and other educational material.

But acquainting the public with the facts of mental health falls on all of us —doctors, social workers, nurses, teachers, and all others who deal with human beings in a professional capacity. It also rests with the layman—with every American citizen—to join in the battle against ignorance and prejudice that surrounds mental illness. Through state and local mental hygiene societies and other health and welfare committees, citizens can form a volunteer army in this fight.

To augment the research work that will be carried on throughout the country, the Public Health Service is planning to build a National Institute




DRAWING BY APPLIED GRAPHIC ARTS, NEW YORK

of Mental Health, authorized under the act, where intensive research will be done by a full time staff and by advanced students representing all the sciences which may bear upon the problem of mental health. This group will carry on an integrated program of investigations, emphasizing the use of cross-discipline, research teams. For clinical observation the institute will include a hospital unit, with patients selected on the basis of studies being conducted. In its last session Congress appropriated $850,000 for the purchase of a site, and for the drawing of plans and specifications.

### For the Future

One aspect of the training program which it is hoped will be developed in the next year is the improved psychiatric orientation of the general medical practitioner. Aside from the acute shortage of psychiatrists, the character and magnitude of the problem of mental illness makes it imperative that the family physician help meet it. In mental illnesses, as in others, he is the first line of defense; properly trained, he could deal effectively with the milder cases of emotional disturbance.

A goal toward which we all work is that eventually every community will have access to an all-purpose mental health clinic, either stationary or traveling, available to all segments of the population. Special problems, however, frequently make themselves felt in a community before the need of an all-purpose clinic is appreciated.

There may be, for instance, a pressing need for a child guidance clinic or for psychiatric services in the school or the court. The health department may initiate a mental health program by providing a physician or nurse with psychiatric training for its prenatal or well-baby clinics; or it may decide to conduct an institute in mental hygiene for its public health workers. Perhaps a community may wish to promote a marriage-counseling center or mental hygiene discussion groups in schools and colleges. These are but a few of the many types of services with which a state or community may begin its mental health program. But it should not stop there. The program should logically and progressively be expanded until mental services for the entire community are provided.

The Public Health Service feels it is to the advantage of the patients and the community to have a mental health program integrated into the general medical program of the community. If out-patient clinical facilities are available, psychiatric services should be woven into them. The fact that the mental health facilities are not segregated would tend to remove, in the eyes of the community, much of the stigma that is still attached to any form of mental illness—thus encouraging patients to seek help earlier.

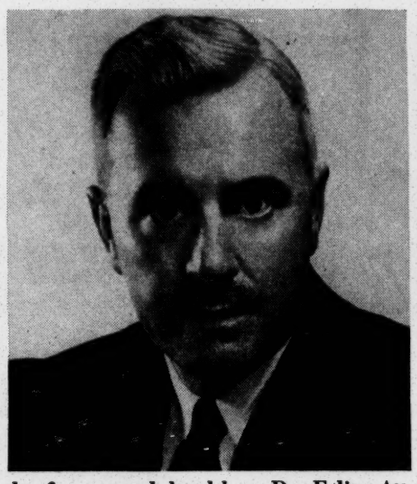
As these facilities are developed in the community and as they are accepted and recognized as being of value, a

logical and effective job of educating the public will be done. People will see mental hygiene in action, they will learn that cases can be found early, and cured or materially helped, and they will begin to think of mental illness as they would any other ailment.

Lest hope is aroused that the millenium in psychiatric services is nearly here, it must be pointed out that the need for mental health services is great everywhere and that the shortage of personnel makes the provision of the full quota of services not immediately possible. This means that, at least in the initial years of the program, the need for mental health services may go unmet in many localities. It also means that cooperation among state and community organizations is essential from the very start, if an equitable statewide program is eventually to be realized.

The acceptance by your federal government of greatly increased responsibilities in the field of mental health is of tremendous significance. But it in no way lessens the responsibility of the individual states. Quite to the contrary.

The success of the program depends upon the type of teamwork which has proved so effective in other fields of public health—the cooperation and participation of states, communities, and public and private professional and lay organizations. With such teamwork this naton can look forward with confidence to the conquest of one of mankind's worst afflictions—mental illness—and to a successful program of prevention.



**Advance guard in the government's fight for mental health — Dr. Felix, Attorney General Parran, and Mr. O'Keefe**

# *Laying the Groundwork*

**A special report by DANIEL E. O'KEEFE, consultant in psychiatric social work to the mental hygiene division, USPHS.**

The blueprints of battle in the government's war against mental illness call for four kinds of specialists—psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and psychiatric nurses. The plan of attack fans out in three directions, toward getting at the causes of mental illness, toward producing enough well trained specialists to meet the need, and toward getting services to all people the country over.

In the first year after the 79th Congress enacted the National Mental Health Act, the mental hygiene division of the U. S. Public Health Service, with the advice and assistance of the National Advisory Mental Health Council, developed these blueprints and planned the attack. The staff of the division was expanded to include representatives from each of the four specialties, and the division itself was organized on the basis of the three major fields of division responsibility—research, training, and community services. Advisory committees in these three fields were also set up to assist the council, with representatives from each of the four specialties appointed to each committee.

In order to launch an intelligent attack on the problem of mental illness, an effort was made to determine the extent of the problem. Surveys have been made by the Public Health Service to learn of the facilities available for the care and treatment of the mentally ill, the training facilities available in each of the specialty fields, the organizational structure of the state mental health departments, and other pertinent facts. Similar surveys are being carried out by each of the state mental health authorities, which, under the provisions of the act, are responsible for the planning of a statewide mental health program.

### Training—A Top Priority

The urgent need to improve and expand training facilities commanded top attention in the battle sector assigned to psychiatric social work, when the consultant in psychiatric social work was appointed to the mental hygiene division of USPHS in October 1946. At that time there were fourteen schools of social work approved for the training of psychiatric social workers by the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. With the administrative and teaching staffs of each, the consultant discussed the pro-

visions of the act and the ways in which it would assist the training centers in the expansion or improvement of their training facilities. Matters contingent upon an expanded program were also considered—the need for funds to employ additional faculty members for teaching and supervision, to acquire additional nonprofessional personnel, and to pay for the necessary supplies, equipment, travel expenses.

Several of the schools of social work were found to be anxious to include a third year of training for individuals who had acquired their master's degrees and had had three or more years of successful experience in the field. It was their feeling that such an opportunity would attract individuals of great promise. This development was welcomed by the division, whose studies had shown that there was a serious deficiency of supervisory, teaching, research, and administrative personnel; and when the stipend plan was established, the division had carefully considered this type of training.

The stipend plan which was finally developed provides support for the first, second, and third years of training. Stipends for the first-year level were established after much discussion as to their advisability. It was questioned whether schools would feel in a position to recommend a first-year student for a stipend from funds earmarked for mental hygiene training since the faculty at most schools regards this year of training as a period of orientation to the entire field of social work, offering an opportunity for the careful evaluation of the student's personality and capacity for psychiatric social work.

However, it was believed that certain selected individuals without graduate education who may have had experience in a psychiatric setting and who were mature and sincerely interested in preparing themselves for a professional career in psychiatric social work would need some form of help for this training.

With this purpose in view, a first-year stipend of $1,200 was established. A $1,600 stipend was designated for individuals who have completed the first year of social work education, who desire training in psychiatric social work, and who have been evaluated by the faculty as competent professionally and personally. A $2,400 stipend was offered for the third advanced year of training in order to attract individuals who, after several years of experience, find it difficult to finance additional education. In all cases, the stipends awarded were to be made on the basis of merit, with the individual applicant being reviewed by the faculty and selected according to their standing.

In answer to the public announcement that all training centers might have an opportunity to apply for these funds, applications from thirty-one training institutions were received by the Public Health Service for grants to be used for the training of psychiatric social workers.

During the month of April 1947, the council and its committees met in Washington to consider training applications and requests for research grants. The Training Committee was divided into four subcommittees to consider applications in the four fields.

At that time it was expected that approximately one million dollars would be available for training. This sum was apportioned to the four fields, with 40 percent for psychiatry and 20 percent for each of the other fields.

### Principles and Criteria

The members of the subcommittee for psychiatric social work, who were Dr. Frederick Allen of Philadelphia, chairman, Dr. Marion Kenworthy of New York City, Dr. John Murray of Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross of Washington, Miss Charlotte Towle of Chicago, and the writer, as executive secretary, developed nine working principles as follows:

1. That no funds for institutional grants for second-year training in psychiatric social work be approved at this time unless the second-year curriculum of an individual school is acceptable to the American Association of Schools of Social Work and unless that association will take the responsibility for recommending to that school that it develop a psychiatric social work curriculum. It is not considered the responsibility of the United States Public Health Service to finance the initial development of the second-year curriculum in a school of social work.

2. That no grants will be approved for the financing of field work centers which are not integral parts of the master's degree program in a recognized school of social work.

3. That applications will not be approved when a school is in process of reorganization or when the leadership of a school is in question, pending reexamination by the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

4. That permanent or expendible equipment will not be authorized at this time, but that a grant of 8 percent for overhead costs for all projects would be authorized.

5. That no grants for the specific development of first-year casework training will be authorized.

6. That it will be the policy of this subcommittee not to grant stipends for first-year training in social work at this time.

7. That third-year programs at schools which have strong second-year programs will be considered.

8. That schools which are developing programs in geographic areas where first-and-second-year students are available will not be granted stipends at this time. This is based on the fact that such schools can draw on the population in the immediate area of the school.

9. That the subcommittee will not endorse the program of a school with a weak curriculum by the authorization of training stipends.

The committee developed the following criteria by which training institutions could be evaluated:

1. That provision should be made for a professional standard-setting and field-consultation position under the auspices of the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

2. That there should be a widening of the base of teaching and field supervision in the most professionally sound and well-established psychiatric social work programs to increase the quantity of well-trained psychiatric social workers for the field.

3. That the three major schools submitting applications should be assisted in their exploratory development of a third-year program for mature students, intended to train these students in the areas of teaching, administration, and supervisory responsibility.

4. That there should be a recognition of the need to increase the professional personnel available and to permit the development within the second training year of further field facilities in schools which have strong leadership and, in addition, have approved psychiatric social work curricula, which are widely placed geographically, and which could be expected to assist in improving the quantity and quality of competent workers in areas of serious dearth.

The total amount of funds recommended by the Training Committee for training grants and stipends in psychiatric social work was approximately $340,000. Since Congress had not yet taken final action on the Appropriation bill at the time of the committee's last meeting, only those schools with a high rank could be informed that they could expect to receive funds. After the passage of the Appropriation Act, final word was sent to the following training centers which were to receive grants and stipends:

American Association of Schools of Social Work, University of Chicago, New York School of Social Work, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Smith College, University of California, Tulane University, University of Minnesota, and University of Louisville.

No stipends were granted to the American Association of Schools of Social Work nor to the University of Louisville, which was in the process of organizing a new psychiatric sequence.

As these training programs begin operation, an annual program audit will be carried out by the training and standards section of the Mental Hygiene Division to evaluate the progress of training being accomplished at these cooperating training centers.

### Among the States

With the passage of the Appropriation Act, it was certain that $3,000,000 would be available to assist the states and territories in developing their mental health programs. Each state must prepare a plan for developing its resources with particular emphasis on outpatient mental hygiene facilities.

Among the consultants who will be made available in division headquarters to assist the states in their planning will be a psychiatric social worker who will act in an advisory capacity in setting up personnel standards for state programs and in assisting the state mental health authority in planning the proper utilization of psychiatric social work services. This individual will also be responsible for reviewing state plans with regard to the adequate provision for psychiatric social workers in the state program.

Psychiatric social workers will be employed in the demonstration clinics which Dr. Felix has described, to assist in the necessary case work services as well as in the community organization aspects of the work. It may be expected that training institutes will also be sponsored by the Public Health Service for mental health personnel and that social workers throughout the country will benefit from this type of program.

The surveys being conducted by the Public Health Service will doubtless indicate areas of the country where there is a serious dearth of personnel and training facilities. When these facts are known, an attempt will be made to encourage the development of training centers to meet the needs of these areas. There is a well known concentration of schools of social work east of the Mississippi, particularly in the New England and mid-Atlantic states. When the complete needs of the southern and western sections of the country are known, training centers in those areas may be encouraged to develop the types of programs necessary to train individuals in the mental health specialty fields.

It is believed that the training specialists in the Training and Standards Section, as they carry out their duties, will be able to discover which clinics, mental hospitals, and social agencies have developed to a point of carrying the responsibilities of training students of social work in field work practice. This information will be made available to the schools of social work, and it is to be hoped that schools will more widely utilize field work facilities somewhat removed from the immediate vicinity of the school. If adequate numbers of mental hygiene personnel are to be trained, every resource in the country must be utilized to fill the gap in field work training facilities.

As the states are able to develop more adequate mental hygiene preventive programs as well as treatment programs, the need for consultants is expected to be greater. To meet this, consultants in the various specialty fields will be appointed to the U. S. Public Health Service district offices which are strategically located throughout the United States. Each district office is responsible for the field activities of the Public Health Service in the states within its area. These consultants will be available for the states in developing and expanding their programs as specialized personnel in psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work, and psychiatric nursing.

Of future interest to social workers are the plans of the Public Health Service to expand research activities. In order to solve the many enigmas of mental illness, it is hoped that better methods for the treatment and prevention of mental illness can be discovered. In turn, the results of this research can be projected into a national preventive and treatment program through the resources developed by the states.

In the area of psychiatric social work, the need for research is particularly great, and here, as with the other three specialty fields, two methods will be used to develop research personnel and to encourage research projects. First, it is expected that research fellowships will be made available to workers in all four specialty fields, including psychiatric social workers, in order to encourage individuals with research ability to develop their capacities further. Second, research projects may be submitted to the Research Section of the division for consideration and review and then presented to the Research Committee for action.

It is also hoped that, in the future, the training specialists in the Training and Standards Section may assist in the development of training materials which can be made available upon the request of training centers or of state mental health authorities. This material could consist of agenda for in-service training seminars, sponsored by the authority, for mental hygiene personnel within a particular state, or training films which could be supplied to centers for use in their regular training programs. This whole subject will be explored, and any material developed will be made available through the Mental Hygiene Division.

The battle strategy of this war on mental illness calls for patient and persistent examination into the causes of mental illness, constant seeking to improve the skills of treatment, and a continuous effort to expand services until they come within the reach of all who need them. Through such projected plans as the demonstration clinics and the traveling clinics in rural areas, the Public Health Service will endeavor to test and develop experimental ideas in the mental hygiene field, so that the strategy may prove successful. Any new method which offers hope for the prevention of improved treatment of mental illness will have the support and interest of the service.

Although many of these activities are at present only in the planning state, it is hoped that through the efforts of these first years the groundwork will be laid for a continuing and expanding program for the control and prevention of mental illness in this country.

---

**The members of the National Advisory Mental Health Council are Dr. Edward A. Strecker, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine; Dr. David M. Levy, New York; Dr. William C. Menninger, medical director, The Menninger Clinic; Dr. John Romano, professor of psychiatry, University of Rochester School of Medicine; Dr. Alan Gregg, director, the Medical Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Karl M. Bowman, Langley Porter Clinic, San Francisco; Surgeon General Thomas Parran, chairman, ex-officio. Dr. Gregg and Dr. Bowman succeeded Dr. Frank F. Tallman and Dr. George S. Stevenson, whose terms expired in August 1947.**

SRL - Feebleminded Study

Sent to Governors listed on sheet attached to green copy.

February 19, 1948

The Honorable James E. Folsom
Governor of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Governor Folsom:

I have the honor to bring to your attention the article beginning on page two of the enclosed issue of New South. This discusses the problem of care for feebleminded persons in the Southern States.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

GOVERNORS
OF THE 13 SOUTHERN STATES

James E. Folsom, Montgomery, Alabama

Ben Laney, Little Rock, Arkansas

Millard Caldwell, Tallahassee, Florida

Melvin E. Thompson, acting, Atlanta, Georgia

Earle C. Clements, Frankfort, Kentucky

James H. Davis, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Fielding L. Wright, Jackson, Mississippi

R. Gregg Cherry, Raleigh, North Carolina

Roy J. Turner, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

J. Strom Thurmond, Columbia, South Carolina

Jim Nance McCord, Nashville, Tennessee

Beauford H. Jester, Austin, Texas

William Munford Tuck, Richmond, Virginia

SR - Feebleminded Study

February 20, 1948

Miss Loula Dunn, Commissioner
Department of Public Welfare
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Miss Dunn:

I am sure you will be interested in the article beginning on page two of the enclosed copy of New South. The article, entitled "How Well Do the Southern States Care for Their Feebleminded?", is an attempt to inform public opinion about this important problem.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

February 20, 1948

The attached letter went to the following:

A. B. Rivers, Director
State Dept. of Public Welfare, Columbia, S. C.

Miss Ellen Winston, Commissioner
State Board of Pub. Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.

Leland W. Hiatt, Commissioner
State Board of Social Welfare, Tallahassee, Fla.

W. F. Bond, Director
Board of Public Welfare, Jackson, Miss

John H. Winters, Director
Dept. of Public Welfare, Austin, Texas.

W S. Terry, Jr., Commissioner
Dept. of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, La.

Ted. R. Christy. Director
Dept. of Public Welfare, Little Rock, Ark.

J. B. Harper, Director
Dept. of Public Welfare, Oklahoma City, Okla.

John Quertermous, Commissioner
Dept, of Welfare, Frankfort, Ky.

W. A. Shoaf, Commissioner
Dept. of Welfare, Nashville, Tenn

W. E. Ireland, Director
Ga. State Board of Public Welfare, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss May O. Hankins, Commissioner
Department of Public Welfare
Richmond, Va.

Miss Loula Dunn, Commissioner
Department of Public Welfare
Montgomery, Alabama

SRC - Fechenwald
Case Study

STATE OF FLORIDA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TALLAHASSEE

MILLARD F. CALDWELL
GOVERNOR

J. E. STRAUGHN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 21, 1948.

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sir:

In the absence of Governor Caldwell I acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 19th enclosing a copy of the New South and inviting attention to the article beginning on Page 2.

Yours very truly,

Ben H. Fuqua

Ben H. Fuqua
Secretary to Governor.

BHF/j

SRC - Feebleminded Case Study

# THE NORTH CAROLINA
# STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N. C.

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R. A. WHITAKER, KINSTON
FRANK A. DANIELS, RALEIGH

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

February 23, 1948

Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending us a copy of the "New South" containing an article on feeblemindedness in the South. We believe that various steps underway will over a period of time improve the situation in North Carolina.

Sincerely,

Ellen Winston

Ellen Winston
Commissioner

EW/f

SCR - Feebleminded Care Study

STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
421 SOUTH UNION STREET
MONTGOMERY 5, ALABAMA

LOULA DUNN
COMMISSIONER

February 24, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of February 20 in which you enclosed copy of New South. I am sharing the article, entitled "How Well Do the Southern States Care for Their Feebleminded?" with members of our Staff.

Sincerely yours,

Loula Dunn

Loula Dunn
Commissioner

LD/f

SRC- Excellent indeed
Care Study

BEN LANEY
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LITTLE ROCK

February 24, 1948

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitbhell:

Thanks very much for your letter of February 19 enclosing the issue of New South.

Yours very truly,

Ben Laney

Ben Laney
Governor

SRC - Feebleminded Case Study

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

# State of South Carolina

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Columbia

J. STROM THURMOND
GOVERNOR

WM. LOWNDES DANIEL, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 25, 1948

Honorable George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of February 19, enclosing volume 3, number 2 of your publication "New South", has been received. I am sure that the information contained in this will be of benefit to me, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in this connection.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Very truly,

J. Strom Thurmond

J. Strom Thurmond
Governor

JST:ssf

SRC - Feebleminded Study

# STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

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R. M. KASLING
HUGHES SPRINGS

JOHN H. WINTERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AUSTIN, TEXAS

February 25, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of February 20th and the enclosed copy of "How Well Do the Southern States Care for Their Feebleminded?"

Yours very truly,

John H Winters

John H. Winters

JHW:HCW

SRC - Feedback

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1948
Southern Regional Council

# Office of the Governor
## Atlanta

M. E. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

SARA ROBINSON DAVIS
SECRETARY

February 26, 1948

Honorable George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the issue of "New South" you sent to me on February 19.

Kind regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

M. E. Thompson

M. E. Thompson
Governor

met/rrd

SRC - Feebleminded
Care Study

STATE OF TENNESSEE

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
NASHVILLE 3

WM. A. SHOAF
COMMISSIONER

February 27, 1948

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of February 20 and for the February issue of New South. Your interest in calling to our attention the article, entitled "How Well Do the Southern States Care for Their Feebleminded?", is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Shoaf,
Commissioner

WAS/jw

SSC - Feebleminded Case Study

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
JACKSON

FIELDING L. WRIGHT
GOVERNOR

March 1, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for the copy of "New South" which you sent me recently.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness, and though I have not had time to read it yet, I am sure the contents of this booklet will be most interesting.

Again thanking you and with kind regards, and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Fielding L. Wright
Governor

FLW/ej

CHAS. W. CASTNER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT

LANAN BISSETT, STOREKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING STUDENTS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

ALWAYS MENTION NAME OF STUDENT WHEN WRITING AND ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY

SRC - Feebleminded Study

# AUSTIN STATE SCHOOL

AUSTIN, TEXAS

MAY 1, 1948

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge your article on the care of the feebleminded in the Southern States as contained in the February 19th, 1948 issue, Volume 3, No. 2, of the "New South", which has been handed to me by Hon. Hall H. Logan, Chairman of the State Board of Control, the governing board of this State School for the feebleminded child.

Thank you very much for sending this information to us, and with all good wishes,

Most sincerely yours,

Chas. W. Castner

CHAS. W. CASTNER, M. D.
SUPERINTENDENT

CWC:EB
CC: Hon. Hall H. Logan
State Board of Control
Austin, Texas

# $2,500,000 Step Taken by Georgia In Care of Its Mentally Defective

By JIM FURNISS

Georgia quietly has made a $2,500,000 step forward in its care of the mentally defective.

"We still have far to go, but we're moving in the right direction," State Welfare Department Director William E. Ireland observed as he released figures showing how money had been spent in new building at the State Hospital at Milledgeville.

The record shows:

1. A $750,000 contract for a dormitory has been let with completion expected in July, 1949. Another $558,283 dormitory was completed October, 1947.

2. The maximum-security building valued at $376,639 was finished in June, 1947, and relieves the State penal system of care for all its criminally insane.

3. Additions to the Administration Building totaling $81,800 were completed in August, 1947, and a $35,000 kitchen and dining hall are scheduled for December completion.

4. A $299,256 dormitory and infirmary at the Gracewood School for Mental Defectives to be finished in September. The new facilities for the first time in 25 years will do away with a waiting list, as well as relieve counties of schooling responsibilities.

"We still need four or five new dormitories," Ireland said. A number of the State Hospital's 9,200 inmates now are housed in buildings 100 years old. Some of them have been described as "ramshackle firetraps."

Hospital needs which seem to many to outweigh the hospital's progress include improved facilities for occupational therapy and recreation, Ireland said.

In the personnel field, doctors now are most vitally needed. Each doctor must care for about 500 patients. This figure should be reduced to one doctor for each 150 or 200 patients, Ireland asserted.

"We lack many of the refinements of mental institutions of other States which can spend more money, Ireland remarked. "Yet I feel safe in saying the hospital now can care for and help the mentally deranged."

Included with the $2,500,000 for the State Hospital is another $565,000 being spent in the Welfare Department's institutional building program.

This sum has gone into construction of two cottage dormitories and utilities at the Training School for Boys at Augusta. Ireland said the two cottage dormitories should be completed in August, and the rest of the building next January.

The Training School, of which Ireland was Director before assuming his job as head of the Welfare Department, is Georgia's effort at creating a model institution for salvaging its young delinquents.

The $3,000,000 program now is pretty well out of politics, observers say. They point to an agreement which Ireland is supposed to have made with Acting Gov. Thompson when he took over the directorship. The agreement was said to be that Ireland's Department would be allowed to stay out of politics or Ireland would refuse to serve.

Sidestepping all efforts to involve him in politics, Ireland has worked quietly, yet effectively, for his politically disfranchised wards observers remark, adding that he will continue to do so to the of his ability.

In the World of Business

# Prevention Mental Ills State Goal

By JOHN COURIC.

Creation of a Division of Mental Hygiene in the State Department of Health was announced Wednesday by Dr. Guy Lunsford, Deputy Director of the Department.

The Division of Mental Hygiene will seek to prevent mental breakdowns just as other Divisions campaign against such physical ailments as tuberculosis and infantile paralysis.

First step in the organization of the Mental Hygiene Division, which will function on a Statewide basis, will be taken Monday when Dr. George H. Preston, nationally-known psychiatrist, begins a four-day lecture series before City, County and State health officers assembled here.

The doctors who will attend the lectures later will co-operate with mental hygiene teams which will be sent from Atlanta as field forces in this phase of preventative medicine.

Dr. Preston is Commissioner of Mental Hygiene for the State of Maryland and formerly was Superintendent of Gracewood Home for Mental Defectives near Augusta.

He is also author of two books, including "Psychiatry for the Curious."

Between 40 and 50 health officers have been invited to hear Dr. Preston lecture in the Department's offices in the State Office Building.

In setting up the Mental Hygiene Division to prevent disorders of the mind, Georgia will be pioneering in the field of public health work, since Maryland, California and Washington are the only other States treating mental hygiene as a public health function, Dr. Lunsford said.

Dr. Lunsford pointed out that $91,000 has been made available as the annual Federal appropriation for preventative medicine in the field of mental hygiene. This money must be spent for this function, he said.

Dr. Lunsford disclosed that the Georgia Health Department is seeking a psychiatrist to head the Mental Hygiene Division and plans to have a psychiatrist, a psycologist and two or more psychiatric social workers in each mental hygiene team. These have not yet been employed.

The teams will emphasize the prevention of mental disorders in children just as other Divisions campaign to prevent tuberculosis, infantile paralysis and other physical diseases.

FROM: GSM

~~TO. (1) Jane~~

(2) File with cross reference to Hogg Foundation

NH

Cross-Ref. Sheet under Hogg Found.

SRC - Feebleminded Study

THE HOGG FOUNDATION
FOR MENTAL HYGIENE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR AUSTIN 12

RECEIVED MAY 13 1949 Southern Regional Council

May 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for sending us copies of New South dealing with the care of feeble-minded persons.

So far as I know, your analysis of the problem is accurate and the facilities for Negroes as limited as you state.

I am by no means an expert in this field, but was invited at the New Orleans conference to apply certain ideas from sociology and mental hygiene to this area. Dr. Loyd Rowland, 816 Hibernia Bldg., New Orleans (he is the Director of the Louisiana Society for Mental Health) was the leading spirit back of this year's conference of the National Association on Mental Deficiency. One of the members of his board has had a long time interest in the problem.

My special interest is to help teachers on an in-service training basis to recognize the special needs of such students and help them receive education to the full extent of their ability, without developing a dislike for schooling and a general feeling of social isolation.

I appreciate your writing.

Cordially yours,

Robert L. Sutherland

Robert L. Sutherland

RLS/jw

April 21, 1949

Mrs. Jane R. Wyatt
The Hogg Foundation for Mental Hygiene
University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

Dear Mrs. Wyatt:

I wonder whether the Hogg Foundation ever happened onto an issue of New South that we did eighteen months or so ago on the care of feebleminded in the southern states. Here are a couple of copies of it.

We never succeeded in getting a race breakdown on the state figures. What we suppose is that the very limited institutional and out-patient care for feebleminded people in the southern states extends hardly at all to Negroes.

We are laymen and we find it difficult to thread our way in the delicate controversies that the professional people know on this subject. But as laymen, it seems to us that failure of states and counties to register feebleminded people and to offer retraining for those who can use it, and supervised care for those who can't, is necessarily an invitation to transgressions, particularly on sex offenses.

If you have done any work on that line, we would appreciate advice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SPR1 - Feebleminded
the Incidence of Study

Memorandum on Making a Brief Study of the Mental Diseases in the Southern Region

10

This inquiry would seek to determine the naure and extent of mental diseases in the several states in the region; the methods of care of the mentally deficient which are being employed by the states; the facilities provided by the states for insane patients; the insane patient load per professional person emoloyed by the state at hospitals, or ~~th~~ otherwise.

The inquiry should reveal what the more common mental diseases are; the general and specific rates of insanity, by race and type of mental deficiency.

Information covering the above areas should be obtained from the hospitals for the insane in each state.

Further, it should be determined whether there are state, regional, and/or national differences, by race, by rate, by type of insanity. If these differences exist, some attempt should be made to explain the factors contributing thereto.

Changes (increase of decrease) in types of insanities for which persons are committed to institutions ~~for~~ over a period of years should be noted;

Information should be sought on the number of selective service rejections due to mental disorders.

5RL. Feebleminded Care Study

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. George S. Mitchell

From: J. O. Slade

Subject: Special Assignment for the Study of Feeblemindedness in the Southern Region.

In the ten day trip to Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, my understanding of my instructions is as follows:

1. Collect state and federal statistics on mental diseases with particular emphasis on feeblemindedness

2. (a) Get information on what is considered modern civilized provision for the feebleminded non-insane, such as case worker-"patient" ratio, doctor-"patient" ratio, out "patient" care, etc. Note mimimum standards.

(b) In what ways do the southern states fail to conform to standards?

3. What is the value of facilities used for feeblemindedness by states?

4. Learn what public expenditures are per 1000 or 100,000 cases:

(a) Beds per _____?

(b) Professional workers per _____?

(c) Doctors per _____?

(d) Psychiatrists per _____?

(e) Cost to family per individual committed to an institution_____?

(f) What states assume full responsibility for their feebleminded?

5. Gather information on what medical and police authorities think about the possible relationship between delinquency and feeblemindedness.

---

NOTE: In Washington contact NHA to get suggestions on how we may approach the evaluation study of housing. Talk to rural housing people. Interest should center about "naked" facts on housing such as bed rooms, bath, running water, "in need or major repair", "in need of minor repair", etc.

If information for entire state is not available, we should find, if possible, sources for facts and figures on the leading cities in states.

Fellows

November 16, 1944

Mr._____
_____
_____

Dear Mr. _____:

It is my pleasure to inform you that the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council has selected you as an Honorary Fellow of the Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. I hope also that you will be able to attend the annual meeting of the Council which will be held in Atlanta on December 6. Please fill in thasheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose itwith your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Delete

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Changed for 1945 meeting

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES

Fellows

November 23, 1945

This is another request for help from you as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

Of the various benefits available to veterans of World War II, without question the one which can do the most good is on-the-job training. This has as yet been little used. It will take a major administrative effort and active public interest and inquiry to get it going. I would like to ask you to see the right people in your town, find out how on-the-job training is doing, and write me what you find.

On-the-job training is available under the legislation for (a) honorably discharged veterans with a disability (Public Law 16) and (b) any veterans not dishonorably discharged who had over ninety days service after September 16, 1940 (Public Law 346, better known as the GI Bill of Rights).

For the disabled veteran the program is administered by the Veterans Administration. He reports to the nearest Veterans Guidance Center and works out a course of training approved by the Veterans Administration and agreed to by the veteran. He gets compensation both from his employer and the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration approves the private places of business where the disabled veterans get on-the-job training. The training may or may not be linked with formal academic instruction.

For the non-injured veteran, the arrangements are different. The veteran makes his own choice of a place to work. If he gets hired for on-the-job training at a factory or business house approved as offering a rounded course of instruction, the veteran then obtains from the Veterans Administration a certificate of eligibility which enables him to draw the GI pay. Maximum GI pay is currently $50.00 for a single person and $75.00 for persons with dependents. Legislation now approved by both the House and the Senate is expected to raise this maximum to $65.00 and $90.00. Bear in mind that the veterans may draw GI pay plus the compensation paid him for his services by his employer.

It is necessary that all on-the-job training places be approved by an accrediting agency, usually one designated by the State Superintendent of Education.

For apprenticeships lasting two years and more, supervision is usually in the hands of Apprenticeship Council, set up under state authority and directly or indirectly related to the state of Federal Department of Labor or to both. Generally speaking, these two-year-and-more apprenticeship arrangements are worked out in agreement with employers and trade unions.

The great thing that the men and women coming back from the services want is self-improvement. Some, of course, will be able to go for it to colleges, straight high schools and full-time vocational schools, and these will draw GI pay. Only a small percentage of the veterans will take advantage of these arrangements. A large percentage of the veterans who went into the service with grammar school education or less and had unskilled jobs, if they ever held a job, could get into skilled or semi-skilled work via on-the-job training.

The South needs skilled men. This benefit seems almost tailor-made to our needs.

The program also has possibilities for agriculture. It seems clear that arrangements could locally be made for on-the-job training on farms. It is already being done in some states for special farm skills such as dairy farming. Probably it could be worked out for quite large numbers of boys returning to farms to train to become farmers. For the moment, these men will have great difficulty in buying farms because of the high prices of land. Farmers are desperate for help, and this would do something to relieve that situation. It would also tide the boys over until they can buy their own places at reasonable prices. Presumably, by the time they will be able to buy, they will understand good farming. Local supervision of the program on the land would have to be arranged. Possibly, the vocational agriculture teachers or County Agents or FSA personnel or others could have this responsibility.

It is going to take a deal of informing and organizing in each community to get men and women into on-the-job training, not by tens but by hundreds and thousands. At least the following things must be done in each community:

(a) Administrative arrangements must be explored, set, and publicized.

(b) All agencies advising veterans must know the arrangements and must be interested in making them known to the veterans.

(c) Every variety of citizen group must be reached.

(d) Painstaking efforts must be made to get employers to make the fullest possible use of the program. This involves widespread willingness by white employers to use apprentices of both races, and it also involves getting Negro employers to take on trainees.

This program has some pitfalls. Precautions have to be taken to prevent its use as a means of underpayment of trainees. Precautions have to be taken to prevent businesses which cannot really teach a trade from getting men for blind-alley jobs. The accrediting agency usually takes care of these by failing to approve businesses and training programs which are designed to exploit the veteran.

11-23-45

Can you check into this program in your community? It would mean going to see the local school officials, particularly those interested in vocational training; people at the Veterans Information Center, if any; officials of the Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service; and representative organizations of employers and labor.

If you can do this, and write me the findings, it would be very helpful indeed.

Depending on how the situation looks after you have your inquiries and I have continued my own inquiries, we contemplate a sizable propaganda effort to get this opportunity used to the fullest possible advantage by every Southern State.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

P. S. Enclosed is interesting material sent out by the Atlanta Veterans Information Center along this line.

December 5, 1945

Fellows

~~Copies of~~ the attached letter, though with fewer mistakes ~~were~~ was sent to the following persons who are Fellow nominees:

1. Rev. F. W. Dowd Bangle *
2. ✓ Miss Reynall Goodman *
3. ✓ Miss Louise Harrison Hagner *
4. Mrs. Reid A. Dunn*
5. Mr. John D. Lane
6. ✓ Mr. John R. Larkins
7. ✓ Dr. Rosamonde Wimberly
8. ✓ Mr. Chester Cowart *
9. ✓ Mr. Howard McClain
10. ✓ Mr. Harry B Williams Jr. *
11. Mr. Douglas Hunt, Jr. *
12. Mr. Maurice Clifford* (Returned - not there)
13. ✓ Mr. Paul Clanton*
14. ✓ Mr. Barton Beatty*
15. ✓ Mr. Jackson Valtain*

✓ Rev. Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.
Mr. J. R. Booker
Rev. Geo. Mayers

* Were not formerly members and were sent packet of literature which included #1,2,3,4, The South, Voting Restrictions, SRC 45, Isq.,G. I. Joe, U.R., Oct. & Nov. S. F. list

✓ accepted

December 4, 1945

Mr. Paul Clanton
14th and Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

**Southern Regional Council, Inc.**
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 6, 1946

To: The Honorary Fellows of SRC

Some of you may be interested in the fact that the Julius Rosenwald Fund is setting up a clearing house for race relations personnel. The idea of the clearing house is to bring together persons interested in work in race relations and organizations having staff openings.

Those who are interested in going into active work in the field of race relations should write to Mrs. Alicerose Barman, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Fellow

CHAPLAIN
THE REV. J. A. VACHE

# St. Mary's House

EPISCOPAL STUDENT CENTER

930 WALKER AVENUE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

SECRETARY
MARGARET FLETCHER

MEMBER ASSOCIATION · CANTERBURY CLUBS ·

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 18, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson and Dr. Trigg,

I want you both to know that I got a great deal from the conference. I was very much impressed with the calibre of persons and the attitudes expressed. I do appreciate being included, unworthy though I be!

I have been thinking over people I might suggest for fellows. You may not want any more North Carolinians, but if you do, you'll find the Rev. R.W. Turner, Emmanuel Church, Warrenton is doing a fine job in his parish and with the young people of the Diocese. I suggested to Mr. Wilson that he might look up a Mr. Johnstone in Lexington. He's doing some work that sounds quite good with the agriculture of Kentucky, but what he does in an interracial way, I don't know.

I am enclosing my expense blank. I'm sorry that it amounted to so much. I'll be glad for you to figure train instead of plane fare if it will help you any. It was the only way I could get in on meetings at both ends, but that's not your fault!

With all good wishes for your splendid work,

Sincerely,

Margot J—

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 19, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Guy B. Johnson
FROM George S. Mitchell

Harry Wright recommends Giles Hubert as a Fellow. So do I. He would strengthen us on the agricultural end.

What about Shelby Robert as a Fellow? He now runs on-the-farm training for five Southeastern States for the Veterans Administration at Marietta. Tennessee born, Mississippi married, some years with BAE, active in promoting AVC hereabouts, and an ex-Navy guy.

George

I did do the course in
Internat. Relations but
she are not teaching
it since coming under
the state Dept. no
recognition of credit from them
as yet — —

Chattanooga, Tennessee
Chattanooga High School
Nov. 17, 1946.

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Auburn Ave, Atlanta

Dear Dr. Johnson

First let me thank you again for a very stimulating meeting. I'm glad to be even a small fractional part of such a movement. I have felt for a long time that Southern people ourselves must do that to be done.

My heart sinks at the terrific forces against us but probably its significant

that we could have such a meeting.

I don't want to burden you with checking the thesis. Perhaps I should give up doing anything with it. I was disappointed when Mr. Frey & Mrs. Bond felt that it didn't indicate that I could work out a course of study for their text — but I gather this is my first attempt.

Which reminds me — before you put out more copies of the little Who's Who of the fellows — I did not write the course of study for our Latin American course. The

introduced the course based on a course of study put out by the Pan-Amer. Union. I'm sorry my statement was so carelessly made as to be mis-interpreted. I did the "wire-pulling" to get the State Dept to recognize the course but another member of our history dept. at Chatt. High School teaches the course.

I should like to submit these names as possible fellows:

1. Mrs Margaret Locker, Vocational School
2. Miss Lassie Mursey, Brainard Jr. High School

3. Miss Frances Kiernan, Central High School

4. Mrs. S. E. Smith, 223 Morningside Drive

5. Mr. Julian C. Brown, 727 Elm St.

Mr Brown is the member of the Negro teachers union whom the elected to our pension board of 3 members. There is a Mrs High & a Mr. Robinson too whom I'd like to suggest but I don't have their addresses. I'll send them in later this may make too many

from Chattanooga. I do not remember whether or not you suggested a limit as to number of names.

Thank you again for every thing & the all hope for much to grow out of the SRC.

Sincerely
Josephine Hamilton

November 20, 1946

MEMO FROM: H.L. Trigg
TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
RE: Fellows

Following the meeting of Fellows, I would like to recommend three persons from the Atlanta University group, since the University was not represented this year. They are DR. A. ELDER, Head of the Department of Education; DR. WALTER CHIVERS, Professor of Sociology at Morehouse; and DR. MOZELLE HILL, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University.

I would also like to call to your attention the fact that we do not have Fellows from Louisiana. President Dent and Mr. Favrot or Dr. Felton Clark would probably be most capable of suggesting one or two persons in that state who could help with our program.

List of Nominees for Honorary Fellows:

FROM MR. LARKINS:

Miss Mae D. Holmes
Supt. of State Training School for Negro Girls
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Rev. G. E. Cheek, Director
Public Relations
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Muriel Johnson
Supt. of Training School for Negro Girls
Glen Burnie, Maryland

Mr. W. L. Greene
Executive Secretary
N. C. Negro Teachers Asso.
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. S. P. Dean
Tyrrell County
Columbia, N. C.

Fellow

# M. LANGBART *Incorporated*

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November 28,1946

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RECEIVED
NOV 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I just this morning returned from a few days trip down into Louisiana.I had to be in Alexandria over night,and while there I met a young negro man about thirty nine years old who was a bellboy at the Bentley Hotel. He had sat under Dr.Charles Johnson of Fisk and seemed to be an unusual sort of man.He spoke of how interested he was in helping his own people there in his own home.I was impressed with his ability and sincerity,and told him that I would write you as soon as I reached home.You might be interested in Dr.Trigg getting him a letter and seeing if the Council can't guide him into a field of real helpfullness there in his own city and state.

His name and address is-John Blackstone
1015 Winn
Alexandria,La.

I shall be most interested in what may develope here and as I visit our branch office there I will contact him,doing what little I can to be of help.

I've been on the go these past few weeks and it's a real treat to get back home for a few days.We,like all others,are having many changes to make,we wonder how it'll work out,employer and employee alike.

Very truly yours,

Paul

Paul

M. LANGBART
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
R. L. COVINGTON
Sect. - Treas.
References: Dun & Bradstreet

December 5, 1946

Mr. Abbott L. Ferriss
P.O. Box 925
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Abbott:

We are delighted to welcome you as a new Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. Thank you for the personal history material and the Fellows blank which you sent to George Mitchell. You will be hearing from us from time to time.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:mp

New Fellow

28th Nov. 1946
P. O. Box 925
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432, 43 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of the 26th. Yes, I would be interested in this Fellow business; if the entire membership were fellows the organization would begin to take effect. I've sent Dr. Johnson the names of certain Mississippi leaders who, I thought, should belong to SRC. Improvement of the leadership situation there would contribute greatly, I hope the enclosed gives you enough of what you need. I might add that I am a member of the Mississippi Division. (SRC NOT U.S.C.)

Ruth and I would have come by Atlanta for a visit with you in June, but we had to rush here for the opening day of school and were forced to take a shorter route. I'd like to talk to you. I've always had it in my mind to return to Mississippi, but I've never been able to make up my mind how hard the stone wall is there upon which I would bump my head.

I enjoyed talking to your friend Mr. Stevens in Shanghai. He offered me a job and then advised me not to take it. I appreciated his consideration, but I rather think he did it because of you.

Ruth, who speaks of your visit to her often, is thinking in maternal terms these days; we expect an heir in March.

Cordially,

Abbott

Abbott L. Ferriss

Dr. Morris has just been here at a meeting of the SE coop group. He got what he wanted to continue his work in the Atlanta area.

28th Nov. 1946

Abbott L. Ferriss
b. 31 Jan. 1915, Jonestown, Miss.

Education:

Jonestown, Miss., High School
Univ. of Mississippi '33-35
Univ. of Missouri '35-37 B. J. (Journalism)
Miss. State College '40-42 (parttime)
Furman University Summer '41.
Univ. of North Carolina '42-43 M. A. (Sociology)

Experience:

Research for W.P.A. (Social Agencies) '39-41
Nat. Resources Planning Board (Program Development) 1942
U.S.Army (Cryptography) 1943-46
Berea College, Berea, KyY (Teaching: Sociology) 1946.

Fellowships:

Workshop in Community Development, Furman Univ., 1941, Summer.
Laboratory Study of Southeastern Regional Problems, Potentialities and Resources, Univ. of N. C., 1942, Summer.
Research Assistantship, Institute for Research in Social Science and N. C. Agri. Expr. Station, 1942-43.

Organizational:

Protestant Episcopal Church; Phi Eta Sigma; Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Alpha Kappa Delta; Sociological: American, Southern, Rural; American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Present:

Student, Univ. of N. C.; major: Sociology; minor, Statistics.

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ✓ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

STUDENT, U.N.C.

My mailing address is: P.O. Box 925, CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

My residence address is: Res. of A.W. Hobbes, GRANDON DRIVE, CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

My telephone number is: Home 7231

Office ———

Date 28 Nov. '46

SIGNED Albert L. Ferriss

November 26, 1946

Mr. Abbott Ferris
P. O. Box 925
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Abbott:

I saw Father the other day in Asheville. He is well. He reminded me that you are at Chapel Hill.

I wonder whether you would not be a good person to become a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. We have forty-two persons scattered over the South, some of them from each race, being persons whose fingers are into the life of the South, and are known to be interested in facts about the South and willing to be helpful in general in the South. It costs nothing to be a Fellow. We have lately had the first general meeting of the Fellows, and their expenses were paid to come to Atlanta.

A number of people around Chapel Hill are Fellows already. They include S. E. Duncan, State Supervisor for Negro High Schools in North Carolina; Margaret Fletcher at Greensboro; John Hope Franklin at Durham; Cyrus Johnson at Raleigh; R. E. Jones at A & T at Greensboro; John R. Larkins of the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare; Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald of Hickory; Allyn P. Robinson at Raleigh; Harry B. Williams at Chapel Hill; and A. T. Spaulding at Durham.

I don't boss the picking of the Fellows, but I would like to nominate you to be one.

Could you send me a little dope about your education, career, and interests?

My warmest regards to your wife. I hope the good Lord will bring us all together sometime.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 9, 1946

TO THE HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE SRC:

It occurred to me that you might be interested in the essay contest on "Problems of Group Adjustment," sponsored by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies. A copy of the announcement is attached.

As you will see, the first prize is $2500, this prize-winning essay to be included in a volume published by Harper and Brothers; the second prize is $500, with the possibility that this essay also will be published by Harper and Brothers.

It'd be a mighty fine thing if one of our Honorary Fellows should capture a prize!

With kindest regards and all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

SRC
12/30/46

MEMORANDUM TO THE FELLOWS OF SRC

As you know, SRC is always on the look-out for new members. One of the ways in which the Fellows can be of great service to us is by helping to "sell" the Council to people who should be members but aren't. We are sending you this material in the hope that you'll have a chance to use it for cultivation and membership purposes. If you need more material, just let us know and we'll be glad to send it to you.

By way of refreshing your memory, dues are $2.00 a year which entitles the member to all SRC publications. New South appears monthly; quarterly issues run about 30 pages in length and deal with some subject of special interest. We have State Divisions in Florida, South Carolina, and Mississippi; Tennessee is in process of forming a Division, and we have affiliates in most of the other thirteen Southern states.

The report of the Fellows Conference will be out soon. We've been gratified to have all of your enthusiastic comments on the Conference.

The SRC staff sends greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year.

GUY B. JOHNSON

(add c

Send 12 invitation leaflets, blue membership cards, Dec. New South, ~~June New South and~~ Nov. New South (1) (6 oct)
Send 4 Mar. New South; 4 June New South; 4 Sept. New South

39
12
78
39
468

3
39
4
156

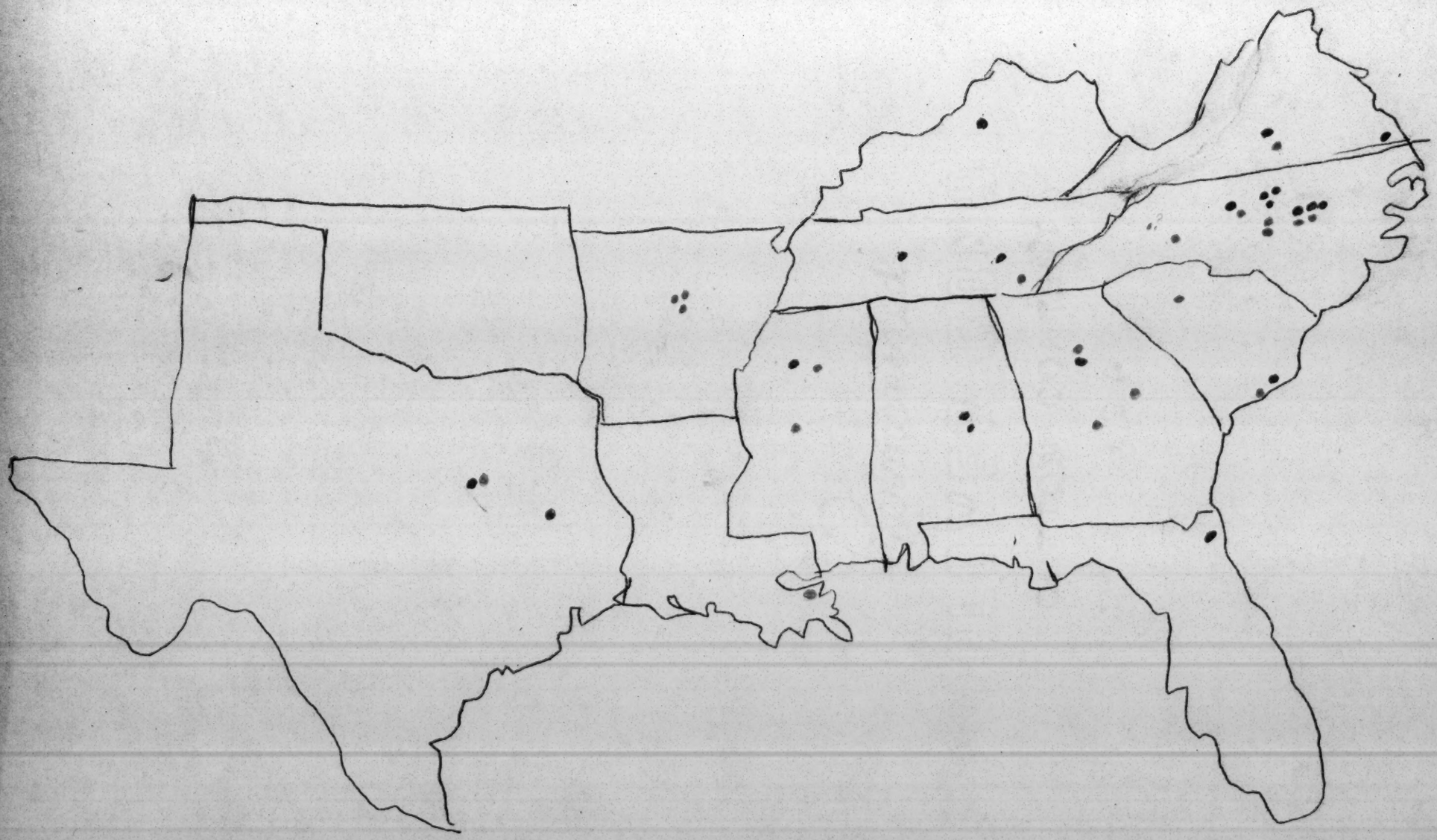
V. g.
12/31/46

4385

# S.R.C. Fellows, Distribution, Jan. 1, 1947

• Washington
• Chicago
• Boston

• Negro 21 • White 23



January 2, 1947

Mr. George C. Harrison
Suite 305
11 Pryor St., S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Thank you for the material on displaced persons which you sent me sometime ago. I think I can use about forty copies of the material if you can spare them.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH

~~608 PETERS BUILDING~~
~~ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA~~

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National Chairman

RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

FRANK GARSON
Commissioner Southeastern Region

ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Director Southeastern Regional Office

December 16, 1946

NEW ADDRESS → SUITE 305
11 PRYOR ST., S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The problem of the displaced persons in Europe has recently come into sharper focus. Today there are still about 850,000 people languishing in concentration camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy. Their only crime is the lack of a passport or of another place to go--this, more than a year after the crushing of the Nazi regime. Of this number about 500,000 are Catholic, 100,000 are Protestant, and 200,000 are Jewish. This is a problem in which all of us must be concerned.

As stated in Life Magazine editorial of September 23rd the most shocking fact about the plight of these "DPs" is not that they are interned. It is the fact that the U.S. government and people have the means to open the door for many of them, but have not done so. Instead, we are getting used to the idea of concentration camps.

The public must be made aware of the facts and Congress must be urged to pass emergency legislation to permit sufficient numbers of these displaced persons to enter our country. Anything you can do in the way of publicity or calling this matter to the attention of your Congressman will be of inestimable value. I am enclosing a copy of the Life Magazine editorial which will give you a more complete picture of the problem.

Should you wish more of this material, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

George J. Harrison

George J. Harrison,
Associate Director

GJH/kre

TO ELIMINATE DEFAMATION OF THE JEWS AND TO COUNTERACT UN-AMERICAN AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA THROUGH A BROAD EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM; TO ADVANCE GOOD-WILL AND PROPER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AMERICAN GROUPS; TO PRESERVE AND TO TRANSLATE INTO GREATER EFFECTIVENESS THE IDEALS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Immigration

# A FACT SHEET
# ON
# DISPLACED PERSONS *

RECEIVED
DEC 21 1946
Security Council

It is almost a year and half since V-E Day. But for 850,000 men, women and children confined in "displaced persons" camps in Europe, the war is not yet over. Their plight touches every humane heart. It also endangers the peace. The continued detention of these supposedly liberated people, their mounting bitterness, the uncertainty of their future, may well generate new conflicts in an unsettled world.

The problem is grave and immediate. Every day's delay prolongs the misery of innocent human beings and weakens Europe's chances for a stable peace.

## THE FACTS ABOUT THE DISPLACED PERSONS

Who are these 850,000 people?

They are Balts, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Hungarians, Germans, Austrians -- people from every country in Europe that felt the Nazi heel. Many cannot return to their homelands because of social and political upheavals; others cannot face the memories surrounding their native soil.

Some 650,000 are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics and Protestants.

Some 200,000 are Jews.

Some 150,000 are children under 18. Almost half of these children are 5 years old or younger.

There are more women and children than men, for the men were the first to be imprisoned and the first to be killed.

Many are the strongest and the hardiest of Hitler's enslaved victims; men and women who survived years of slave labor and confinement in Nazi work battalions; whose fortitude and intelligence enabled them to stay alive in spite of all the Hitler terror; who best illustrate the "survival of the fittest."

The overwhelming majority are in the prime of life, largely between the ages of 16 and 40. This was the age group withheld from execution in order to man Hitler's labor brigades. The others, too old to be worked as slave labor, or too young to survive the rigors of the concentration camp, were either exterminated by the Nazis or died from abuse.

## WHAT CAN BE DONE

Every one of the United Nations shares the obligation to solve this problem. But other countries wait for the United States, natural leader in international affairs, to take the first step. Our initiative will set the pace,

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* Based on data assembled by the
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION POLICY, 36 West 44th St., New York
Earl G. Harrison, chairman

and speed immigration to all the many lands where displaced people can settle. Palestine, of course, is one obvious haven -- but only for a very small number. Even if the doors of Palestine were opened as wide as is feasible, only a fraction of the displaced people could be admitted. The vast majority -- Jew and Christian alike -- must turn elsewhere for welcome. That leaves the opening move squarely up to us.

FACTS ABOUT U. S. IMMIGRATION

America has always been a nation of immigrants. Our ancestors -- often more than a million per year -- came here from foreign countries, searching for freedom and opportunity.

In 1929, when our industrial capacity was considerably smaller than it is today, the immigration quota was set at 153,879 annually, a total which the nation's leaders felt we could easily absorb. Nevertheless, for the past 15 years, that annual quota has not been filled. During the war years, only 7% of the number of immigrants provided for by the quota -- barely more than 10,000 each year -- were able to come to this country.

There are a number of reasons for these little-known facts. In the first place, the immigration quotas, as they now read, divide the total annual figure into sub-quotas for the various countries of origin, the largest of the sub-quotas being those of England and the Scandinavian countries. Yet, during all the 22 years of the present immigration law, England and the Scandinavian countries have never filled their quotas. Since quotas may not be transferred from one country to another, or carried over from one year to the next, thousands of desperate men and women in central and eastern Europe have been denied entrance to the United States, while unused quota numbers have gone to waste.

In the second place, thousands of newcomers are barred every month by the rule that not more than 10% of the annual quota for each country can be used in any one month, and the unused portion of any monthly quota may not be carried over to the next month. With the difficulties in communication and administration during the war years, and even today in many parts of Europe, it has been impossible to keep up with the monthly allotments in time to make full use of them. Ships delayed in sailing, or visas slow in coming through, send quota numbers begging and blast the hopes of thousands.

This situation has made it impossible to carry out the directive issued by President Truman in December, 1945, ordering the admittance of 39,000 displaced persons during the ensuing year. Up to October, 1946, only about 5,000 have reached these shores.

In effect, then, the law provides for over 150,000 newcomers every year; but technical and administrative difficulties make it impossible to carry out our declared intention.

FROM THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

Rising to the call of human need is our finest American tradition. Invariably, our first impulse is to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, comfort the victims of disaster -- whether at home or abroad. But, beside the urge to help our fellow-men, there are a number of practical reasons why we should welcome some of the displaced persons to the United States.

Since 1914, when immigration to this country reached a peak, our birthrate has been falling steadily. Experts predict that within 25 years there may be more deaths than births each year in the United States. Other democracies, such as Great Britain, France and the Scandinavian countries, face similar trends, while populations

are rising rapidly elsewhere in the world. In view of these facts, we have reason to welcome the parents of future Americans.

Experience has proved that immigration brings new technical skills and industrial "know how" to increase American production. Within the past few years, newcomers to this country have introduced new products and new technics into such industries as optics, plastics, ceramics, etc., thus providing jobs for thousands of American workers.

Every person seeking admission to the United States must have his financial security guaranteed by an individual or group in this country -- an effective safeguard against any immigrant becoming a public charge. Newcomers mean more customers for American business -- an asset to a nation whose high standard of living depends upon the buying power of the public.

And finally, the political sympathies and backgrounds of would-be Americans are subjected to the most searching scrutiny. The vigilance of the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Army assures us that all displaced persons coming here will be persons who bring with them a devotion to our form of government.

* * * * * *

The admission of some displaced persons to the United States is not a partisan issue. Leaders in all walks of life and all political parties have been outspoken for such a program.

President Truman has repeatedly favored immigration of displaced persons to the United States, declaring on October 5, 1946:

> "I state again, as I have on previous occasions, that the immigration laws of other countries, including the United States, should be liberalized with a view to the admission of displaced persons. I am prepared to make such a recommendation to the Congress and to continue as energetically as possible collaboration with other countries on the whole problem of displaced persons."

Governor Thomas E. Dewey states:

> "...the displaced persons of Europe are a challenge to the sincerity of our leadership...We should adjust our own immigration laws to permit the admission of our share of displaced persons, both Christians and Jews."

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Director General of UNRRA and Herbert H. Lehman, former Director General, speaking with an intimate knowledge of the facts, have urged prompt and effective action <u>now</u>.

Similar views are held by such prominent Americans as the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, the Auxiliary Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago; Owen J. Roberts, former Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Henry Luce, publisher of <u>Life</u>, <u>Time</u> and <u>Fortune</u>; Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross; the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, retiring Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. Harold Urey, Professor of Chemistry of the University of Chicago, noted atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner; Walter P. Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers; Eleanor Roosevelt, Charles P. Taft, Jonathan Daniels and Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

The American Federation of Labor, in a resolution adopted at its National Convention in Chicago on October 15, 1946, went on record in favor of making available to displaced persons the unfilled quotas of the war period.

10/16/46

EDITORIAL

LIFE SEPTEMBER 23, 1946

# SEND THEM HERE!

## EUROPE'S REFUGEES NEED A PLACE TO GO AND AMERICA NEEDS TO SET A WORLD EXAMPLE

RECEIVED
DEC 21 1946
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Southern Regional Council

More than a year after the crushing of the Nazi power, there are still some 850,000 people in concentration camps in Germany, Austria and Italy, not including those in the Russian zone. These camps do not fly swastikas and they do not practice torture, but they are concentration camps nevertheless. The crime of the inmates is lack of a passport or of another place to go.

The most shocking fact about the plight of these displaced persons ("DPs") is not that they are interned. It is the fact that the U.S. government and people have the means to open the door for many of them but have not done so. Instead we are getting used to the idea of concentration camps; as one correspondent wrote last week, "It begins to seem quite commonplace."

By country of origin the largest groups of DPs are Poles, Balts and Yugoslavs. In Germany the DP camps which UNRRA is trying to empty are replenished daily by new arrivals of Jews from Poland via Czechoslovakia. Also from Czechoslovakia into other centers come the Sudeten Germans whom the Beneš government is cruelly uprooting and deporting.

### "Your Tired, Your Poor"

Although the Jews are deservedly the best-advertised cases, most of Europe's DPs are not Jewish. An unknown percentage of Poles, Yugoslavs, Russians and Czechs are afraid to be repatriated for political reasons or because their countries have become police states. To them a DP camp is far preferable to a possibly fatal reception at home, especially when the Russians seem so insistent that they be returned forcibly.

There was a day when American sympathies would go out to all such people. Indeed, for a brief period (1917–21) our immigration laws paid them specific honor by exempting from restrictions all victims of religious or political persecution. Before 1917 there were virtually no restrictions on immigration from Europe, and an American could feel that his country really stood for freedom and hope throughout the Western world. To quote an inscription on the Statue of Liberty, which nobody has yet got around to erasing,

*Give me your tired, your poor,*
*Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,*
*The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.*
*Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me!*
*I lift my lamp beside the golden door.*

America has certainly changed since the 1880s when those lines were written. How much it has changed may be suggested by a résumé of what our government (as distinct from UNRRA and private individuals) has done officially to help the DPs. It's pitiful.

Last December, President Truman expressed sympathy with the DPs and said he would do something to "set an example to the other countries." He issued a directive to hasten consuls to the U.S. zone of Germany where they could take applications for immigration visas. The U.S. quota for people born in Germany, the Balkans and Eastern Europe (where most DPs come from) is about 39,000 a year. This quota hasn't been anywhere near filled for more than a decade, the average use since 1930 having been about 10%. This year, you might think, the European quota would at last be filled for a change. On the contrary; not 39,000 but only 3,000 European immigrants have immigrated to the U.S. since the President's directive was issued. The rest have been held up by various kinds of red tape. Our law says that no country can use more than 10% of its annual quota in any one month; neither the monthly nor the annual quotas are cumulative. Thus some 30,000 visas which might legally have been issued since last December will never be issued under the present law: 30,000 chances at freedom gone forever! The President made clear that he would not ask Congress to make these quotas cumulative. All told, his speed-up

over

directive has resulted in little or no more help for DPs than might have been properly expected of the State Department without any directive.

His next gesture, made under Zionist pressure, was to ask the British to let 100,000 European Jews into Palestine right away. The arguments against this solution to the refugee problem have already been discussed (LIFE, Aug. 19). Regardless of them, it was clearly a cheap gesture which put us in the position of trying to make the British the scapegoats for our own unwillingness to take in DPs. If we were as hospitable in proportion to our population and area as we ask the Palestine authorities to be, we should let in 10,000,000 immigrants this year.

## The Exclusive U.S.

The refugee problem of 1946 is not so staggering or unprecedented as many Americans seem to fear. After the last war 1,500,000 Russian fugitives from the Revolution and 250,000 Armenian fugitives from the Turks were taken in hand by the League of Nations and its high commissioner, Fridtjof Nansen. One of his measures was the famous Nansen passport, a certificate of identity which won recognition from most civilized countries and at least enabled refugees to cross borders and seek work with their heads up. The United Nations should at least revive the Nansen passport or its equivalent. But no merely international body can do much about the harsh fact of immigration barriers. Until some nation gets hospitable, there will be camps full of DPs.

The U.S. immigration laws are among the most discriminatory in the world. We are one of the few major nations that regulates immigration by race. Our law of 1924 divided the quota among 67 countries in proportion to their presence here in 1890, an intentional discrimination in favor of the so-called Nordic peoples, most of whom have not wanted to immigrate, and against the Italian and Balkan peoples, who do. Our law has been amended several times (the base year is now 1920) but the discrimination remains. Thus the quota for the United Kingdom, not filled since 1929, is 65,721, while the Greek, which could be filled a hundred times over, is a pathetic 307.

Our present total annual quota of 153,774 does not seem too much for a nation that was built by immigrants and used to absorb more than a million a year. But by making it discriminatory, by the noncumulative provision and by red tape, the U.S. has managed to admit even fewer immigrants than Congress pretends it wants. It is now proposed—there were two bills in the last session—that Congress amend the law to admit roughly 100,000 European DPs. This would be done by taking the unused portion of one year's world quota and giving the DPs all of it regardless of nationality. Anybody who has ever seen a DP camp will agree that this is little enough for the U.S. to do. The rest of us can use our imaginations.

Even some labor leaders, a group which has been congenitally anti-immigration, have begun to use their imaginations. Both A.F.L. and C.I.O. officials have testified in favor of letting in some DPs on humanitarian grounds, although the A.F.L. is still wedded to restrictive quotas. Less imaginative is the temper of Congress and the people. Public-opinion polls have repeatedly shown huge majorities opposed to letting down the bars at all.

It is hard to believe that the American people are really so selfish. In part, their fear of immigrants may be based on a misconception: that any relaxing of the laws will bring back the stinking slums of New York's East Side, where the pot melted so slowly for so many years. Maybe Americans just don't like the tired, the poor and the huddled masses that the Statue of Liberty beckons. That is an unreal fear. Our immigrants nowadays usually move under the aegis of well-heeled religious and charitable committees and according to smooth resettlement techniques. There is no reason why assimilation need be as hectic as it used to be. But it is scandalous, considering the urgent need and limited numbers of Europe's DPs, that we should not make an effort to absorb any at all.

## Some New Arguments

Indeed it is about time for the U.S. to review its whole attitude, not just toward DPs but toward immigration policy in general. We have not really debated it since 1924 and there are several new arguments, such as our declining curve of population growth. If we are to remain the leading nation of One World, we also have a deep moral obligation not to be too exclusive. No other nation represents so many blood strains or has amalgamated so many viewpoints; that is an asset in our foreign relations which, if we really believe in it, gives us a special claim to leadership and a special duty to "set an example." The constitution of the United Nations proclaims the universality of human rights and freedoms, a clause the U.S. has often invoked and argued for. How then can we be so complacent about our immigration policy? Above all, in God's name can we go on doing nothing about those DPs?

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March 26, 1947

TO THE FELLOWS OF SRC:

We think you will be interested in the Reader's Digest February Discussion Pattern, "Treasure Hunt for Good Will". It is based on an article in the February Reader's Digest which tells how one New Yorker has battled racial prejudice and promoted friendly relations in his community. Intercultural activities and worthwhile programs of various kinds are described in the supplementary reading.

Perhaps you will be able to adapt the suggestions to your local situation. Such a discussion would certainly help to awaken community groups to hampering restrictions in their midst and opportunities for correcting them.

Additional copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from Program Service, Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York. Single copies are 10¢ each.

I am sure that SRC members as well as other Fellows will be interested in any use you may make of the "Treasure Hunt", so let us hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

MAR 26 1947
Southern Regional Council

March 24, 1947

Dear Doctor Johnson: Your letter of March 21 has come while Doctor Will is out of the city until the first of April. The other Fund officers are also out of the city at this writing, so I guess any prompt decision will have to wait a week or so.

Very truly yours,

Suzuko Aura

SO Secretary

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FEBRUARY 1947 • EIGHTH YEAR VOL. 10, NO. 6

# The Reader's Digest

# Discussion Patterns

TREASURE HUNT FOR GOOD WILL

*Based on "New York's Pied Piper"*

•

TEACHER CRISIS

*Based on "How Georgia's Teachers Got a Raise"*

•

THE CALL OF THE WILD

*Based on "Sailor on Horseback" and "Buck and Spitz"*

•

LIMERICK NIGHT

*Based on "A Century of Limericks"*

★

PREPARED EACH MONTH FROM ARTICLES IN THE CURRENT ISSUE

*Program Service*

THE READER'S DIGEST

*Pleasantville, N. Y.*

TWO OF THE DISCUSSIONS suggested this month are purposeful, two dedicated to entertainment. Whatever type your club or discussion group may be, you should find something in this booklet out of which to plan a worth-while spirited meeting.

*Discussion Patterns* this month offers:

1. ***Treasure Hunt for Good Will:*** a round table where ways in which your group can promote friendly relations in your community are considered. This would be a good follow up to the September discussion "Facts About Race" and might well be expanded into a series of meetings in which your group initiates a community-wide survey of intercultural activities.

2. ***Teacher Crisis:*** a panel which provides information on why so many good teachers are quitting their jobs and spotlights the local situation.

3. ***The Call of the Wild:*** an informal discussion of a famous American author, his life, his writings and what critics have said of them.

4. ***Limerick Night:*** an hour of entertainment which might be adapted for a frivolous Valentine party.

# TREASURE HUNT FOR GOOD WILL

*A discussion based on "New York's Pied Piper," by Elsie McCormick, condensed from This Week Magazine,* The Reader's Digest, *February 1947, page 64.*

## INTRODUCING THE SUBJECT

"How much I hate that man," Charles Lamb once exclaimed.

"Hate him?" asked his friend. "You don't even know him."

"Of course I don't know him," Lamb answered. "If I knew him how could I hate him?"

Lamb's theory has been demonstrated again and again. It is being demonstrated in New York today by Mr. Howell, "sprightly campaigner against racial prejudice." The purpose of this discussion is to find out:

1.) whether anything of this sort is going on in our town;

2.) what else we could do—in our schools, our churches, our business and community life—to give people in this town a chance to get to know each other.

## NEW YORK'S PIED PIPER

*To introduce the subject the Chairman may find it most effective to read the article aloud to the audience. This takes 5 minutes. Or he may prefer to tell in his own words the story of Mr. Howell's "Reconciliation Trips" to give people a glimpse of others' homes, culture and places of worship, and a chance to make friends in circles remote from their daily lives.*

## TREASURE HUNTING IN OUR TOWN

*The rest of the meeting is organized for four speakers who have prepared reports and recommendations. The questions should be helpful to them in making their local surveys, the reading in indicating goodwill activities carried on elsewhere. Anyone can make these talks, but a local teacher, a churchman, a businessman and social service worker would speak with special conviction. Each section could easily be expanded into an entire meeting, if desirable.*

## WHAT IS BEING DONE?

### I. *IN OUR SCHOOLS*

A. What special activities to widen the pupils' acquaintance with their own town, their own country—field trips, for instance—are part of our public school curriculum?

B. What is done in classroom work to give pupils a chance to know and become interested in each other's different national and cultural background, to take pride in their own?

C. What extra curricular school activities—discussion groups, workshops, teams —build understanding and encourage good relations between different groups?

D. Are some students admitted to some things and excluded from others? (Are Negro boys on the football team, for instance, but not on the swimming team? For more examples see page 189 of **Democratic Human Relations.**)

E. What is the attitude of our Board of Education, our principal, individual teachers regarding intercultural education? Do they make a point of encouraging the teaching of good relations?

F. Is the school system fundamentally organized on a democratic basis?

G. Are many parents—those in this group, for instance—backing the schools' programs or encouraging them to develop such programs?

### Suggested Reading

1. **Social Travel—A Technique in Intercultural Education,** by Edward G. Olsen. *Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc.,* New York, 1946. Illustrated pamphlet describing 8 typical examples of intercultural field trips, ranging from Vermont to California, including activities of children, adolescents and adults. These portray trips which were organized to explore all the chief intercultural areas; race nationality, religion and socio-economic status.
2. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. (50¢.) See Topic VI, Section 5, "Things to Do At School." Suggestions for parents' cooperation with schools.
3. **Democratic Human Relations,** by Hilda Taba and William Van Til. Sixteenth Yearbook of the *National Council for the Social Studies,* 1945. See particularly "Planning Learning Activities," Part I, Chapter III and "School Activities and Community Utilization," Part II, Chapters VI and VII.
4. **Understanding Others.** A Handbook on Intercultural Education, Bulletin No. 344, Published by Eugene B. Elliott, Supt. of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich., 1946. See Chapter IV "The School's Part in Combatting Prejudice for General Suggestions," and Specific Suggestions for the Elementary School, the Junior and the Senior High Schools. See also Chapter V, "The Teacher's Role in Intercultural Education."
5. **They See For Themselves.** A Documentary Approach to Intercultural Education in the High School, by Spencer Brown. *Harper & Brothers,* New York, 1945. An account of how students in 11 high schools in New York City and Westchester County have discovered intercultural facts about the communities in which they live and have dramatized their findings through documentary plays or living newspapers.
6. **What is Intercultural Education?** by E. Harold Mason. *School and Society,* October 20, 1945. Traces origins, explains true ideas behind it, refutes misconceptions.

## II. THROUGH OUR LOCAL CHURCHES

(*If the group are all members of the same church these questions can apply to that church. Or they may be expanded for a general survey.*)

A. Is membership in our church open to all?

B. Does our church observe Race Relations Sunday? What good does such a Sunday do?

C. How many in our group ever attend services at churches other than our own?

D. Does our church sponsor study groups, forums, recreation activities open to members of all races? Have we ever held an Interracial Clinic for fact finding about local conditions? Should we?

E. With what other religious organizations can we cooperate to improve human relations in our town? With what civic organizations?

F. Is our minister informed about and interested in religions, creeds, churches, other than our own?

### Suggested Reading

1. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. See particularly Topic VI, Section 6, "Things to Do In Church."
2. **The Clinical Approach to Race Relations,** by George Edmund Haynes. The Department of Race Relations, *The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,* 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. (35¢.) A manual telling how programs of action for interracial understanding and justice can be developed and where they are being promoted following interracial clinics.
3. **Caste in the Christian Churches,** by Dr. Liston Pope and Monsignor John La Farge. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. Two statements by leading Protestant and Catholic clergymen about the church and race relations.
4. **Race Relations at the Grass Roots,** by Paul Jans. *Survey Midmonthly,* January 1946. Progress in the delicate, painstaking job of breaking down prejudice at the Fellowship Center in St. Louis directed by the Evangelical and Reformed Church.
5. **One God—the Ways We Worship Him,** by Florence Mary Fitch. *Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co.,* New York, 1944. The story of the three great religions of America and the different ways we worship God. It will help children see the relation of religion to their daily lives and help them understand and respect religions different from their own.

## III. IN LOCAL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

A. Is there widespread discrimination in employment here? Who is excluded?

B. Should we have a law such as the proposed FEPC law? What are its basic provisions? How has such a law worked in actual practice?

C. Why is job discrimination harmful to the community?... to the individual discriminated against? Have we local instances of this?

D. Do our local unions condone discrimination?

E. What can each of us as employer, employee, union member or just plain citizen do to make for better good will in local business?

### Suggested Reading

1. **Answer the Critics of the FEPC.** *National Council for a Permanent FEPC,* 930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Provides the arguments most frequently used for and against Federal Permanent FEPC legislation.
2. **Tolerance on Trial,** by Henry C. Turner. *The American Magazine,* June 1946. How New York's fair-employment law is working after eight months in operation.
3. **Parnassus Restricted,** by M. H. Goldberg. *School and Society,* July 6, 1946. Job discrimination in the professions. The bad effects of this discrimination both on the person discriminated against and on the community.
4. **Whites and Blacks *Can* Work Together,** by William Hard. *The Reader's Digest,* March 1944. Many employers and some unions still discriminate against Negroes, but in some places the two races work together harmoniously.
5. **How We Did It,** by Joseph Curran. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. The president of the National Maritime Union tells how that union has succeeded in wiping out segregation of seamen aboard ship and in the hiring hall.
6. **In the Unions,** by Herbert R. Northrup. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. The sullied record of American labor; where and how its doors are opening to workers of all races and creeds.

7. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. See Topic VI, Sections 3 and 4, "Things to Do On the Job" and "Things to Do Within the Union."

## IV. *IN OUR COMMUNITY LIFE*

A. What are the numbers of foreign born of different nationalities here? Of Negroes, whites, other races?

B. Have we any Community Council with representation from all groups? Should we have?

C. Are there restricted areas (as to the kind of people who may rent or buy property) here? Are housing developments open to all?

D. Do minority group children have adequate playground facilities? Are recreation facilities open to all?

E. Do our police do anything to prevent racial antagonism? What could they do?

F. Has a survey of our community, as the first step in bettering human relations, been made? What is the best way to make one? Should we undertake it? What national organizations would assist us?

### *Suggested Reading*

1. **Democracy for All,** by Helen Parker, Mudgett. General Extension Division, *University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis 14, Minn. See Topic VI, Section 2, "Things to Do In Big and Little Towns." Discusses among other things, housing and recreational problems, the formation of interracial centers or coordinating councils.
2. **A Hopeful Sign in Race Relations,** by L. B. Granger. *Survey Graphic,* November 1944. Reports on the different types of committees—state committees set up by the Governor, city committees set up by the Mayor, and voluntary committees—their advantages and disadvantages, and what is being done in different cities.
3. **We Did It Ourselves,** by Helena Huntington Smith. *Woman's Home Companion,* May 1946. The story of how the nationalities, races and economic groups of the Back of the Yards area of Chicago have come together to work for their own welfare.
4. **The Northern Way,** by Robert C. Weaver. *Survey Graphic,* January 1947. The problems of segregation, of overcrowding in slums, of interracial housing developments treated thoroughly.
5. **Police Action in Minority Problems,** by Joseph T. Kluchesky. *Freedom House,* Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y. The retired Chief of Police of Milwaukee discusses how the police can promote racial understanding and otherwise prevent race tensions from turning into race riots.
6. **The Story of the Springfield Plan,** by Clarence I. Chatto and Alice L. Halligan. *Barnes and Noble,* New York, 1945. Discusses in detail how the program began in 1939, how it has developed, how it works.

## V. *REACHING A DECISION*

When the speakers have finished their reports—either briefly at one meeting or more fully at a series—the rest of the group should be given a chance to discuss the local situation and to decide on some specific activity, the simpler the better, which they wish to undertake.

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*"I repeat: Intolerance is poor economy. Prejudice doesn't pay. Discrimination is destructive."*

—Eric Johnston

# TEACHER CRISIS

*Based on "How Georgia's Teachers Got a Raise," by Blake Clarke, condensed from School and Society,* The Reader's Digest, *February 1947, page 55.*

When school opened on September 4, 1946, in Norwalk, Connecticut, only eight of the city's 236 public school teachers reported at the sixteen schools. The Norwalk Teacher's Association demanded 15 percent general raise in pay. In Denver, Colorado, 2,000 irate school teachers marched up the capitol steps to ask Governor Vivian why he planned to spend eight of the state's ten million surplus on roads instead of schools. Over 300 of Colorado's schools failed to open last fall because of a teacher shortage. Teachers have been on strike in St. Paul, Fort Dodge, Iowa, McMinnville, Tennessee.

A lot of towns all over the country had to shut up schools this year because the teachers quit. They quit because they could not afford to live on the low pay they were getting. They got sick of being underpaid and unappreciated; 350,000 quit the profession in five years.

Perhaps the situation in your community is not serious yet, but this should be a good time for your group to consider what might be done to improve the lot of your teachers. It is also vitally important for every citizen in America to concern himself with what educational opportunities are open to all the future citizens of our country.

The discussion can be introduced by hearing what Georgia did to bring their teachers back to the classrooms. After announcing the subject, the Chairman should ask the first speaker either to read the complete article, if time allows, or to hit the high spots briefly as follows:

## GEORGIA'S CAMPAIGN

Mauney D. Collins, appalled by receiving the 6699th teacher resignation in 18 months, resolved to get a living wage for qualified teachers in the state of Georgia.

1. **He announced to the press**—"In January, 1936, the department of education is asking for a base pay increase of 50 percent for all teachers." Result: Ridicule by editors; rage of speaker of the house.
2. **He visited the Governor,** urging him to use specific liquor revenue fund for the schools. Reply: 21 other agencies are trying to get their hands on the money.
3. **He realized public opinion must be aroused,** enlisted the aid of businessmen, farmers, religious groups, parents in a 6 weeks campaign.
4. **The teachers were told** in rallies in the 10 school districts, "Only you and your next-door neighbors can solve this problem. Explain the facts to them."

5. **The businessmen were told** by the district governor of the Lions Clubs of America who visited the 69 Georgia Lions Clubs and pointed out, "The more people learn, the more they earn—and spend."
6. **The farmers were told** by the president of the Farm Bureau Federation, politically the most important group in Georgia, who personally toured 159 counties, reminded the 35,000 members, meeting in small local groups, that the most successful farmers were those with scientific training.
7. **Parents were told** by Collins, speaking at PTA meetings all over the state, that half their children were being taught by uncertified teachers, some seventh-graders by teachers who had gone no further themselves than the fourth grade. Result: Underpaid teachers contributed to statewide information campaign. 5,000 Lions petitioned Governor Arnall to grant the 50 percent teacher's pay increase, using the liquor revenue. A large proportion of the 86,000 members of the PTA in Georgia wrote to their local candidates for the legislature, explaining why they wanted more pay for their children's teachers.
8. ***In the July primary, every one of Georgia's 205 state legislators who were to take their seats in January, 1947, pledged himself to grant the raise. Governor Arnall announced that all teachers returning to their classrooms in September would find the extra money in their pay envelopes. Georgia's schools were saved.***

## THE NATIONAL SITUATION

When the first speaker has finished, the Chairman should outline briefly the national situation before calling on a second speaker, preferably a supervisor or teacher from your own school system or a member of the School Board, to describe the local aspect of the problem.

In 1943-44 the average pay for all teachers, supervisors and principals in America was $1,755 per year. Thirty states were below this average.

In 1944-45 the average industrial worker earned $500 more a year than the average teacher.

Between 1944-45 industrial workers' earnings increased 56 percent. Teachers' salaries rose only 11 percent, living costs rose 24.6 percent.

In 1945-46 there were 25,000 teachers in America who made less than $600 a year.

70 percent of all teachers are liable to discharge without notice or appeal at the end of any school year.

One teacher in 10—instead of one in 200 as in prewar days—now holds a substandard teaching certificate.

Teachers' colleges have 53 percent fewer students learning to become educators.

There were 50,000 fewer teaching positions filled in 1944-45.

Seven million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are not now in school.

More than 10 million American adults are functionally illiterate (cannot read a newspaper or write a letter).

## THE LOCAL SITUATION

*In 1943-44 the average pay for all teachers, supervisors and principals in this town was ..... Here, comparisons should be made with other communities in the state and with the national average. Here, also should be discussed local regulations about teachers' local conditions such as:*

1. Is church attendance required of teachers?
2. What is the attitude toward married women as teachers?
3. What stimulus is there to superior teaching performance?
4. How are salary advances determined?
5. Are bonuses given for graduate work? for special contributions to education in the school?
6. Are teachers given a real part in the social life of the community?
7. Are they encouraged to maintain an active and independent teachers' organization?
8. What duties do they have at school in addition to teaching?
9. Do many of them have to take outside jobs to supplement their salaries? summer jobs?
10. For how many months a year are they paid?
11. What has the turnover in teachers been in the past 5 years? the past 2 years?
12. *This speaker should do everything possible to increase questions from the audience.*

## SUMMARY

Here, the meeting is turned back to the Chairman who summarizes the discussion and suggests action that the group may take such as:

1. Find out what the resources of your school district are; what state aid is given; how this compares with nearby districts.
2. Support the Parents Teachers organization and take an active interest in the local school.
3. Meet the members of your local School Board and find out how they are performing their job. Enter actively into the campaign to select new School Board members.
4. Back any local Bond Drive for the school; don't squawk at increased school taxes.
5. Interview your local candidate for the legislature and ask him to back any bill presented for State aid to the school.
6. Find out what bill is up before Congress on Federal Aid to schools, look into it and, if you approve, write your Congressman *why* you want him to back it.

## *Suggested Reading*

1. **Our Schools Are a Scandal,** by Kyle Crichton. *Collier's,* April 13, 1946. A discussion of the pros and cons of federal aid to education. The author summarizes the opposition to federal aid. Although he shows both sides of the argument, he makes a case *for* federal aid.
2. **Teacher's Pay—A National Disgrace,** by Robert Littell. *The Reader's Digest,* October 1945. Accounts and anecdotes of underpaid teachers.
3. **State Associations Work for Better Salaries,** by Agnes Samuelson. *NEA Journal,* May 1946. A summary of the programs of various state education associations, showing what has been accomplished so far. Activities in more than thirty states are described briefly.
4. **Teachers' Salaries by States; Average Annual Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors, and Principals.** *NEA Journal,* January 1946. A comparison of teachers' salaries in the United States over a twenty-five year period.
5. **Time for a Teachers' Union,** by E. A. Cross. *School and Society,* April 21, 1945. A retired professor claims that teachers will never get professional recognition or pay until they organize to fit themselves for it and then demand it.
6. **Pennsylvania Legislature Makes History,** by Paul S. Christman. *The Journal of the National Education Association,* October 1945. The 1945 session of the General Assembly passed a salary schedule and subsidy plan which is considered an outstanding educational achievement.

## *". . . And Gladly Teach"*

I wish that I could persuade every teacher in an elementary school to be proud of his occupation—not conceited or pompous, but proud. People who introduce themselves with the shameful remark that they are "just an elementary teacher" give me despair in my heart. Did you ever hear a lawyer say deprecatingly that he was only a little patent attorney? Did you ever hear a physician say, "I am just a brain surgeon"? I beg of you to stop apologizing for being a member of the most important section of the most important profession in the world. Draw yourself up to your full height, look anybody squarely in the eye, and say, *I am a teacher.* —William G. Carr in *The Reader's Digest,* October 1946

If I had a child who wanted to be a teacher, I would bid him Godspeed as if he were going to a war. For indeed the war against prejudice, greed and ignorance is eternal, and those who dedicate themselves to it give their lives no less because they may live to see some fraction of the battle won.

—James Hilton in *The Reader's Digest,* October 1946

# CALL OF THE WILD

*A round table based on "Sailor on Horseback," by Irving Stone and "Buck and Spitz," by Jack London, The Reader's Digest, February 1946, pages 121 and 153.*

Most people resist the "call of the wild" that is in them. Jack London didn't —and the fact that he didn't was his glory and his tragedy. He had to start life fighting—fighting illegitimacy, poverty, a wild Irish temperament—and he didn't stop fighting until his death at forty. He put his fighting nature and his fighting life into his writing—rough, wild, no holds barred—and he conquered his generation with this power. His stories held the public spellbound but his life with its extraordinary combination of genius and folly was more fantastic than any of his novels.

This issue of The Reader's Digest which includes an account of his life and a sample of his work gives a discussion group a chance to appraise the work of a great American writer and to argue again the age-old critical controversy in a new American form. The discussion can perhaps best be divided into three sections: Jack London's life, his work, and appraisals of his work. Anyone fresh from a reading of London's life and London's stories will have much to say about him and them—but to start things off three speakers might present the sections outlined.

## HIS LIFE

***These quotes from Mr. Stone's article may help to introduce the main periods of his life.***

BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD: "In later years Jack London often said that he had no childhood..."

EARLY TASTES: "Along with a love for books, which early became an insatiable passion, the greatest love of his life was for the sea..."

PIRATING, SEALING, HOBOING: "He won his spurs among the toughest of the oyster pirates..."

"He chose one of the last sealing vessels..."

"He developed the art of spontaneous story telling..."

EDUCATION: "He was 19 when he entered the freshman class of Oakland High School..."

THE SOCIALIST: "Socialism now became to Jack a system of human, historical and economic logic..."

THE KLONDIKE: "He arrived (home) without a penny... yet he was to make more money out of the gold rush..."

LOVE AND MARRIAGE: "Jack's meetings with Mabel left him sad and disillusioned... When Jack proposed Bessie accepted..."

BEGINNING SUCCESS: "For 30 glorious, labor-laden days he wrote 'The Call of the Wild'... Brett offered him another $2,000 for immediate book publication..."

CHARMIAN: "She was dead game, resourceful, calm in troubled times, a joyous companion in good times..."

THE VOYAGE OF THE SNARK: "Danger nor hardships had been able to deter him, expense and ridicule had only whetted his determination..."

HILL RANCH: "Tired of travelling, he now let the world come to him ... He was earning $75,000 a year from his writing and spending $100,000..."

SUCCESS: "He was now the highest paid, best-known and most popular writer in the world..."

THE END: "'By its completion I celebrate my 40th birthday, my 50th book' ... Jack died that evening."

## HIS WORK

So much of Jack London's work is autobiographical that he affords an unusually good opportunity to follow the development of an author both as a person and as a writer. He chose literature deliberately as the best way to earn money, studying his markets like a broker. Still he believed that all good writing should have an underlying purpose, a cosmic quality.

*The speaker in talking of London's work should begin, perhaps, with the most famous of his novels "The Call of the Wild." See the excerpt* Buck and Spitz. *The following check list will help in your talk.*

SHORT STORIES:

**The Son of the Wolf** (1900). His first published collection; includes stories that had appeared in *Overland Monthly* (among them his first published piece, "To the Man on Trail") and in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

OTHER COLLECTIONS:

**Love of Life** (1907), **South Sea Tales** (1911), **On the Makaloa Mat.**

NOVELS:

**The Call of the Wild** (1903). See excerpt, "Buck and Spitz," in the February *Reader's Digest.* A dog story. The most famous and probably the best of his novels.

**Martin Eden** (1909). Largely autobiographical story of how a common laborer becomes a famous author; gives insight into London's own methods of self-education as a writer.

**The Road.** Society seen through the eyes of a hobo; also based on personal experience.

**The People of the Abyss** (1903). A graphic description of London's East End, from first-hand observation.

**John Barleycorn** (1913). A novel based on London's own struggles with alcohol.

**The Sea Wolf** (1904). Typical of London's "red-blooded" adventure stories and of his Nietzschean philosophy.

**The Valley of the Moon** (1913). A young ex-prizefighter "gets girl"; becomes involved in a brutal labor struggle; and finally finds idyllic peace in a California valley.

**The Iron Heel** (1907). Imaginative story of a successful fascist movement in the U. S. in 1932, and of the Socialist underground which succeeds in overthrowing its reign after 300 years.

OTHERS:

**The Game** (1905), the story of a prizefighter; **Before Adam** (1906), life in the days of prehistoric savages; **White Fang** (1906), and **Jerry of the**

**Islands** (1917), two more dog stories; **Burning Daylight** (1910), story of a gold seeker in the Klondike; **Smoke Bellew** (1912), harrowing adventures in the Yukon.

TREATISES AND ESSAYS:

**The War of the Classes** (1905); **The Human Drift** (1917); **The Somnambulists; Revolution, and Other Essays; London's Essays of Revolt.**

## *HIS CRITICS*

There are some readers who do not care for Jack London's headlong art. To a refined taste his lurid style with its wealth of adjectives, its melodramatic intensity lacks the appeal of more delicate artistry, of polish, of literary tradition. But London was typical of the robust period of America in which he lived, the period of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency when "Men were Men." London's heroes are all supermen "lustfully roving and conquering" as he wrote of himself, "by sheer superiority and strength." He wrote for the masses, not for the refined few, and the masses demanded sensation, movement, physical thrill, in short "stories with a punch." London gave them these with a note of authority. He could describe a fight, any kind of a fight from a dog-fight to a mutiny at sea, with the love of the born fighter. His vocabulary seemed inexhaustible. He increased it continually, studying and memorizing new words, using them in new and strange combinations. He had selected literature as his profession and learned it as one learns a trade. What does the public demand today? A comparison of London's story telling with that of some of our most popular writers today, Ernest Hemingway, for instance, John Dos Passos, John Hersey will be illuminating.

*An interesting way to handle this portion of the meeting might be for the speaker to read aloud each of the following comments and ask for opinions on the criticism from the audience.*

FRED LEWIS PATTEE – "He was not a genius driven to creation by fires within him: he was a journalist . . . Unquestionably he was not a novelist: he was too impatient, too headlong, to round out a large plan. He had not the patience to revise . . . one finds almost nothing in his writings that has been brooded over, that, like ripened wine, has body to it and bouquet."

Side Lights in American Literature, *The Century Co.*, New York, 1922.

VAN WYCK BROOKS – ". . . that brazen style, that noisy style; never for an instant does the performer shift his foot from the loud pedal. And besides the swagger of the style there is the swagger of the incident . . . If his characters are not so much human beings as ninepins whom he bowls over with a turn of his hand, it is because, in his egomania, he never opened himself to life. His desire was to score, to dominate, to succeed, and for this reason, as he knew very well himself, he failed as an artist."

Sketches in Criticism, Jack London *E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.*, 1932.

CARL VAN DOREN – "His popularity and his eagerness for money tempted him to write much, especially in the way of

short stories, that was below his better level, and he never rose above his first marked success, The Call of the Wild . . . He carried the cult of red blood in literature to an extreme at which it began to sink to the ridiculous . . . It is perhaps rather his exciting stories than his explicit doctrines which made him one of the most popular proletarian writers in the world."

The American Novel: 1789-1939, XII, Emergence of Naturalism. *The Macmillan Co.*, N. Y., 1940.

H. L. MENCKEN—"Where did he get his hot artistic passion, his delicate feeling for form and color, his extraordinary skill with words? The man, in truth, was an instinctive artist of a high order, and if ignorance often corrupted his art, it only made the fact of his inborn mastery more remarkable . . . Whenever he allowed any of his so-called ideas to sneak into an imaginative work the intrusion promptly spoiled it."

Prejudices: First Series, XIX, Jack London. *Alfred A. Knopf*, New York, 1919.

LUDWIG LEWISOHN—"Of the two central motives of his work that of sympathy with the disinherited of the social order is by far richer and more humane than his falsely scientific catering to the aggressive instinct latent in civilized man. He wrote, as is generally recognized, far too much and his best-known works are by no means his best."

Expression in America, Sowers and Pathfinders. *Harper & Bros.*, New York, 1932.

"His popularity, journalistic training, and eagerness for money caused him to write too prolifically, but his energy and ability as a story-teller gave even his worst writing a great appeal . . . In spite of his belief in collectivism as an inevitable next step in human evolution, London was most convincing in his depiction of individualistic struggle and primitive violence . . . London worshipped Marx and Nietzsche impartially, grasping what he could of their diametrically opposed theories, and championing now one, now the other, both in his novels and in his own life."

The Oxford Companion to American Literature, *Oxford University Press*, New York, 1941.

## Suggested Reading


1. **Jack London and His Times: An Unconventional Biography,** by Joan London (his daughter), *Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.*, New York, 1939. An excellent one-volume biography giving a wealth of background material on contemporary social, political and economic events having a bearing on Jack London's career.
2. **Book of Jack London,** by Charmian London. *The Century Co.*, New York, 1921. A two-volume biography by Jack London's second wife; quotes considerable firsthand material, including correspondence.
3. **Side-Lights on American Literature,** by Fred Lewis Pattee, *The Century Co.*, New York, 1922. Chapter entitled The Prophet of the Last Frontier. Criticism mingled with some biographical material.
4. **Cambridge History of American Literature.** *The Macmillan Co.*, New York, 1945. Book III, Chapter VI, The Short Story and Book III, Chapter XI, The Later Novel.

# LIMERICK NIGHT

*Suggested by "A Century of Limericks," by H. I. Brock, condensed from The New York Times Magazine,* The Reader's Digest, *February 1947, page 107.*

Not every discussion meeting can be serious. The world is full of problems, as nobody will deny, but we shall face them better if once in a while we indulge in an hour of fun and laughter. A sure way to give any group an entertaining evening, a chance to sharpen wits and release repressions, is to devote a meeting to telling and writing limericks.

Anybody can write a limerick. Everybody has his own favorite. Ever since Edward Lear set the fashion a hundred years ago all kinds of people—poets, professors, politicians, schoolboys, housewives competing in soap contests—have tried their hands at writing them. The form is simple—a five-line stanza built upon two rhymes with the third and fourth lines one foot shorter than the others. Simple as it is, it provides a perfect medium for satire, for irony, for poking playful fun.

"A joke," says Max Eastman, "is a trick you play on the listener's mind. You start him off toward a plausible goal and then by a sudden twist you land him nowhere at all or just where he didn't expect to go." There's a formula for the limerick. Unexpected rhymes, ingenious twists to a phrase, impish innuendoes add the spice.

## LIMERICK CONTEST

*Each member of the group could be asked in advance to bring with him and read aloud his favorite limerick, to write an original limerick perhaps with local application or to prepare the first four lines, offering others in the group a chance to suggest a last line. Votes could be taken and prizes given for the wittiest of these.*

*The group can choose two teams of five members each, each team to write one line on a piece of paper, fold the paper with only the word to be rhymed showing on the fold and pass the paper to the other team to write the next line.*

*Other possibilities for composition and contest will suggest themselves to you. It might be well for the Chairman to screen original compositions himself before having them read aloud. He might start the meeting off with some word of warning such as—*

A Chairman once tried to be bright
And suggested a Limerick Night.
When the gentlemen wrote them
And started to quote them
The ladies ran home in a fright.

THE LAYMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF LEADING CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND JEWISH LAYMEN, HAS PRESENTED THE READER'S DIGEST WITH THE FOLLOWING CITATION:

TO

# The Reader's Digest

IN RECOGNITION OF ITS

*Distinguished Service*

*In keeping before the American People* the important part religious faith has played in the establishment and growth of our nation, as well as the need of its maintenance in everyday life, for Protestant, Catholic and Jew alike, if liberty and justice under God are not to perish from the earth.

*Its consistent effort* to stimulate religious thinking, often at great sacrifice and without expectation of reward, merits the heartfelt gratitude of all Americans.

☆

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

June 2, 1947

TO: OFFICERS, BOARD MEMBERS, AND FELLOWS OF SRC

RE: MEMBERSHIP

You will be interested in this report on membership in SRC.

We have been growing steadily, but not nearly as fast as we would like.

The Council would be most grateful for whatever you may be able to do to build membership in your area.

Southern Regional Council
May 20, 1947

## REPORT ON SRC MEMBERSHIP

| State | Number members since Nov. 1, 1946 | Total number members to May 19, 1947 |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 524 | 1,903 |
| TOTAL IN 13 S. STATES* | 497 | 1,778 |
| TOTAL OUTSIDE SOUTH** | 27 | 125 |
| Alabama | 9 | 76 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 21 |
| Florida | 220 | 364 |
| Georgia | 35 | 247 |
| Kentucky | 57 | 94 |
| Louisiana | 7 | 77 |
| Mississippi | 23 | 114 |
| North Carolina | 32 | 210 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 11 |
| South Carolina | 55 | 156 |
| Tennessee | 19 | 135 |
| Texas | 17 | 91 |
| Virginia | 20 | 182 |
| California | 2 | 8 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 2 |
| Delaware | 0 | 1 |
| Illinois | 3 | 17 |
| Iowa | 0 | 1 |
| Kansas | 2 | 2 |
| Maryland | 2 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 5 |
| Michigan | 0 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 1 |
| Missouri | 1 | 6 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 7 |
| New York | 6 | 34 |
| Ohio | 2 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | 10 |
| Washington, D. C. | 0 | 12 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 4 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 2 |
| Liberia | 0 | 1 |

*Full members
**Associate members

In addition, 430 members of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation pay SRC $1.00 a year and receive New South.

There are 298 "individual subscribers" to New South -- not SRC members.
104 people and organizations receive complimentary issues of New South each month.
374 people and organizations are on our mailing list.

See Talker

July 7, '47

Miss Dorothy Berry
The New Yorker
25 West 43rd Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Miss Berry,

We are most grateful for the copies of the June 14 issue which you so kindly sent down to us.

We have forty-odd Fellows of the Council scattered about the South, whom we try to keep especially well informed. We are arranging a chain which will circulate these copies to all of them.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

fallows

Here is a copy of the New Yorker article by Rebecca West on the Greenville lynching. We tried to get reprints, but found that impossible because the article is to appear in book form with two related articles by Rebecca West.

We wanted to be sure that at least our Fellows saw this one.

After you've read it, please stick one of the enclosed labels on the envelope, and mail it on to the next person.

Sincerely,

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

JUL 8 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

FEB 5 1948

January 30, 1948

Dear Fellow:

For some three years we have been sending each Fellow ten copies of each issue of New South. Idea is that you get them used. Forty Fellows. Four hundred copies. Printing costs money.

If you are getting your ten used that is what we most want. If, as, statistically must be the case with a proportion of the Fellows, the copies lie all-but-idle in their envelope, let's for those particular Fellows drop that expenditure.

Will you write us a postal, saying "still like to get 'em", or saying "never mind mine"?

We are taking steps to get some additional Fellows, and to ask more of all of you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Would appreciate continuance

A. Spaulding

Price

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 30, 1948

FEB 4 1948

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I don't have a postal card handy, but my copies of the NEW SOUTH are given distribution to the budding citizens of Atlanta, and vicinity.

Sincerely,

Leo J. Zuber
2794 N. Decatur Rd.,
Decatur, Ga.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

January 30, 1948

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Would like my own copy, but often do not have opportunity to use the extra copies. Please keep my single copy coming!
Ally N. Robinson

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

January 30, 1948

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We are taking steps to get some additional Fellows, and to ask more of all of you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Ruth is in Atlanta ~~today~~ (over), passing through for a visit with Sarah Howell in Jackson

Dear George:

Copies you sent me are channeled to friends, used in classes in Sociology, stolen by students, sent to magazines likely to be interested in reprinting certain articles, and generally diffused where possibilities for use seem greatest.

I suppose your office has taken notice of the proposal in the Mississippi legislature to establish a negro scholarship fund — probably as much as can be expected there.

The authors of "Race Hatred Gets a Hearing" are to be complimented upon an excellent descriptive and evaluative treatment.

Cordially,

Abbott Ferriss
Box 925
Chapel Hill

$10.00 check
enc.

Jan. 30, 1948

TO: Dr. Mitchell

FROM: M. Price

RE: Fellows of SRC

The By-Laws provide that there shall be 100 Fellows. That would knock out our plan for having 10 Fellows from each state, so I am a little in doubt about what to suggest to Division heads as the plan for increasing the number of Fellows in each state.

Attached is a list of present Fellows, distributed by states. Attached, also are suggestions as to what we might write Division chairmen as the basis of making nominations for Fellows.

I await further instructions.

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

2/1

HF:

Was the certificate for Fellows dumped on your desk?

Dr. Mitchell dreamed this up while listening to a dull speech. He says maybe Margaret Boyd could work up something.

met

William Burgs Bliffs
of Texas
has been ~~elected~~ chosen as a
Fellow
of the Southern Regional Council
for the years
1949-50
President
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

NAME _____

of _____ State _____

is appointed to the honorary position of

Fellow

of The Southern Regional Council

for the years _____

_____

Pres

63 Auburn Ave. Atlanta 3 Georgia

Tennessee A. and I. State College
Division of Liberal Arts
Nashville 8, Tennessee

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 4, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

By all means continue sending your splendid publication - "The New South". I am using every effort to be present at your conference on February 27 1948.

Wishing you every succsss. I am,

Cordially yours,

Merl R. Eppse

Merl R. Eppse, Director
Division of History and Geography

MRE:p

February 3, 1947

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Thank you for the ten copies of "The New South."
I am using them. Let them keep coming, please.

Sincerely yours,

S. F. Freeman Jr.

Sam F. Freeman, Jr.

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

2/5

Margaret:

Dr. Mitchell asks that you present three names of possible Fellows (in addition to those invited already) to the advisory committee for its consideration.

The three Fellows Mr. Gray recommends in his Nov. 15 letter are all women, so that should make you happy. At any rate, you are to "review the big picture" and make the recommendations you think are best.

MEJ

**Memo** from ~~IRA D.A. REID~~

to

TO LIB.
FROM MEB

2/3/48

There are at present 6 Fellows in Florida.

5 of these are newly invited Fellows.
1 of these is a previous Fellow.
1 more has invited but not yet heard from.

TOTAL of 68 Fellows in all.

26 of the invited have not yet accepted.
3 of the invited have refused.

so....if you think best we can invite more Florida people to become Fellows.

I would suggest that some of the new invitees be women since the proportion now is grossly uneven. only about 12 out of 68 -

The above is said assuming that you wish to keep it even or nearly so.

Feb. 5, 1948
Box 1208
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I usually use most of the New Souths that I get.

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern

Sincerely,

Cyrus M. Johnson

Cyrus M. Johnson

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DEAN

February 5, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of January 30, and for the ten copies of the New South for December-January 1947-48. These copies which you have been sending to me from time to time have been distributed to selected whites in this community, to interested Negroes, and to selected students on the under graduate and graduate levels. I am not quite sure as to the extent to which the whites have appreciated the publications, but I am sure that the College and graduate students have studied many of the numbers. It is my hope that the Council will continue to send these publications. Within the next few weeks I shall endeavor to make an effort to discover the attitude of the white persons toward receiving these publications.

Best wishes for a successful meeting in Atlanta on February 27.

Very truly yours,

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion, Dean

CGG/b

February 6 -

Never mind sending me additional copies of New South. I still want to receive my copy however.

Cordially,
Raynell Lanier

SRC Fellows

**LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE**
SEVENTH AND KENTUCKY STREETS
LOUISVILLE 3, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 8, 1948

FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Counc

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I do not know just what effect the copies of The New South have had upon my friends and co-workers, but I have been distributing the copies which have been sent to me. I shall certainly be pleased to continue to receive the copies.

The last sentence in your letter appeals to me greatly. I believe that it would be wise to appoint a number of fellows distributed geographically throughout the state of Kentucky. As for myself I shall welcome the opportunity to be of greater service to the Southern Regional Council and its Kentucky affiliate through some specific type of endeavor.

Very truly yours,

G. D. Wilson

G. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Ave.
Louisville 11, Ky.

# Alcorn A. & M. College

ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI

PHONE - PORT GIBSON - 2400

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

LORMAN, MISS.
FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

10 February 48

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1948

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of January 30, 1948, concerning "New South." We would "still like to get 'em."

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Pipes

W. H. Pipes
PRESIDENT

e
m
j

PENN NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
FROGMORE POST OFFICE
ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

HOWARD KESTER
Principal

MRS. HOWARD KESTER
Supervisor of Instruction

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 11, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have read with genuine interest your plan for the meeting of the Council in Atlanta on February 27, and wish greatly that I could be present. My own Board of Trustees meets on the 18th and 19th and it is doubtful if I return South before the last of the month. In case I do return, though, I shall most certainly get to this meeting.

The New South is a great help to me and I do make it available to people whom I think would profit by it. Therefore, I would "still like to get 'em".

Cordially yours,

Howard Kester

HK-bbm

SRC Fellow

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 12, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In answer to your question relative to our receiving the ten copies of New South, I have been distributing them and desire that you continue to send them.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan
State Supervisor
Negro High Schools

SED:c

M Price

February 24, 1948
mar. 3

TO: Dr. Mitchell
FROM: MPrice
RE: Fellows and 10 copies of New South

To date ~~14~~ 16 Fellows have replied to your inquiry as to their use of the 10 copies of New South they receive monthly. ~~Twelve~~ 14 Fellows distribute the copies to interested people and would like to continue to receive the copies. Two say you may discontinue sending the extra copies, but they'd like to receive one copy.

The two Fellows who say "discontinue" are:

Allyn Robinson — 1 copy only
Raynelle Lantor — 1 " "

The ~~twelve~~ 14 who say "continue" are:

Howard McClain, Macon, Georgia
Leo Zuber, Decatur, Ga.
Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute
Sam F. Freeman, Jr., Little Rock, Ark.
Cy Johnson , Raleigh
Abbott Ferriss, Chapel Hill
A. T. Spaulding, Durham
Merle Eppse, Nashville
G. D. Wilson, Louisville
W. H. Pipes, Alcorn, Miss.
Howard Kester , St. Helena Island, S.C.
S. E. Duncan, Raleigh
Bob Thompson, Atlanta
John Morgan, Milledgeville, Ga.

cc/Evelyn Hill

SPC Follow

February 26, 1948

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We would appreciate the continuation of the "New South", as we have been receiving.

Thanks

R. A. Thompson

EKH

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

FEB 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

I should like to continue to get the copies of the "New South".

Very truly yours,

Johnny Morgan
S.S.C.W.
Milledgeville
Georgia

EKH

SRC - Fellows

# Memo

Sent to 26 fellows who did not reply to previous letter

March 15, 1948

Dear Fellow:

We haven't heard from you yet as to whether you wish to continue receiving the ten copies of New South each month.

If you are using the ten copies -- swell; it helps to get us known around the South.

But if you aren't able to use ten copies, it will help our financial status to send you just the number you can best pass around.

Can you let us know your wishes in the matter?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell


The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

October 18, 1948

TO: Margaret Price
FROM: GSM
RE: Florida Fellows

Mr. William H. Gray was in town on Saturday and I talked with him. He brought up Fellows, as to which he has a guilty conscience.

He says he will work with Mrs. Rudd of the Florida Council of Social Workers in getting names of good white Fellows. He has in mind a Mrs. Anthony and a Miss Bristol, the latter of Tallahassee, president of the Florida Council of Social Workers. I told him no great hurry.

Fellows

November 16, 1948

TO HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

The By-Laws of the Southern Regional Council provide for Honorary Fellowships in this way:

ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, creed, sex, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

In making appointments for Fellowships, the Council is recognizing the contributions young Southerners are making in building a better region and is honoring them for such contributions. It is also asking them for more work, but at the same time it is giving to young men and women of both races additional opportunities to work in the fields of human relations, economic and social problems.

Enclosed with this memorandum is a pamphlet describing the work of the Southern Regional Council, and the October issue of New South, outlining our program for the year just closing. The Council would like to use Fellows to help carry out its program in these general areas:

(1) local communities--stimulating the organization of local community groups interested in any phase of the program of the Council; promoting local community self-surveys and helping to direct them; promoting the use of Negro police officers.

(2) reporting for the South--newspaper clippings and direct reports of problems, projects, and local and state action in areas of Council interest--housing, education, health, law enforcement, voting, agriculture, industry, employment, civil rights, violence, race tension. Through a systematic collecting and reporting of incidents and problems in local areas and in the states as a whole, Fellows can help to make progress reports for the states in the fields mentioned above.

(3) investigations--lynching, prevented lynching, race tension, special problems in health, education, law enforcement, and the like.

(4) membership recruitment and promotion of the program of the Council.

(5) SRC representation, both as participants and as speakers at local, state, and regional conferences on problems in which the Council is interested.

(6) helping to develop and promote programs of state divisions and affiliates of the Council. (Fellows function within their respective states as well as in the Council as a whole)

(7) writing for publication in New South or in separate SRC pamphlets.

(8) advising SRC in its program and strategy.

Of course we do not expect any one Fellow to do all of these things, but we hope that from these suggestions you will choose one or more areas in which to work.

The Council's budget does not permit the payment of stipends to Fellows, but it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

The attached sheet provides space for you to give us information about yourself and to tell us the areas of your special interest. Please fill it in and return it to us as soon as possible. We are delighted to have you as a Fellow.

NAME _____ Date _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____

HOME ADDRESS _____

_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office _____

PRESENT POSITION _____

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD _____

_____

_____

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER _____

_____

_____

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED _____

_____

_____

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD _____

_____

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

# MEMO

from MARGARET N. PRICE

TO JPS

SUBJECT filing Fellows

DATE 11-30-48

I have just written a memo to GSM re Fellows. Result should be that he will write letters to certain Division and Affiliate heads telling them who the new Fellows are. When you get ready to file those letters, they should go with the stuff in the folder I am turning in marked "Fellows-to be". You will note that there material there is filed by states, except for some preliminary memos and stuff. GSM's letters should go at the back of the respective state files.

Probably not all states will get letters. That is o.k. A few of them have already been written and are filed.

mp

PARISH PRESS, 151 W. 25TH ST., NEW YORK 1, N. Y., CH 2-0965 • LETTERPRESS, OFFSET PRINTING 10

SRC - Fellows

# MEMO

from MARGARET N. PRICE

TO.....

SUBJECT.....

DATE.....

2 yrs - Fellows

November 30, 1948

Dr. Mitchell:

Heads of state divisions and committees should be notified of the selection of Fellows. We have already written these states, telling them that the Advisory Committee was recommending certain people to the Executive Committee for Fellows. Probably that is sufficient for those states:

South Carolina
Virginia
Oklahoma
Arkansas

That means that these states should be written:

Texas--Mrs. James S. Crate
Mississippi--H. Brent Schaeffer
Alabama--A. D. Beittel
Kentucky--J. M. Tydings
Florida--W. A. Gray (see next page)
Louisiana--Father Vincent J. O'Connell
~~Tennessee--Alfred Mynders~~ (see next page)

You can get the names of new Fellows from the list I made for you for the Executive Committee.

That leaves out North Carolina, which has no new Fellows, and Georgia, which I suppose only SRC is concerned with. You might want to send a list to Dr. Russell, however.

Attached is my suggestion for such a letter.

mp

PARISH PRESS, 151 W. 25TH ST., NEW YORK 1, N. Y., CH 2-0965 • LETTERPRESS, OFFSET PRINTING 10

Memo

12/16/48

Mrs. McKoy:

Here is a wail.

A letter like the attached should be written to these persons:

Dr. O. D. Duncan
Professor of Sociology
Oklahoma A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Rip Raps
Mayesville, South Carolina

The Rev. Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Father Vincent J. O'Connell
2901 S. Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans 18, La.

Mr. J. M. Tydings/
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

The Rev. Mr. Emerson Smith
Virginia Council of Churches
1444 East Main Street, Richmond

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

Memo



Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas
Mr. R. P. Daniel
11 Florida Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Jacksonville 2

At the end of the first paragraph, the name of the state of the person being written should be substituted.

And, of course, the list of Fellows for each state (new Fellows, that is) should be substituted.

Will appreciate some help on this.

met

I have given the Master list of new Fellows back to Marie. She will have to produce it for the person doing these letters.

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

letters to Heads of
Fellow choosing committees

December 16, 1948

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The Board of Directors of the Council, at its meeting on November 10, 1948, elected as Fellows of the Council for a renewable two-year term the following persons from Texas:

11

substitute name of state being written

Mrs. Pauline Watkins Campbell
Jeanes Supervisor, Walker County
Huntsville

Dr. R. C. Koeninger
Professor of Sociology
North Texas State Teachers College
Denton

Dr. E. B. Perry
Physician

Mr. Jewel Tatum
Butler College

Mr. Glenn Turner
Crockett

Dr. Connie Yerwood
State Health Department
Austin

We will notify each of these persons of his election.

We appreciate your help in getting the list together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Memo

December 31, 1948

To: Margaret Boyd
From: GSM
Re: Your request about material for Fellows.

The standard document is the Fleming pamphlet. On top of that, build such a super-structure as may be needed, out of our other pamphlets. The thing to avoid is sending a guy pamphlets which he is not going to read.

For the occasional most earnest student, we do have in the files a mimeographed resurrection of our old pamphlet Number 1, which reprints the conclusions of the Richmond, Durham, and Atlanta conferences, which were basic to the starting of the Council.

You can add embellishments of the super-structure by a judicious selection of back copies of New South--not too many.

GSM

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

MEMO

from MARGARET N. PRICE

TO.....

1948

SUBJECT.....

DATE.....

LETTER TO BE SENT TO THE HEADS OF THE STATE DIVISIONS TO INFORM THEM OF THE ELECTION OF NEW FELLOWS

Dear _____:

At its meeting on November 10, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council elected the following persons as Fellows from _____(state):

Present Fellows from _____(state) are:

Fellows function within their respective states, as well as in the Council as a whole. We hope you will make full use of those in your state.

Thank you for your help in nominating Fellows.

Sincerely,

GSM

PARISH PRESS, 151 W. 25TH ST., NEW YORK 1, N. Y., CH 2-0965 • LETTERPRESS, OFFSET PRINTING 10

SAC - Fellows

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

2/18/49

To: Margaret Boyd
Re: Kentucky Fellows

One of the Kentucky persons invited to be a Fellow was Mrs. Francelle H. Armstrong (incorrectly listed to me as Mrs. Franelle H. Armstrong).

Mr. Atwood, vice chairman of the Kentucky Division, told me at Louisville February 12 that Mrs. Armstrong had told Mr. Atwood that she was so loaded with things to do that she could not accept this responsibility. So I suppose that X's her off.

I asked Mr. Tydings to send me names of two, three, or four more possible Fellows from which we would pick two more. I told him to stick some women on there.

March 11, 1949

TO HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

The By-Laws of the Southern Regional Council provide for Honorary Fellowships in this way:

ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, creed, sex, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

In making appointments for Fellowships, the Council is recognizing the contributions young Southerners are making in building a better region and is honoring them for such contributions. It is also asking them for more work, but at the same time it is giving to young men and women of both races additional opportunities to work in the fields of human relations, economic and social problems.

Enclosed with this memorandum is a pamphlet describing the work of the Southern Regional Council, and the October issue of New South, outlining our program for the year just closing. The Council would like to use Fellows to help carry out its program in these general areas:

(1) local communities--stimulating the organization of local community groups interested in any phase of the program of the Council; promoting local community self-surveys and helping to direct them; promoting the use of Negro police officers.

(2) reporting for the South--newspaper clippings and direct reports of problems, projects, and local and state action in areas of Council interest--housing, education, health, law enforcement, voting, agriculture, industry, employment, civil rights, violence, race tension. Through a systematic collecting and reporting of incidents and problems in local areas and in the states as a whole, Fellows can help to make progress reports for the states in the fields mentioned above.

(3) investigations--lynching, prevented lynching, race tension, special problems in health, education, law enforcement, and the like;

(4) membership recruitment and promotion of the program of the Council.

(5) SRC representation, both as participants and as speakers at local, state, and regional conferences on problems in which the Council is interested.

(6) helping to develop and promote programs of state divisions and affiliates of the Council. (Fellows function within their respective states as well as in the Council as a whole)

(7) writing for publication in New South or in separate SRC pamphlets.

(8) advising SRC in its program and strategy.

Of course we do not expect any one Fellow to do all of these things, but we hope that from these suggestions you will choose one or more areas in which to work.

The Council's budget does not permit the payment of stipends to Fellows, but it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

The attached sheet provides space for you to give us information about yourself and to tell us the areas of your special interest. Please fill it in and return it to us as soon as possible. We are delighted to have you as a Fellow.

NAME _____ Date _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____

HOME ADDRESS _____

_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office _____

PRESENT POSITION _____

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD _____

_____

_____

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER _____

_____

_____

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED _____

_____

_____

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD _____

_____

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC Fellows - Invitee

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 23, 1949

Miss Theresa Hoover
1016 State Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Miss Hoover:

When the Southern Regional Council wrote to you in December to tell you of your appointment to the position of Honorary Fellow, we enclosed a brief outline for you to fill in so that we can keep some biographical data about each Fellow in our files.

If, for some reason, our letter did not reach you at that time, then please tell us so that we can send you a more complete description of the position. If, however, you did receive the notice, then let this serve as a reminder that we do need the data. I am enclosing the form, which I hope you will return to us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Margaret Boyd

(Miss) Margaret Boyd

Fellows

March 23, 1949

Mr. Wilson Hubert
Chatham County Health Dept.
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hubert:

When the Southern Regional Council wrote to you in December to tell you of your appointment to the position of Honorary Fellow, we enclosed a brief outline for you to fill in so that we can keep some biographical data about each Fellow in our files.

If, for some reason, our letter did not reach you at that time, then please tell us so that we can send you a more detailed description of the position. If, however, you did receive our notice, then let this serve as a reminder that we do need the data. I am enclosing the form, which I hope you will return to us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Margaret Boyd

Same letter sent to:

Miss Theresa Hoover
1016 State Street,
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Fredrick A. Curtis
1630 Fourth Ave. North,
c/o Atty. Arthur D. Shores
Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Hugh Brown
State Tuberculosis Sanitorium
Box 123, Alexander, Arkansas

Dr. V. D. Mizell
1422 N.W. Sixth Street
P.O. Box 1378
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Mr. Robert T. Burke, Jr.
Kentucky Home and Life
Louisville, Kentucky

Dr. Mary B. Allen
6926 Willow St.
New Orleans, La.

Dr. George Snowden
2601 Gentilly Rd.
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

Mr. Jimmy Stewart
Mgr. Gas Co., Local
Office
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Clarence E. Morga
2920 Taylor St. n
Columbia, S.C.

Mr. Paul Webber
State College,
Orangeburg, S.C.

Mr. Jewel Tatum
22 Cable St.
Beaumont, Texas

Mr. Glenn Turner
Crockett, Texas

Dr. Connie Yerwood
State Health Dept.
Austin, Texas

Mr. Harry Wright
2171 Madison Ave.
Apt. 5 E
New York City, N.Y.

Miss Arenia Mallory
Saints Industrial and Literary School
Lexington, Miss

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson
Urban League, 300 North Syles
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fellows

NAME _____ DATE _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____

HOME ADDRESS _____

_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office _____

PRESENT POSITION _____

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD _____

_____

_____

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER _____

_____

_____

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED _____

_____

_____

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD _____

_____

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clippings
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker ( )
   as Participant ( )
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

M Boyd - expedite!

mET

ROUGH DRAFT

used: DEC. 1948, MAR. 1949

GSM'S SUGGESTED LETTER TO FELLOWS:

Dear _____:

The Southern Regional Council has been fortunate from its beginning in having the help of selected individuals over the South who accept appointment as Honorary Fellows of the Council.

Under the by-laws, the total number of Fellows does not exceed one hundred.

Fellows serve as eyes and ears for the Council. Ordinarily they are youngish persons with a place in the life of the South which gives them a special insight into needs and possibilities for action. They are widely distributed in location by religion, by race, and by occupation.

I append a formal statement as to the things that Fellows do.

The Executive Committee of the Council, on advice from people in your state, have elected you to one of the few remaining places as Fellow. We do hope that you will be able to accept. The term is for two years, renewable at the pleasure of the Board of Directors of the Council.

Other Fellows already serving in your state are:

(to be filled in)

Here is a blank which we would like to have filled out, giving us the facts we should like to have about your special fields of interest.

I do hope that you can write me that you can take on this responsibility. It is not a burdensome one, but our Fellows do substantially strengthen the Council's work.

Sincerely,

GSM

enclosures:
memo and form

SRC — Fellows

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

September 19, 1949

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This letter is being sent to advise you regarding a recent change in my mailing address. I am anxious to keep abreast of developments in the program of the Council and sincerely hope that you will continue to send materials to me. I subscribe fully to the purposes of the Council and feel that my new work may provide broader opportunities for working through research toward the attainment of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South.

During last year, I completed a descriptive and interpretative study of secondary education for Negroes in Georgia, by counties. The study inquired into the administrative policies governing the flow of resources from the state and local departments of education to the Negro school, the philosophy underlying the curriculum of the Georgia high school and its consistency with democratic principles, the professional status of instructional personnel in the Negro high school, the financial support afforded the Negro school, and the availability of secondary education for Negroes in the various counties. This study was presented as partial fulfillment of requirements for the doctorate degree at Ohio State University. The data were gathered during 1946-47. It is possible that the study can provide and approach to the definition and evaluation of equal educational opportunity for any group. A copy was filed with the Atlanta Urban League, since activities of the league have been strongly in the direction of equal educational opportunity. If portions of this study can be used by the council, I will be happy to cooperate in any way that you suggest.

Sincerely,

W. H. Brown

W. H. Brown, Director
Bureau of Educational Research

WHB:tep

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

January 27, 1949

Mr. William H. Brown
Georgia State College
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you greatly for agreeing to become a Fellow of the Council.

From time to time we will have special jobs to ask you to undertake. Meanwhile, when you see or hear of something that the Council should be active on, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

m13

NAME William H. Brown Date 12/31/ 48

MAILING ADDRESS Georgia State College. Savannah, Ga

HOME ADDRESS 763 Jones Ave, Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office 3-7723 Extension 20 ( Savannah)

PRESENT POSITION Director Division of Arts and Sciences, Ga. State College.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Director Seconday School Study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools foe Negroes--- Teacher---

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Phi Delta Kappa N.AACP.-- Several Teacher's associations.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Brown and Robinson, Serving NegroYouth. Distributed by Atlanta University.
"Experimental Study of Workshops for Teachers", Jo. Negro Education, 1945
Miscellaneous articles in teacher's magazines.

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Atlanta University, B.A., M.S. Univ. of Chicago, Ohio State University.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

X 1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
Newspaper clipping
Regular reports
Special reports
X 3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
Speaker
Participant
X 6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
X 7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet) I have followed the program of the S.R.C. with great inter est. I will welcome the opportunity to cooperate in any way possible.

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

10/21/49

Jane Simpson:

Please start the works on this
lady toward becoming a Fellow.

October 21, 1949

Filed SPC 21 Ark. Div. Organizing Ctte, March 1950

Mrs. Ethel B. Dawson
P. O. Box 912
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Dawson:

Mr. John Ewbank wrote us about your letter to him.

I send you several copies of the most recent New South. It describes the Southwide meeting of church women held last month. In that connection, I enclose also a couple of the blanks which we are circulating at the instance of the church women. You will see that they are after just exactly the things you wrote Mr. Ewbank about.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

cc: Mr. John R. Ewbank

Thanks a lot for telling us about Mrs. Dawson. We will put her down to be considered as a Fellow.
GSM

Mrs. Tilly says she did not come to the Mrs. Roosevelt meeting.

met

Mrs Lilly:
Did she come to the meeting (Mrs Roosevelt's)?
GSM

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

Post Office Box 912
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
October 14, 1949

Mr. John Eubanks
Philander Smith College
10th & Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

Thank you for the copies of the "New South" and "The Presbyterian Outlook". It is encouraging to learn of the interest of different groups in improving race relations.

In addition to improvements in education, one of our greatest needs is for representatives of different denominations or law-abiding citizens interested in justice and righteousness to visit all courts, hear the trials, and observe the decisions rendered in all cases. It is believed that their presence and interest would help greatly in accelerating justice in the courts of the South for all citizens whether white or colored or colored and white victims.

Any action that will enforce fair treatment of all citizens by police, promote justice in the courts of the South irrespective of color or creed will be greatly appreciated and will lift the morale of the oppressed.

Thanking you for any consideration you give in this matter, I remain

Very sincerely yours,
Ethel B. Dawson
Mrs. Ethel B. Dawson

Member of Home Missions Council of North America

This woman has done graduate work and would be fine material for considering as a Regional Fellow.
J. P. Eubanks

SRC members

# HONORARY FELLOWS

## SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

September 12, 1950

### ALABAMA

| | | Total | N | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dr. T. Ruth Brett (N) | ~~Mr. Ernest Neal (N)~~ Tuskegee Institute ~~Tuskegee Inst.~~ Left | | | |
| Dr. Charles Gomillion (N)<br>Tuskegee Institute<br>Tuskegee | ~~Mr. Donald Rasmussen (W)~~ ~~Dept. of Sociology~~ ~~Talladega College~~ ~~Talladega~~ Wrong address - Tracer sent | | | |
| Mrs. Effie Morten Goode (N)<br>20 South Hallett St.<br>Mobile | Rev. Dan C. Whitsett (W)<br>105 E. Spring St.<br>Sylacauga | 6 | 4 | 2 |

### ARKANSAS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Paul Clanton (W)<br>P. O. Box 778<br>Pine Bluff | Mr. Edward D. Robinson (N)<br>Principal, Blevins Training School, Box 104<br>Blevins | | | |
| Dr. John R. Ewbank (W)<br>Philander Smith College<br>Little Rock | Dr. Stephen A. Stephan (W)<br>Dept. of Sociology<br>University of Arkansas<br>Fayetteville | | | |
| Dr. W. H. Pipes (N)<br>1110 Izard St.<br>Little Rock | Miss Sadye Thompson (N)<br>Little Rock Urban League<br>914 Gaines St.<br>Little Rock | 6 | 3 | 3 |

### FLORIDA

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. L. I. Alexander (N)<br>614 Broad St.<br>Jacksonville | Mr. James A. Greene (N)<br>Principal, Lewis Jr. H.S.<br>Jacksonville | | | |
| *Mr. Chester W. Cowart (N) | Mrs. E. P. Mulcahy (N)<br>1836 Naldo Ave.<br>Jacksonville 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

* - See Addendum

## GEORGIA

| | Total | N | W |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. Robert Ayers (W)<br>204 Leconte Hall<br>University of Georgia<br>Athens | | | |
| Dr. Mozell C. Hill (N)<br>Dept. of Sociology<br>Atlanta University<br>Atlanta | | | |
| Mrs. Lyn Keyes (W)<br>411 South 8th St.<br>Griffin | | | |
| Mr. Alexander Miller (W)<br>Anti-Defamation League<br>11 Pryor Street, S.W.<br>Atlanta, Ga. | | | |
| Dr. John W. Morgan (W)<br>Georgia State College for Women<br>Milledgeville | | | |
| Mr. Robert A. Thompson (N)<br>Atlanta Urban League<br>239 Auburn Ave., N.E.<br>Atlanta | | | |
| Mr. Harry B. Williams (W)<br>Board of Control for Southern Regional Education<br>316 Peachtree, N.E.<br>Atlanta | ? | | |
| Mr. Leo J. Zuber (W)<br>2794 North Decatur Rd.<br>Decautr | 8 | 2 | 6 |

## KENTUCKY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Norman Fenn (W)<br>Box 584<br>Berea College<br>Berea, Ky. | | | |
| Mr. Harold S. Smith (N)<br>Kentucky State College<br>Frankfort | | | |
| Mr. E. W. Whiteside (N)<br>Principal, Lincoln High School<br>Paducah | | | |
| Mr. G. D. Wilson (N)<br>Louisville Municipal College<br>3344 Grand Ave.<br>Louisville | 4 | 3 | 1 |

## LOUISIANA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Mary B. Allen (W)<br>6926 Willow Street<br>New Orleans | | | |
| Dr. Leander L. Boykin (W)<br>P. O. Box 9390<br>Southern Univ., Southern P. O.<br>Baton Rouge | | | |
| Rev. Jerome A. Drolet (W)<br>St. Charles Church<br>RFD 236<br>Thibodeaux | | | |
| Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J. (W)<br>Dept. of Sociology<br>Loyola University of the South<br>New Orleans | | | |
| Dr. Clarence E. Glick (W)<br>Tulane University<br>New Orleans 15 | | | |
| Rev. Henry W. Havens Jr. (W)<br>Trinity Church<br>1329 Jackson Avenue<br>New Orleans | | | |
| Dean Aguinaldo Lenoir (N)<br>Southern Univ., Southern P.O.<br>Baton Rouge | | | |
| | 7 | 1 | 6 |

## MISSISSIPPI

Total N W

~~Dr. Dorothy Dickins (W)~~
~~Miss. Agricultural Experiment Station~~
~~State College~~

Dr. P. W. Hill (N)
P. O. Box 547
Clarksdale

8

Miss Arenia Mallory (N)
Saints Industrial and Literary School
Lexington

~~Dr. V. L. Wharton (W)~~
~~Millsaps College~~
~~Jackson~~

4 2 - 2

## NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. William H. Brown (N)
North Carolina College
Durham

Mr. S. E. Duncan (N)
State Dept. of Public Instruction
Raleigh

Miss Eva L. Frazer (N)
121 E. South Street
Raleigh

~~Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson (W)~~
~~Bunn~~

Mr. R. E. Jones (N)
A & T College
Box 68
Greensboro

Mr. Howard Kester (W)
~~Campbell Folk School~~
~~Brasstown~~

Mr. John R. Larkins (N)
Consultant on Negro Work
N. C. State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
Raleigh

~~Dr. Gordon Lovejoy (W)~~
~~2819 Bedford Ave.~~
~~Raleigh~~

Mr. Asa T. Spaulding (N)
~~North Carolina Life Insurance~~
~~Durham~~

Mr. George Stephens (W)
48 Walnut Street
~~Durham~~ Asheville

~~9~~
10 6 - 4

## OKLAHOMA

Dr. Paul B. Foreman (W)
Dept. of Sociology
Oklahoma A & M College
Stillwater

Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson (N)
Oklahoma City Urban League
300 Siles Street
Oklahoma City

Mr. Jimmy Stewart (N)
627 N. E. 6th St.
Oklahoma City

3 2 - 1

## SOUTH CAROLINA

| | Total | N | W |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Jessie N. Boyd (W)<br>442 Union St.<br>Spartanburg | | | |
| ~~Miss Cassandra Maxwell (N)<br>721 Russell St., N.E.<br>Orangeburg~~ | | | |
| ~~Mr. Arthur Clement (N)<br>N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.<br>Station A, Box 36<br>Charleston~~ | | | |
| Mr. Howard C. McClain (W)<br>116 S. Saluda St.<br>Columbia | | | |
| Dr. Dorothy Jones (W)<br>Dept. of Sociology<br>Box 42, Winthrop College<br>Rock Hill | | | |
| Mr. John F. Potts (N)<br>Director, Avery Institute<br>Charleston | | | |
| Mr. Paul Webber (N)<br>S. C. State College<br>Orangeburg | | | |
| | 7 | 4 | 3 |

## TENNESSEE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. H. Daves (N)<br>TVA<br>404 Commercial National Bank Building<br>Knoxville | | | |
| Mrs. ~~Miss~~ Lettie S. Galloway (N)<br>18th Avenue Community Center<br>1621 18th Avenue<br>Nashville 8 | | | |
| Dr. Merle Eppse (N)<br>Tennessee A & T College<br>Nashville | | | |
| Miss Josephine Hamilton (W)<br>Church Hill, Tenn. | | | |
| ~~Mr. Abbott L. Fernis (W)<br>Box 1164<br>Vanderbilt University<br>Nashville~~ | | | |
| Mr. George F. Hull (W)<br>Photographer, Chattanooga Times<br>Chattanooga | | | |
| Dr. Harold West (N)<br>Meharry Medical College<br>Nashville | 7 | 4 | 3 |

## TEXAS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Pauline Watkins Campbell (N)<br>Box 242<br>Huntsville | | | |
| ~~Mr. Jewel Tatum (N)<br>Marshallen College<br>Crockett~~ | | | |
| Dr. R. C. Koeninger (W)<br>Dept. of Sociology<br>Sam Houston State Teachers College<br>Huntsville | | | |
| Mr. Jackson Valtair (W)<br>5201 Belmont Street<br>Dallas | | | |
| Dr. E. B. Perry (N)<br>Rm. 223-224, Pilgrim Building<br>Houston 3 | | | |
| Dr. C. R. Yerwood (N)<br>1115 Twelfth Street<br>State Dept. of Health<br>Austin | 6 | 4 | 2 |

## VIRGINIA

Total N N

Mr. W. Barton Beatty Jr. (N)
Director of Public Relations
Hampton Institute
Hampton

~~Mr. Harold DeWitt (N)
Industrial Secty., Urban League
902 St. James Street
Richmond~~

Mrs. Nathan Lantom (W)
Box 528
South Boston

Mr. Roscoe E. Lewis (N)
Hampton Institute
Hampton

Mr. Henry Liscio (W)
511 Cathedral Place
Richmond

Mr. Harry W. Roberts (N)
Virginia State College
Petersburg

6 4 2

## OTHER STATES

~~Mr. William Y. Bell Jr. (N)
c/o N.Y. Ethical Culture Society
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York~~

Dr. John Hope Franklin (N)
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Flemmie Kittrell (N)
Home Economics Dept.
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Allyn F. Robinson (W)
Suite 1501, 381 4th Avenue
New York 16, New York

~~Mr. Harry W. Wright (N)
Apt. 5 E
2171 Madison Ave.
New York, New York~~

5 4 - 1

ADDENDUM

(Fellows whose mail has been returned & whose present addresses we do not have; the addresses below are the last ones we had for them).

Dr. T. Ruth Brett (N)
P. O. Box 397
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Mr. Chester W. Cowart (N)
1036 Julia Street
Jacksonville, Florida

SRC = Fellows

July 29, 1953

Mr. Clarence E. Glick
University of Hawaii
Honolulu 10, T. H.

Dear Clarence:

Forgive my delay in answering your memo of July 9. We do appreciate your warm words for NEW SOUTH and the Council. These are queer times, with a real crisis on the schools matter approaching, and the whole business clouded with McCarthyism. Nobody serious has as yet jumped on us, but I can see increasingly the attempt to equate the belief in the plain people's rights with something subversive.

We duly covered your three dollars into the treasury. But as you enjoy the status of a Fellow in the Council, you have been dues-exempt all these years.

Come on back to this side!

Mrs. Milton Adler in New Orleans has taken up the New Orleans Race Relations Committee and is making something good and strong of it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

# MEMORANDUM

University of Hawaii

Honolulu 10, T. H.

RECEIVED
JUL 9
Southern Regional Council

MEMO TO George S. Mitchell DATE June 30, 1953

The arrival of the May issue of New South this morning reminded me that it must be past time for me to send the Council another check. No word has come from your business office but my account must be in arrears, hence I'm including a check for $3 to cover subscription to New South for a couple of years.

K.S.

I look forward to receiving the New South each month because I find materials in it that I don't seem to be able to get any other way. Since leaving Tulane in January 1949, I have been interested in following developments along the race relations front in the South and in noting the slow but steady march of change. If it weren't a part of the nation, I'm wondering if the South wouldn't be having more of what South Africa is exhibiting right now and less of the reluctant accommodation to change that seems to be taking place -- though not without vocal, dire threats of drastic action. It also means that the Council isn't in quite as hot a spot as the South African Institute of Race Relations.

I wish the Council every success in its program.

Clarence E. Glick

This man is a Fellow which explains why no bill. Receipt sent BS.

OK

# A STUDY OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE (OTHER THAN LYNCHINGS) IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

## PURPOSE

A more accurate knowledge of the principal factors involved in the incidence of acts of violence, especially between whites and Negroes, in the South is desirable.

The enclosed schedule is designed to make available to the Council information which will present a picture of a variety of factors connected with acts of violence occurring in a sample of communities in the South. This information would not only point up the areas which require special attention but would offer a basis for devising techniques for the reduction of these acts.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Data for the enclosed schedule should be collected in the community where you reside for the period beginning January 1 and ending November 1, 1947. Fellows should report "leads" to acts of violence in other communities in your state when specific information is not conveniently available.

2. Schedules should be mailed to the Southern Regional Council when final disposition is made of cases of violence. In the event that final action is delayed over a considerable period of time, submit the incomplete schedule and report other developments thereafter as they occur.

3. Newspaper clippings (name and date of paper) covering the story should be submitted with schedules. If the newspaper story to be submitted includes all the known and available facts relative to an act of violence, it is not necessary to send a schedule with the clipping.

4. Incidents of special urgency should be reported to SRC, separately and immediately, by special delivery, by telegraph, or by telephone, when deemed advisable.

5. When information is not available write a check (✓) for "unknown" in the space provided.

REPORTING SCHEDULE FOR SRC FELLOWS
ON ACTS OF VIOLENCE (OTHER THAN LYNCHINGS) IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1. Place of incident

City_____ County_____ State_____

Street, address or other location_____

2. Date and Time of Incident_____

3. Persons involved

| Name | Age | Sex | Race | How Involved | Occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

4. Brief Discussion of Incident, Including alleged provocation for act of violence

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Outcome or Present Status of Case, Including Legal Action

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Remarks_____

_____

7. Source(s) of Information_____

_____

8. Name of Fellow Reporting_____

Date of Submission_____

# M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SRC Fellows

FROM: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

RE: Law Enforcement in the Southern Region

In contemplating general improvement in the character of law enforcement in the Southern Region it is important that pertinent information be gathered from reliable sources so as to present a factual picture which will include names, dates, places, and a brief description of incidents involved in relations between law enforcement, quasi-law enforcement officers and the people.

The Council is interested in obtaining accurate reports from you on the following types of situations:

1. Gross discourtesy, intimidation, or brutality on the part of the police in connection with arrests, investigations, identification of suspects, obtaining confessions, and collection of evidence.

2. Conflict in which it seems that street car or bus operators use unnecessary force in dealing with passengers.

The incidents need not be restricted to incidents involving Negroes.

Whenever there is a reliable newspaper story carrying an account of the incident being reported, please attach the clipping (name and date the newspsper) to your report.

SOME AREAS OF INTERESTED IN SRC'S LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1. Reporting of all threats by hate organizations and other groups or individuals.

2. Reporting of all averted lynchings, how, by whom?

3. Killings by posse and authorization of posse.

4. Number of shootings of Negroes not resulting in death; alleged offenders, etc.

5. Total slayings; total slayings by police officers.

6. Murder without formation of mob.

7. "Legal lynchings" - promise to police and court by vigilante leaders of quick trial and certain death penalty.

8. The number and description of circumstances surrounding the killing of Negroes by more than three whites when the act is not defined as a lynching.

NOTES ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Through unfairness and brutality to Negroes in the performance of their duties, it is very probable that many policemen expect to get and maintain the esteem of their fellow workers and the approval of those who constitute their immediate social class. The number of "niggers" I have slapped, kicked, beat, blackjacked, and killed" is the loud and proud boast many members of a typical Southern police force. Such police officers are frequently "glorified" by other police officers and by a fairly large number of people in the community. High ranking city officials and police officers should concertedly strive to discredit all acts of unwarranted brutality of police officers against minorities. Esteem of policemen should be achieved only through the intelligent performance of their duties. The least efficienct police organizations have the highest rates of brutality; the most efficient organizations show low rates of brutality and a high incidence of prevention of crime and social unrest.

2. It has been suggested that sometimes younger and less vicious police officers clamour to become the partners of those officers whose record places them high in the Brutality Against Negroes League. The result of the pairing of two such police officers needs no explanation. Unfortunately, too, the "well meaning " policeman is often paired with a seasoned partner whose record of brutality to Negroes soon sets a new pattern for the younger and less experienced officer. While there is no official authority for this view, practically every Negro in a Southern city who has had considerable contact with policemen will tell you in effect: "They (the Police Department) wont let two good ones (policemen) work the same beat." Further questioning brings this kind of answer: " You can at least talk to Mr. "A", but all Mr. "B" knows is to reach for that stick and that gun." That the more "inhuman" partner in the pair exerts a greater influence has its answer in this typical statement:

"Mr. 'A' was all right when he first came on this beat, but now he's just like Mr. 'B' or worse".

3. Methods of administering justice in the police court may serve to influence the character of law enforcement by the police in the community.

(As long as policemen are generally incompetent and prejudiced, it is dangerous that their testimony in the police court against alleged offenders is frequently final and conclusive).

The informal, unfair, and partial procedure in the police court in a system which gives the first and last word to the officer preferring charges or making arrests, almost always works to the disadvantage of the Negro.

4. Some Southern police officers prefer charges against Negroes who say "yes" to them rather than "yes sir."

5. Improved police work in race relations would be encouraged through open commendation of officers who acquit themselves as fair and just "umpires" in incidents of race friction and misunderstanding.

6. Occasional forums and discussions in which the officers themselves are permitted to report their "human" methods and strategy in the handling of actual, or would-be, Negro offenders would tend to foster increased fairness in police administration.

MEMORANDUM

To: SRC FELLOWS

From: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

Subject: Law Enforcement in the Southern Region

In comtemplating general improvement in the character of law enforcement in the Southern Region through police training, and the prevention of violence, a knowledge of prevailing methods and practices of police officers in a sample of Southern communities would serve to point up the areas which require special attention.

Discrimination, laxity, unfairness, brutality, and "inhumanity" in police work are effective in furthering poor community and race relations. The nature and extent of such practices in police work in your community may be determined through discussion and interviews with persons who have had direct contact with police officers. When feasible, get information also from the officers themselves. (Reporting on discussion and interviews with a small number of persons will be satisfactory for our purpose.)

With special reference to the handling of minority groups by the police in your community, please submit to SRC brief statements covering each of the following areas of police work:*

1. Methods of Arrest
2. General Tactics
3. Brutality
4. Identification of Suspects.
5. Methods of Collecting Evidence
6. Reliability of Testimony in Police Courts
7. "Third Degree" methods.

* Actual cases are preferred.

REPORTING SCHEDULE FOR SRC FELLOWS

ON ACTS OF VIOLENCE (OTHER THAN LYNCHINGS) IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

A. General Information

1. The Incident _____

_____

2. Nature and Extent of Injury to Victim _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Date of Incident _____ 4. Time _____

5. Place of Incident: Street, Address, or Other Location _____

_____

6. City _____ County _____ State _____

7. Alleged Provocation for Act of Violence _____

_____

_____

_____

8. Source(s) of Information _____

_____

_____

_____

9. Name of Fellow Reporting _____

B. Offender (s)

1. Name _____ 2. Residence _____

Name _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Residence _____

3. Race_____ 4. Sex_____ 5. Age_____

6. Occupation_____

7. Record of Acts of Violence (if any)_____

_____

_____

C. Victim (s)

1. Name_____ 2. Residence_____

Name_____ Residence_____

Name_____ Residence_____

Name_____ Residence_____

3. Race_____ 4. Sex_____ 5. Age_____

6. Occupation_____

7. Record of Acts of Violence (if any)_____

_____

_____

D. Disposition

(Check appropriate item (s))

| Offender | Victim |
|---|---|
| 1. Arrested_____ | 1. Arrested_____ |
| 2. No arrest_____ | 2. No Arrest_____ |
| 3. Police Court Trial_____ | 3. Police Court Trial____ |
| 4. Charges Dismissed in Police Court___ | 4. Charges Dismissed in P.C.____ |
| 5. Fined in Police Court_____ | 5. Fined in Police Court_____ |
| 6. Held for Grand Jury_____ | 6. Held for Grand Jury_____ |
| 7. No True Bill_____ | 7. No True Bill_____ |
| 8. Indicted_____ | 8. Indicted_____ |
| 9. No Prosecution_____ | 9. No Prosecution_____ |
| 10. Acquitted_____ | 10. Acquitted_____ |
| 11. Guilty as charged_____ | 11. Guilty as charged____ |
| 12. 1st, 2nd Degree Murder or other (Indicate)_____ | 12. 1st, 2nd Degree murder Or Other (Indicate) _____ |

13. Other_____ 13. Other_____

14. What formal charges were preferred?_____ 14. What formal charges were preferred?&_____

_____ _____

15. In what court?_____ 15. In what court?_____

Remarks_____

_____

_____

_____

Sent to Indws in States who were asked to assist in nominating Fellows

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHOOSING FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

more in "Fellows to be Mise."

Duties and Obligations of Honorary Fellows.

The By-Laws of the Southern Regional Council set forth the duties and obligations in Article III, Section I: "The duties of Fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues."

Fellows are used in making special investigations for the Council in local situations such as lynching or prevented lynching, a progressive community project, or a local health, educational, or law enforcement problem.

Fellows are used as Council representatives and speakers at local, state and regional conferences on problems in which SRC is interested.

Fellows assist in promoting SRC projects in various ways: by stimulating the organization of local community groups, by recruiting members for the Council, by sending in newspaper clippings from local papers relating to the South and southern problems, by reporting incidents of race tension or violence on which the Council should take action, by writing articles for New South, and by advising freely on what the Council might do to improve its program and strategy.

Potentially, Fellows can serve another useful purpose in the Council. Through a systematic collecting and reporting of incidents and problems in local areas and in the states as a whole, Fellows can help to make progress reports for the states in such fields as health, education, law enforcement, suffrage, and the like. This is one of the activities which SRC hopes to encourage in the future.

Fellowships offer an opportunity for mutual assistance. Fellows help the Council in its program of social interpretation and social action. The Council can help Fellows to gain experience and greater maturity in techniques of leadership. We believe that the cumulative efforts of one hundred young southerners who are willing to do the chores in local situations can contribute a great deal to the realization of democracy in the South.

Fellows function within their respective states, as well as in the Council as a whole.

Age, Race and Sex

Fellows should be between the ages of 25 and 45, and should be well distributed as to race and sex.

Professional and vocational qualifications.

Although many of the present Fellows are ministers and teachers, it is not at all necessary that Fellows be chosen from these two professions. Indeed, young business men, doctors, nurses, lawyers, housewives who believe in the ideals for which the Southern Regional Council stands and are willing to work in cooperation with the Council will make excellent Fellows. It might be well to nominate Fellows with diverse occupational and educational backgrounds, so that each will have a different sort of contribution to make.

In considering nominees, the committee should take into consideration not only the contributions each person has made in such fields as health, race relations, education, suffrage, economics, law enforcement, and the like, but also the contributions each person is making now or may potentially make.

.....

Although in a sense Fellowships are a way of recognizing the contributions young southerners are making in building a better region and of honoring them for such contributions, Fellowships are in no sense purely an honorary position. They involve hard work. They are a way of giving to young men and women of both races additional opportunities to work in the fields of human relations, economic and social problems, at the same time greatly strengthening the work of the Southern Regional Council.

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
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CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO
HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

## Purpose of the Fellowships

The purpose of these Honorary Fellowships is set forth in the by-laws of the SRC as follows:

> ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

The Fellowships, then, offer an opportunity for mutual assistance. As a Fellow, you can help the Council in its program of social interpretation and social action. The Council can help you to gain experience and greater maturity in techniques of leadership. We believe that the cumulative efforts of one hundred young Southerners who are willing to do the little chores in local situations can contribute a great deal to the realization of democracy in the South.

## The Southern Regional Council Program

The Council's main objects are to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South" and "to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." Some immediate problems which the Council wishes to work on are: (1) inclusion of the interests of all citizens in the post-war plans which are now being made; (2) full employment after the

war; (3) fair standards and wages in domestic service; (4) suffrage reform in the South; (5) equalization of school facilities and teachers' salaries; (6) the police and race tensions; (7) housing for low-income groups.

The techniques for working on these problems include: (1) educational work through pamphlets, press, radio, addresses, etc; (2) cooperation with other agencies and use of coordinated organizational influences; (3) personal influence upon key people, such as editors, employers, mayors, chiefs of police, governors, legislators, congressmen, etc; (4) public statements or appeals by groups of influential citizens; (5) constructive political action wherever possible.

## How Fellows Can Help

As a Fellow you can help the Council and serve the cause of a better South in various ways. Here are some suggestions:

1. Write us regularly, reporting on trends, incidents, and problems in your local area. We want to discover and advertise good practices as well as combat bad practices. And, of course, we want to know about your own activities in behalf of a more democratic South.

2. Make special investigations. From time to time we might ask you to obtain further details about some situation in your area. For example, we might ask you to investigate a lynching or a prevented lynching, a local health situation, or a progressive community project.

3. Help us make public opinion polls. We hope to develop a system of making reliable surveys of public opinion by sampling.

4. Send us clippings from local papers -- news stories, editorials, letters to the editor relating to the South and Southern problems. We have a clipping service, but it does not give us a complete coverage.

5. Help us to find persons who would make good members of the Council or who might contribute substantially to the financial support of the Council.

6. Stimulate the organization of a local Interracial Committee or Council of Human Relations. If such an organization already exists, try to put new life into it.

7. Make it your task to "educate" one or more public officials or other influential persons to a better understanding of the Negro and of the social, economic, and political issues confronting the South.

8. Write brief articles for SOUTHERN FRONTIER, the Council's monthly paper, and help us to find other contributors to the FRONTIER.

9. Enlist in our Speakers' Bureau. We get many more invitations to speak than our staff and budget can accommodate. It will greatly facilitate our work if we can call upon Fellows to speak in their local areas in so far as their time permits. We will supply literature, exhibit material, film strips, etc., on various subjects.

10. Advise us freely on what the Council might do to improve its program and strategy.

Naturally no one is expected to do all of these things, but we hope that from this list you will select one or more types of activities which you pledge yourself to carry on to the best of your ability.

## Direction and Supervision of Fellows

The Executive Directors of the Council will, for the present, be in direct charge of the activities of the Fellows, and all routine correspondence by Fellows should be addressed to Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, or H. L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. We hope eventually to have a staff member who can devote a good part of his time to work with Fellows. Furthermore, we plan to hold an annual conference of Fellows as soon as our budget permits. Although the Council's budget at present does not permit the payment of regular stipends to Fellows, it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

12-5-45

SRC-24

MANUAL FOR THE HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The by-laws of the Southern Regional Council provide for the election of one hundred Honorary Fellows of the Council, to be drawn from the ranks of Southerners who have shown progressive leadership, whose functions will be to assist the Council as observers, correspondents, and special investigators. The material presented here is prepared for use as a manual by these Fellows. We believe that the cumulative efforts of one hundred Southerners who are willing to do the little chores in local situations can contribute a great deal to the realization of democracy in the South.

The purpose of these Honorary Fellowships is set forth in the by-laws of the Southern Regional Council as follows:

where did the "years" come with the picture?

ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

General Suggestions:

THE PROBLEM WHOLE

The work of the Southern Regional Council is not confined to race alone. It is not exclusively a "race relations" organization, not does it pretend to believe that it can "solve" the race problem. It does believe that any sound movement for social progress must be based on the realization that the South cannot go far without democratizing its social order and giving all of its human resources a chance to develop their potentialities. Its longtime goal is the improvement of social, civic, economic, and racial conditions in the South. The Council is attempting to see the problem"whole." It is therefore concerned with all of the issues such as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, housing, crime, and post-war planning, which are involved in a Southern regional development for the equal benefit of all the South's people.

KNOW YOUR COMMUNITY

We want you to be effective units of the Council. We want you to know your own community, and to take the initiative in bringing problems to our attention. We want the advice of Fellows and members on the local scene as to what should be done about specific problems and how such action should be taken. Where are the danger points in your community? Is the public transportation system a source of racial friction?

Does the existence of bad housing conditions, lack of recreational facilities, ~~inaffix~~ insufficient public health provisions, etc., contribute to the crime rate among your white or Negro young people? What about the comparative education facilities? Is your community making constructive plans for the post-war period, and if so, do these plans include all the people of the community? Know the answers to this type question for your own community, and be able to advise us upon existing local conditions with which we can help.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS — All reports made to the Council by the Honorary Fellows will be regarded as confidential, unless we have been instructed differently by the contributing Fellow.

SEND GOOD NEWS TOO ! — Tragedies, tensions, and danger-spots are a heavy diet. The Council is anxious to know of local group "success stories", of projects that "went over big", of practices that showed good results. We would like to be able to pass your profitable experiences on to other Fellows. Send us good news too !

MANUAL PROPER

HOW FELLOWS CAN HELP THE COUNCIL.

Below are present various ways in which the Fellows can serve the Council.

I. Periodic Reports.

Write us periodically, reporting on trends, incidents, and problems in your local area. We want to discover and advertise good practices, as well as to combat bad ones. And we want to know about your own activities in behalf of a more democratic South.

These reports should not be confined necessarily to race relations. They may be presented in any convenient form. They will be treated as confidential material. To indicate the general nature of such material we present the following outline sketch of some of the more prevalent problems. This outline may be used in part or in full.

A . Race Tensions;

1. Is there noticeable friction between the races in situations involving public conveyance, Negro soldiers, domestic service, policing, Etc?

2. To what specific causes can this friction be traced?

B. Police and Law Administration.

Does your community employ Negro policemen? If not, has this

practice been considered? Reasons against such employment. If so, with what results?

2. To what extent do minority groups get legal justice in the courts in your locality? What problems are involved in securing adequate defense for Negro defendants?

C. Health and Housing.

1. What hospital facilities are available to Negroes in your community? With what specifications?

2. What public welfare and charity provisions? For Negroes? For white people?

3. Are there government, or other, housing projects in your community? How many of these are for white people, and how many for Negroes? Have the results of these probject been satisfactory? What slum conditions still exist?

D. Suffrage

1. Are Negroes given the franchise in your state? With what results? Do discriminatory practices regarding qualification for voting exist?

2. Is there a poll tax? What are the results.

3. What is the public feeling regarding Negro suffrage? The poll tax.

E. Education

1. What are the comparative educational provisions made? How do the courses of study in Negro and white schools compare? What are the opportunities for extra curricular activities? What transportation is provided?

2. What training is required for Negro teachers? What salaries are paid them, and how do they compare with the salaries of white teachers? How long is the Negro school term? What equipment is provided?

F. Recreation

1. What is provision made in your community for parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, tennis courts for Negroes?

2. Is provision made for a nursery school? For Negro children? For white?

3. If Negro soldiers are stationed near your community what recreational provision is made for them?

This outline is not meant to be a stipulated form. Use it only as a as a notation which might help you in writing up any particular condition which you wished to report.

Lillian Moore

II. Special Investigations

From time to time we might ask you to obtain further details about some situation in your area. For example, we might ask you to investigate a lynching or a prevented lynching, a local health situation, or a progressive community project. Directions for procedure in these investigations must be given with a particular situation in mind and at the time such investigation is ~~instigated.~~ undertaken.

III. Public Opinion Polls

We hope to develop a system of making public opinion plls by sampling. Directions for procedure with these polls must be given, as in II, with regard to a particular condition and a t a later date.

IV. Newspaper Clippings

Send us clippings from local papers. Be sure to indicate plainly the name and date of the paper from which the articles are clipped. We file stories, editorials, columns, letters, etc., pertaining to the Negro, and pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested too, in news of conferences and institutes on a local, state or regional basis which are related to any of these problems. ~~which are planning for regional development.~~ We want regular clippings from the papers to which you have access.

5. Finding Members and Supporters for SRC.

In almost every community there are progressive and liberal thinkers who have not been reached by the Council. We need and want this progressive support. We want Fellows to scout it out for us in their communities. We are attaching a mimeographed blank on which to send in the names of men and women you think we should invite to membership in SRC.

SRC is just like all other non-profit organizations. It needs financial contributions. Fellows are not asked to solicit funds. But we hope that through the Fellows we can reach and interest people who will contribute.

We have sent to all Fellows extra copies of our pamphlet No. 1, "The Southern Regional Council, Its Origin and Purpose", which will be useful in interesting prospective members and supporters ~~for the Council~~, and in explaining the purposes and method of the Council. We have also sent extra copies of a leaflet, "Southern Regional Council, 1945". This leaflet describes the resolutions and program of the Council for 1945, and was printed to accompany SRC No. 1.

We wish to emphasize that both of these are available for the Fellows for distribution free of charge in quantity. We hope that you will distribute these to individuals and groups where they will start the ball rolling.

VI. Work with Human Relations Groups.

Unless the Council can reach community leaders and work with them on community probelms we cannot achieve the goals for which we have planned. ~~Local Human Relations Groups are highly important~~ We wish to stress the importance of local Human Relations Groups. They bring the issue home, stimulate interest, and provide a framework for progess on specific sore spots. If you are not affiliated with one of these organizations, join one. If it is not effective, stimulate it to new life. If there is not one in your community, call together interested people and organize one. The Council will provide literature, exhibits, film strips, advice, etc.

We need information about the program and activities of these various groups. We want your ideas concerning local group projects which might be profitable to us and to other Fellows.

VII. Personal Contacts and Education.

Make it your task to "educate" one or more public officials and other influential people, to a better understanding of the Negro, of the social, economic, and political issues facing the South, and of the South's regional

potentiality. The Council has literature which will stimulate interest and furnish information about the Negro and about Southern problems. For some of this literature there is usually a charge, but, while we are not able to distribute it free in very large quantities, we shall be glad to supply reasonable quantities without charge to Fellows for distribution to particular individuals or groups.

VIII. Writing for the Southern Frontier.

From time to time we may call upon you to write brief articles for the Southern Frontier on some subject in your field of work or interest. We should like for you to call to our attention projects or activities on which you think stories could be written. We should also like for you to send articles or notes on your own initiative. No article should exceed 1,000 words.

We are interested in

IX. Speakers' Bureau.

The Council gets many more requests for speakers than our staff and budget can accomodate. It will greatly facilitate our work if we can call upon Fellows to speak in their local areas in so far as their time permits. We will supply literature, exhibit material, film strips, etc. on various subjects.

X. Advice on SRC Program.

What do you think of SRC? What ideas have you for its program? And more important can you help us think of ways to put good ideas in to effect with a small staff and budget? We want ideas, constructive criticism,and advice. We can't promise to move mountains but we want to know what you think.

October 12, 1944

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
National Urban League
Southern Headquarters
158 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bell:

I have received your letter concerning the possibility of getting space in the Wesley Memorial Building for the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League. I think it would be fine if our two organizations could be housed in the same building.

I shall be glad to take up the matter with Bishop Arthur J. Moore and the committee which is in charge of Wesley Memorial Building. However, I am not very optimistic over the outlook, because the Council was not able to get all of the space that it wanted. We are already worried as to what we will do when we expand our staff beyond the available space. There are two or three vacant inside rooms at present but they are very undesirable as offices.

I shall see Bishop Moore at the earliest opportunity and shall get in touch with you as soon as I have something definite to report.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, President
DR. SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER, Secretary
MRS. ALFRED H. SCHOELLKOPF, Treasurer
L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, Chairman, National Committee

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES, General Secretary
LESTER B. GRANGER, Executive Secretary
FRANKLIN O. NICHOLS, Field Director

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

For Social Service Among Negroes
1133 BROADWAY • NEW YORK CITY
SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS
158 ~~200~~ Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: WAlnut 2355

October 8, 1944

Dr. Guy Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I understand that the Southern Regional Council may now have completed arrangements to occupy a suite of offices in the Wesley Methodist Church at Ivy and Auburn Avenues.

I should like to know whether it is possible for the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League to occupy some space in the Wesley Church also and am therefore writing to place before you a formal request for such space if it is available.

While we have temporary quarters, they are not as desirable geographically as the Methodist Church site. More important, however, is the fact that both of our organizations are functioning in the same general field, and the mutual desire for avoiding duplication and for cooperative action would suggest a close arrangement locationally.

May I look forward to hearing from you on this matter at an early date and to favorable action on this request? If granted, I am certain that we could work out details regarding rental, arrangement, etc.

P. S. Please excuse handscript required by absence from office.

Very sincerely yours,
William A. Bell Jr.
Southern Field Director

November 1, 1944

Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr.
185 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bell:

I have been away from Atlanta for the past week, and this has caused a delay in my getting this word to you in connection with the matter of office space for the Urban League in Wesley Memorial Building. Bishop Moore informs me that it will not be possible to provide space. I am sorry that this is the case.

I believe that it might be a good idea for agencies such as yours and ours to be thinking about getting together and buying or constructing a building some time after the war. We are fixed pretty well for a while, but we are going to be up against the space problem again some time within the next two years if the Council staff grows as we hope it will grow.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

November 21, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Your letter of November 15 stating that I have been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council was received. I appreciate the honor and will be glad to serve in this capacity. If it is at all possible, I shall plan to attend the meeting in Atlanta on December 6.

I, too, am sorry I did not have an opportunity to visit your office and talk with you while in Atlanta recently.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Daves

J. H. Daves
Specialist in Negro
Education and Relations
Training and Educational
Relations Staff

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ✓

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Tennessee Valley Authority Knoxville, Tenn

My mailing address is: 409 Bankers Trust Building TVA Knoxville, Tenn

My residence address is: 1805 Brandon Ave Knoxville, Tenn

My telephone number is: Home 2-5901

Office 2-7181 - Ex 583-584

Date 11-21-44 SIGNED J H Daves

12

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ____ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ____ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | XX | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | X | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Washington High School
Reidsville, N. C.

My mailing address is: _____

My residence address is: 548 Piedmont Street
Reidsville, N. C.

My telephone number is: Home 1534 J
Office 467

Date December 6, 1944 SIGNED S. E. Duncan

December 19, 1944

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
158 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Room 4
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bell:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

You will recall that at the annual meeting of the Council we were instructed to investigate the assault of a Negro woman by white men in Alabama. I wonder whether you could find the time to spend several days in Alabama on this case? The Council would pay your expenses, of course, and I think we can also afford a small honorarium. This would be our first "special investigation", and I can think of no one who is better qualified than you are to undertake it.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of Council literature which is available for distribution at present. It includes "The Origin and Purpose of the Southern Regional Council" which you might find particularly valuable in cultivating new friends and members for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

To S.C. - let relation

William H. Baldwin, *President*
Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, *Secretary*
Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, *Treasurer*
L. Hollingsworth Wood, *Chairman, National Committee*

Eugene Kinckle Jones, *General Secretary*
Lester B. Granger, *Executive Secretary*
Franklin O. Nichols, *Field Director*

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

*For Social Service Among Negroes*

1133 Broadway • New York City
SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: WAlnut 2355

Southern Field Division
158 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia
December 5, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of November 16 which a prolonged absence from the city has prevented my answering before this time.

I am very glad to accept election to Honorary Fellowship of the Southern Regional Council and feel that I have been honored by the invitation. I shall be glad to receive further word from you about how I may function in the areas listed on the attached sheet.

Very sincerely yours,

William Y. Bell

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Southern Field Director.

WYB:MW
enc.

Wm. J. Bell, Jr.

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | Later | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |
| | | 10. Advice on SRC program | ✓ |

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: National Urban League
Southern Field Division

My mailing address is: 158 Auburn Avenue, NW - Room 4
Atlanta, Georgia

My residence address is: 291 Flowers Place, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

My telephone number is: Home Raymond 7749
Office Walnut 9601

Date December 5, 1944 SIGNED William J. Bell Jr.

PERSONNEL STATEMENT ON WILLIAM Y. BELL, JR.

State of Birth: Illinois

Schooling: Northwestern University, B.A.
University of Pittsburgh, M.A.
Howard University, two years' graduate work.

Positions held: Emergency case worker, Cook County Emergency Relief Bureau.
General secretary, Washington Community Center, Hamilton, Ohio
Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia
Associate Regional Executive, USO, Atlanta, Georgia
Southern Field Director, National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia

Present Occupation: Field Representative, American Council on Race Relations since April 1, 1946

Memberships: American Association of Social Workers
National Conference of Social Work

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NOV 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

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11/5/46

December 20, 1944

Miss Dorothy Dickens
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickens:

The Southern Regional is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

You can be of great help to us in the ways which you have indicated, expecially in No. 4, "Newspaper Clippings". We have a clipping service but it gives incomplete coverage. We clip anything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc., pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested in news of conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development. We would greatly appreciate regular clippings from the papers to which you have access.

You can help us, too, if you will send us copies of all your publications as they come out.

The item, No. 6, "Work with Human Relations Groups", is a very important one, in which you can contribute much to the work of the Council. We would appreciate news of the program and activities of groups with which you are associated. Also, if you have any ideas concerning the procedure of work with local groups, or concerning projects of local groups, which you think might be profitable to other Fellows interested in the same type work, we would like to be able to pass them on.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GBJ:J

7 - Sy copies

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ✓ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ✓ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: State College Miss
Miss Experiment Station

My mailing address is: _____

My residence address is: State College Campus

My telephone number is: Home 393j Starkville Miss
Office 194-W.

Date Nov 27, 1944 SIGNED Dorothy Dickins

December 20, 1944

Mr. Jerome A. Drolet
St. Mattias Church
3924 General Taylor St.
New Orleans, 15, Louisianna

Dear Father Drolet:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information for the use of the Fellows.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

We presume that you are already working with the Louisianna Commission on Interracial Cooperation which was organized earlier this year. We shall appreciate your evaluation of the work of this group and your suggestions as to how our Council might be able to be of service to it.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
sep. cover - literature

Gratefully accept election to honorary fellowship; sorry I couldnt get over there Dec. 6.-JD

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | x |
| 2. Special investigations | x | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | x |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: ST MATTHIAS CHURCH
3924 Gen.Taylor st. N.O.,La.,15

My mailing address is: same

My residence address is: same

My telephone number is: Home JA 5206
Office same

Date Dec. 14, 1944 SIGNED Father Jerome A. Drolet

December 20, 1944

Miss T. Ruth Brett
Box 76 Whittier Hall
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Miss Brett:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual for the Fellows containing more detailed information concerning their fields of activity.

In your present situation you can act as a sort of good-will ambassador for the Council. You can discuss the Council with other people when you have an opportunity. Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as an Honorary Fellow of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to our work in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

y - Sep letter - letter here

without membership cards

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓✓✓ associate members |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | | |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: I am a student at: Teachers College, Columbia University.

My mailing address is: Box 76. Whittier Hall 1230 Amsterdam Ave. New York 27,

My residence address is: Same

My telephone number is: Home Un 4-7000. Room 354

Office _____

Date Dec. 3, 1944 SIGNED T. Ruth Brett no membership cards

I will return to work in the South in Sept. 1945. I believe there is an opportunity to assist the Council in areas 6 and 7 even while I am studying here. I will keep in touch with the Council and assist where I can.
TRB.

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

T. RUTH BRETT
ASSOCIATE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

October 23, 1946

Name: (Miss) T. Ruth Brett
State of Birth: North Carolina
Schooling: Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
A. B. 1935

Hartford School of Religious Education, Hartford, Connecticut M. A. 1936

University of Chicago Summer Study 1938

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York Doctor of Education 1945

Positions: Assistant Dean. Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia. 1936-38

Dean of Women. Dillard University, New Orleans. 1938-42

Dean of Students. Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina. 1942-44

At Present Associate Personnel Director. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. 1945-

Organizations: President. Association Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Colleges.

Member of Evaluation Committee National Association of Deans of Women.

Member of Deans of Women. American College Personnel Association.

Member, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Y. W. C. A., N. A. A. C. P., Red Cross, Tuskegee Mental Hygiene Society.

Member of Advisory Board. Southern Division, Student Y. W. C. A.

Fellow. National Council on Religion in Higher Education. Hazen Associate (Edward W. Hazen Foundation) Southern Regional Council.

December 20, 1944

Mr. S. E. Duncan
Washington High School
Reidsville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of the Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual for the use of the Fellows containing more detailed information about their fields of activity.

You can be of great help to us in the ways which you indicated, and especially in No. $, "Newspaper Clippings". We have a clipping service but it gives an incomplete coverage. We clip anything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc., pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested, too, in news of conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development. We should greatly appreciate regular clippings from the papers to which you have access.

In regard to No. 5, "Finding New Members and Supporters for SRC", you can act as a sort of good-will ambassador. You can discuss the Council with other people when you have an opportunity and you can send us the names of persons who would make good members for the Council.

Under spearate cover we are sending you a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. In includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which might be particularly useful to you in cultivating new members and friends of the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as an Honorary Fellow. We believe the Fellows will make a valubble contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:J

✓ Sep over - literature

# TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

January 8, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Your letter of December 19 and the package of materials on SRC are received. I shall begin immediately to use these materials in the cultivation of prospective members for the SRC.

Field work

new chairman of Knoxville Fair. Com.

You will be interested to know that the local commission has elected Bill McGlothlin, Chief, Training and Educational Relations Staff, as its chairman for the next year. We anticipate new life for the local commission under his administration.

With best wishes I remain

Very sincerely,

J. H. Daves

J. H. Daves
Specialist in Negro
Education and Relations
Training and Educational
Relations Staff

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

January 8, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed are some clippings from the Memphis Commercial Appeal which is the only daily paper to which I subscribe. I have written on each clipping the date of publication.

Sincerely

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

enclosures

Rec'd & DRB file

January 8, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Head Home Economics Research
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 3. Your idea about pamphlets for use by Federated Clubs and other women's organizations is excellent. We intend to prepare several such pamphlets as soon as possible.

Can you write a pamphlet on the health situation of the Negroes in the South, along the lines you suggested in your letter? We want something simple and authoritative, and something which can be illustrated with some striking charts or pictographs. We will be glad to pay an honorarium of one hundred dollars for the job.

In your letter you also referred to the "White Primary". Are we correct in assuming that you are speaking of the leaflet which is a reprint of my editorial in the Southern Frontier, or were you using the words in a general sense? We are sending you under separate cover 100 of these leaflets, and will supply more without charge if you should need them.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
separate cover
100 White Primary leaflet

DRS
1/9/45

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

January 3, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It seems to me that the Southern Regional Council could make a valuable contribution by getting together some literature for use by Federated clubs and other women's organizations such as the American Association of University Women to be used in southern states. For instance, a pamphlet such as the "White Primary" would do much, I believe, to quiet the fears of some of these groups concerning Negroes voting.

It seems to me that pamphlets might be prepared concerning the health situation of the Negroes in the South, stressing the fact that poor health on the part of the Negroes results in poor health of the whites as well. Another might be prepared on the value of education of Negroes showing that illiterate Negroes make for lower income in the South.

The American Association of University Women here in Starkville is to have a program on minority groups very soon and will devote most of the discussion to the Negro, and we are using some of the material which you sent.

Yours sincerely

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

> ask if we are - assuming
P she is referring to leaflet -
Sending 100 - suppose more without charge -

Fellows

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

January 10, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The leaflet which I referred to - "White Primary" - was a reprint of your editorial in the Southern Frontier. I will be glad to receive the leaflets.

I will let you know later about the pamphlet on the health situation of the Negro in the South.

Cordially yours

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

February 1, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Mississippi State College
Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

Thank you for your letter of January 23. Here are some further thoughts on the pamphlet on health. The general layout as I see it would be as follows:

1. The health situation of the South as compared to the rest of the nation.

2. The black and white of it, or the comparison of white and Negro sickness and mortality in the South.

3. Doctors, nurses, and hospitals, that is, a survey of the quantity, quality, and availability of medical care for whites and Negroes.

4. Of human waste, or the sociological and economic costs of poor health.

5. What can be done about it?

In our future pamphlets we want to try to see the South as a whole and to put the race angle in the proper perspective instead of approaching it as the major problem. I think that the health pamphlet should not be addressed to Southern women in particular, but that point 5 above could be broken down to specific suggestions to certain organizations and groups.

We usually figure on a 32 page pamphlet allowing for title page, contents, and about 4 pages of charts. The text would run about 10,000 words. Of course, we would like to have the manuscript as soon as possible, but then that is rarely possible! However, we would like to agree on some definite "deadline". How would May 1 do? As for charts and graphs, all you would need to do would be to make rough pencil sketches of the sort of thing which you would consider most appropriate. We will take care of the technical details.

Here's hoping that you can find the time to undertake this pamphlet. We need it very much and I don't know of anybody who could do a better job without than you.

Cordially yours,

GBJ:j

GUY B. JOHNSON

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

January 23, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I would like to write the pamphlet on health mentioned in your letter of January 8, but am afraid I cannot do it any time soon, as at present I am trying to finish up two bulletins with material for others on hand, as well as an extra job that has just arisen.

When would you want it? How long would you want it to be? Would I have to pay out of the $100 to have charts or graphs made which might be included? (I do not do this type of work well enough for publication.) To whom would I address the report (Southern women)? Would the idea be:

(1) What is the health situation of Negroes in the South as compared with whites ?

(2) How do health facilities compare?

(3) What adverse effects does poor health of Negroes have on the Region?

(4) What can Southern women do?

Sincerely yours

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

February 10, 1945

Fellow

Miss Dorothy Dickins

Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station

State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

Hooray for you! Congratulations to us. Best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

Executive Director

GBJ:j

Fellows

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

February 7, 1945

Fellows

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For your consideration, I have decided to take on the job, and will do the best I can with it.

Most cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

Hooray for you. Congrats to us.
Best wishes!

March 19, 1945

Dear Bill:

Thanks very much for the supplementary information about the use of Negro policemen in Oklahoma City and about newspapers which carry Negro news stories and photographs.

Your write-up of the Negro police story in Miami is a hum-dinger. I think that it could be the basis for a little pamphlet on the subject of Negro police. Let's talk about it some time at your convenience.

Incidentally, we are having a little conference here on April 12-13 on the subject of "Law Enforcement and Race Relations." Mr. Theo Hall, Chief of Police at Wilmette, Illinois, is coming, and we have invited Mr. Dan Rosenfelder of Miami. I hope you will be here. I'll let you know more as soon as the details are worked out.

Very cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
Southern Field Director
National Urban League
158 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

WALNUT 9601

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION
158 AUBURN AVE. N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

(Dictated 3/10/45)

March 14, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thanks for sending the list of newspapers and Negro service men and also Southern cities with Negro policemen. I am sure that these will be most helpful to us.

You may be interested to know, or perhaps you know already, that Oklahoma City, Oklahoma has had Negro policemen ever since the Oklahoma City riot following the last War. There are now twelve of them on duty including at least one detective.

Also there are one or two newspapers which carry Negro news stories and in some instances photographs. These are as follows:

Mobile Register, which carries news
Fort Worth Star-Telegram, which carries news
Fort Worth Press, which carries news and pictures
The two Jacksonville daily newspapers, which carry news, photographs and courtesy titles in their "Negro News" column

Very sincerely yours,

William Y. Bell

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Southern Field Director

WYB:MW
Dictated but not read

Jm/3/21/45

March 29, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Head, Home Economics Research
Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

In the attached envelope you will find some Council publications which might serve as a general guide in the preparation of your health pamphlets.

We hope to make future pamphlets more attractive typographically by the use of more space between type lines and heads and subheads.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures
#1
#2
N. in A.

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

March 22, 1945

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I would appreciate it very much if you will send me a copy of one or two of the council bulletins in order that I might understand better the job I am to do.

Cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

May 3, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

If your pamphlet is late it will be as much my fault as yours! There is so much going on around here that I am not always sure whether I am coming or going.

I think that the manuscript is coming along very nicely. You have certainly got together some very excellent material. Here are a few comments which combine the reactions of Dr. Reid and myself:

Be sure to make the main slant "Better Health for the South" with race comparisons incidental, rather than "Better Health for Southern Negroes."

If it is not too much trouble, could you throw in Texas and Oklahoma, since they are included in our thirteen-state Council area?

Are there any significant war-time programs for better health that need to be listed?

Do you have the Rosenwald Fund report on hospitals? Incidentally, in the Negro Handbook, 1944, edited by Florence Murray, page 189, there is a list of hospitals for Negroes registered by the A.M.A. as of June, 1943.

Perhaps there should be a little more special emphasis on venereal disease, particularly syphilis. In this connection, see our compilation of Selective Service data in the last issue of the Southern Frontier. (Copy enclosed.)

Any outstanding work of state health departments might be mentioned briefly; also such comprehensive state plans as the one proposed last year by Governor Broughton of North Carolina.

If you do not have this latter, I am sure you could get a summary of it from the North Carolina Department of Health or from the Governor's office.

Do you have any materials from the post war planning committee of Farm Security? They have some good material and plans on health. Mr. Kenneth Pollman of Farm Security, Washington, will be glad to send you this material.

These are just a few suggestions that may or may not be of much benefit. Don't worry too much about the form of the manuscript. We shall probably do a bit of rearranging and rewriting with the popular reader in mind, and we shall be responsible for making the graphs.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosure

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

April 14, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
23 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I thought it might be a good plan to send the first few pages of the first rough draft of the manuscript for your reaction. This job has certainly been time consuming and slow going - I may be able to finish the entire first draft by May, but I doubt it. Even then, it will have to be reworked several times.

I think it advisable for the person who is to do the graphs to plan them also. All are simple - and in some cases bar charts, in other cases maps, in some cases men or dollar marks can be used.

Sincerely

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

May 22, 1945

Mr. S. E. Duncan, Principal
Washington High School
Box 510
Reidsville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

It is good of you to send us clippings from time to time. We find them quite useful.

We have been so shorthanded with help and so snowed under with work that we have not been doing justice to our Council Fellows. However, we are preparing to send out a memorandum soon asking Fellows to give us some assistance in making a survey of certain trends in employment and reconversion.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Box 510
Reidsville, North Carolina
April 25, 1945

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing two articles which I believe will be of interest. They are both taken from the Greensboro Daily News. The one that is headed "Public Pulse" comes from a section which expresses the views of various white readers, and in this particular instance, the reader is giving his beliefs as to the election of a Negro on the city council; the other "Tar Heels in Service" has varied the usual policy of putting all Negro pictures at the bottom of all others.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan

548 Piedmont
Reidsville, North Carolina
April 21, 1945

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am inclosing an article from the editorial page of the Greensboro Daily News, April 20, 1945. I thought that this might be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan

May 29, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

Thank you for your letters of May 23 and May 24, together with your manuscript on health. The manuscript is splendid and, believe me, we are very grateful to you for preparing it. I hope it has not been too much of a headache for you!

I am enclosing an honorarium for $150. It is small pay for so much work.

If we can ever lay hands on enough personnel to give me a breathing space, I want to come over your way for a visit and see some of the good things that are going on in Mississippi.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

May 24, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
23 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Sometime ago I wrote to Dr. Underwood asking about public health treatment centers for venereal diseases which I knew something about but not enough to include in a report. Only today I have a reply to my letter.

I would appreciate it very much if you will insert in the manuscript probably on page 26 where rapid treatment methods are mentioned a paragraph about the work of these centers. I know that some Delta planters (My home is in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta) have sent all their tenants needing treatment to these centers.

Cordially yours

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

May 23, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
23 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Attached is the rough draft of the manuscript. I will not do any editing or revising since it is my understanding from your letter of May 3 that you plan to rework it. I had written the manuscript before I received your letter, but reworked it as best I could from your suggestions. We do not have the Negro Handbook of 1944 nor the Rosenwald Fund report. I drew out practically all material the libraries here have on health, in addition to securing quite a bit of material from government agencies, Farm Foundation, etc. I am a member of the Postwar Planning Committee and wrote the report on "Rural Health Services for Farm People" for Mississippi and receive almost weekly reports from the Rural Health and Sanitation Regional Committee. This material I also consulted in writing the report.

There are unfortunately a number of people who believe that requirements for Negro health are different (and less). As long as this is true, then it would seem that a manuscript aimed in the main at improving Negro health should avoid other controversial questions, such as for instance, compulsory health insurance.

I hope the manuscript is something like what you had in mind. There is only one way, of course, of getting just what you have in mind, and that is by writing it yourself. Therefore, feel free to delete or add ad libitum.

Cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

Pamphlet on health - $1.50.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

No. 728

May 29 194 5

PAY TO THE ORDER OF DOROTHY DICKINS $ 150.00

The sum of $150 and 00 cts DOLLARS

TO

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ATLANTA, GA.

64-1

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

[redacted]

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

| INVOICE DATE | EXPLANATION | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|
| | SPECIAL SERVICES: Writing manuscript on Health - $150.00 | |

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

June 7, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

In Dr. Johnson's absence from the city, I am writing to thank you for your letter of May 31, which he will appreciate very much, indeed. As he will not return to Atlanta until sometime next week, I am sending you herewith our check for $100, and he will communicate with you later.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Check enclosed

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

May 31, 1945

Dr. Guy Johnson
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I thank you very much for your generosity in sending me $150 instead of the $100 as agreed. However, I will not accept this extra amount: (1) Because I believe in your organization and know your funds are limited. In other words, I think you are doing a "swell" job with too little fuhds. (You see, I have read your annual report.) (2) I have not exactly lived up to agreement in that I didn't plan the charts. Therefore, please tear up this check and send me $100.

If you think it wise to add a paragraph or two about compulsory health insurance, it will be OK with me since I really believe in it, and only refrained from mentioning it because as I stated I thought it unwise to bring in too much controversal material. Any other changes you want to make will be all right. It might be well to submit the manuscript for criticism to someone in the Public Health field in the South. I would like to see the manuscript in its final form before publication.

Do come to State College. I will have some reprints and bulletins soon, I hope, to send, that I believe will be of interest to you.

Most sincerely

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

July 3, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

I have been too much of a traveling man lately. Trips to Texas, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee have played havoc with my office work.

I feel like framing your letter of May 31 and putting it up where everybody can see it. There are several people who should take a good look at it, and I am sure their faces ought to be red when they contrast your attitude with their own. I feel that you more than earned the $150, but I appreciate your feeling in this matter, and I shall not insist that you accept the increased amount which we offered.

We think that we are at last about to lay hands on an editorial assistant. Here's hoping! Otherwise, we shall have to work on our pamphlet manuscripts whenever we can squeeze in a little time. We have four or five on the desk now waiting for editorial work.

Again let me thank you for your splendid manuscript. We think it is going to make a swell pamphlet.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

August 15, 1945

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
14th and Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

I am terribly sorry to be so late in replying to your letter of July 23. I have been out of the office a good deal and have been operating under considerable pressure, so that it has not been possible for me to do justice to my correspondence.

I am glad to know of your deep interest in the race relations field. It is certainly something which the South must think about more seriously and honestly than it has ever done before.

There are several possibilities for one who is interested in working in the field of race relations. I would say that the chief ones are: (1) promotion of action programs through organized agencies; (2) research, writing, publicity work, etc., either on one's own or as a member of the staff of some organization; and (3) teaching. All of these require college training, that is, at least an A.B. degree and preferably an M.A. degree. The most helpful specialization in college training for work in race relations is probably sociology with supplementary work in psychology and anthropology. Among the universities which offer outstanding work in these fields are the University of Chicago, Yale University, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Southern California.

There are not a great many organizations which use experts in race relations. Among those which do specialize more or less are such organizations as the American Council on Race Relations, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Southern Regional Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League. There are ten state interracial committees in the South, but only one of these employs a full-time executive secretary. The others either use part-time executives or depend entirely on volunteer work.

I would not want to discourage you, but I think that the plain truth is that there are very few opportunities for a person to make a reasonably good living as a specialist in race relations. I am a great believer in "letting down your bucket where you are," as Booker Washington suggested. That is, I think we need more people of liberal sentiments doing the ordinary job of making a living, and doing everything they can on the side to promote the cause of interracial justice. A good many of our Council members are people

of that sort. They help set up local interracial committees and they try to make the various agencies with which they are connected realize the importance of community action for better schools, better health, better police, civic justice, etc.

I hope you will write me again, giving me your reactions to this letter and a little more detail about your interests and plans. Perhaps I could then be somewhat more specific in my suggestions.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

P. S. We are sending you a package of Council literature under separate cover.

1, 3, Veterans, A. the W., June, July Frontiers, 1945, WP

✓m

PHONE
2676
CENTER Beauty
CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

July 23
19 45

Dr.Guy B.Johnson,Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Ga.

Dear Dr.Johnson:

Some few days ago I had a letter from Dr.Arthur Kornhauser of the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University,and he gave me your name as one of whom I might go to for advise and help in this field.

I feel very deeply the importance of this field of work in our new plans for the years yet ahead.Too, I think it is definitely a MUST in all of our socalled post war plans for this state of mine.I'm anxious to be prepared,and if possible,help prepare others for what must lie just ahead of us.

I'm yet a young man,only 33 years old and am in a good business for myself.I know that I shall go on into even a larger and more profitable business,but I'm even more concerned with our race relations field,and would like to prepare myself to give it full time,if I could make a living for my family in doing so.If it is'nt possible to give it full time with the expectation of a reasonably good income,then I should be interested in trying to arrange to finance myself for a short while in an effort to be prepared for what I feel must surely come.

I shall appreciate any suggestions and help you might feel free to give me in getting started.

Most sincerely yours
Paul M. Clanton
Paul M.Clanton

Personal

September 21, 1945

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
159 Lincoln Street
Montclair, N. J.

Dear Bill:

I submitted to our Executive Committee last Tuesday the various possibilities with respect to the Associate Directorship. The concensus was that we need a full time man at the earliest possible time and the Committee instructed us to proceed with negotiations with a North Carolina man who had given us a definite impression he would react favorably to the offer. I hope we shall know shortly what his decision will be.

I hope to write you again shortly. This is just a brief note to let you know the latest developments here. We are as usual up to our neck as we approach the time for the annual meeting. However, the Executive Committee postponed the meeting from October 10 to November 14 and that helps a lot.

Here's hoping that you are profiting by your long rest and you will be back in Atlanta before long. All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

# *Memo* from GUY B. JOHNSON

to File - William Y. Bell, Jr.

Bell's letter from Montclair, N. J. undated reached us August 24, 1945. We understand that he has suffered a serious nervous breakdown and is in a hospital. This puts us in a difficult position with respect to making him a definite offer of the Associate Directorship.

I wrote him a note longhand on September 7, telling him that at the next meeting of the Executive Committee I would lay before the Committee several possibilities with regard to the Associate Directorship and would follow the advice of the Committee. Told him I would write him after the meeting of the Committee, and expressed the hope that he was getting a good rest on his vacation.

GBJ:IBT

159 Lincoln Street
Montclair, N. J.

Dear Guy —

Please excuse this informal note but, as you may be able to note from the return address on the envelope, I am vacationing and, of course, am consequently doing well even to have access to pen and paper.

I thought that you might be interested in knowing that, if you still want to use me in connection with the Council, I'm available. I had to think hard for a couple of weeks in New York but finally decided that the Council's potential work is so much more significant, in terms of the socio-economic reconstruction of the South, that if it came to a choice between the Council and the League, strongly as I feel about the latter, I should choose the former.

This would seem to be especially true with the sudden ending of the war which we have all feared as the signal for unleashing all the pent-up social and individual reaction accumulated during the past four years.

In a word, if you're still interested, I'd like to work with you. A formal letter can be written later. I've already talked with Lester Granger and he says that if I'm determined to do it, he'll not stand in the way. I've yet to talk with him about a separation date and about whether we can still carry on some League activities, for he says that if I leave, he'll simply fold up the Southern Field Division because of the difficulty in securing replacement personnel.

Write me at the Montclair address, won't you, and let me have your reaction?

Cordially,

Bill Bell

September 28, 1945

Mr. William Y. Bell
c/o Washington Urban League, Inc.
1538 New Jersey Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Bill:

It will be good to see you in Atlanta again. Be sure to let us know when you return.

It is bad news that you have about concluded that you are going to leave the South. Your talents are needed here.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.
1538 NEW JERSEY AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, 1, D. C.
TELEPHONES: MICHIGAN 2300 - 2301

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September 25, 1945.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dear Guy:

Thanks very much for your recent reply to my earlier letter. Since writing to you, I have had a chance to think long and very earnestly about whether to remain in the South, but have finally concluded that at this stage of the game, it will probably be well for me to leave. For this reason, please discount the earlier letter mentioning my interest in coming with the Council.

Tentatively, I plan to return to Atlanta about two weeks hence, and shall look foward to seeing you at that time.

Cordially yours,

Bill
William Y. Bell

October 25, 1945

Dr. Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Dickins:

We certainly do intend to use your manuscript on health. We got our new editorial and publicity man a couple of months ago and he has been very busy planning a number of things. We have several leaflets and three pamphlets in the fire right now. I am sorry it takes so much time to do these things, but our health pamphlet is going to be far better than the one issued by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

R.W.

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

October 23, 1945

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
23 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

About five months ago I sent you a manuscript on "Even Better Health for Southern People," and I wonder if you are planning to use this in the form of a bulletin. It occurred to me you might not, since the Southern Conference of Human Welfare published a somewhat similar study.

Cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

PHONE
2 6 7 6
CENTER Beauty CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

December 8,1945

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

It is with a sincere feeling of humbleness and deep gratitude that I accept my having been elected to Honorary Fellowship in the Southern Regional Council. It was so unexpected,on my part,that I had to wait a day or two before even trying to answer your good letter.I had begun to fear that I had written too freely in my last letter to you,and that maybe you was of the opinion that I was something of a screw-ball.Believe me,I'm happy that you did'nt.

On the first of December I sold my business here in Pine Bluff and turned over my building and land to Trinity Lutheran Church,so that they could carry on the educational plans they have begun.My property joined theirs and I was more able to move and make other plans much more easily than they,so I just could not stand in the way of such a wonderful and helpful undertaking.I still have one other Center twelve miles from town and it makes me a good income, so I can at least have some time to call my own for a year or two.I have dependable employees in whom I have every trust,that will enable me to be away from my business as often and as long as I choose.Too,I've worked hard and saved some money these past four years that I can use any way I want.By being careful I can make it do much and take me quite a few places,and still be fair with my family and their needs for at least two years.

On the seventh of January I have reservations on the American Airlines to fly to Los Angeles and spend a few weeks in futher study and work with the famous House of Westmore,who,as you know,are the makeup artist for the Hollywood motion picture companies.This trip comes to me with expenses paid,so I cannot turn it down,and I've never been to the West coast either,so I'm going to add a long wanted vacation in with it.However,I will cut it short and come home,because I'm much more interested and concerned with preparing myself to be of some help in this field.

PHONE
2676
CENTER

CLANTON'S
Beauty
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

It's nearing Christmas and we all have our plans arranged to be quite busy.I shall be in Los Angeles the month of January and I have to be in Pine Bluff the first two weeks in March,but I shall arrange my time and my plans to go wherever you want me and when you want me,and I'll pay my own expenses for as long as I'm able to.I'm hoping you'll ask me to come to Atlanta and train me how to do what you want me to do.We will meet each other,know each other and then you'll be more able to feel sure of what I might do for this great undertaking that the Southern Regional Council stands for.

With training,sincerity and enthusiasm a person or a people cannot be stopped,no matter how slowly they,seemingly,move along.Not when they are prompted by principles that are right.

You'll notice Dr.Johnson,that I have doubled checked on the enclosed form,number 9.I've done so because I like to speak to people when I'm sold on what I'm saying and doing,and I like people.You may feel,after having met me,that I can serve better in some other way.If you do, tell me,train me and I'll do it the very best I can.

Surely you know,without my saying,how proud and how happy I am at being selected as an Honorary Fellow,especially in this field,I only promise that I shall do all that I can to have deserved it.I'm not very orthodox and I'm one of the boys when I'm out,because I enjoy it,but I'm sincere and I'm honest and I give my best to what I do or I don't give anything.I know this will get all I've got.I hope to hear from you again very soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Clanton

Paul M.Clanton
P.O.Box 778

# RELIGION

## Brotherhood of Man

For 46 years Indianapolis has been experimenting with the Brotherhood of Man. It works. The experiment's site is Flanner House,* a center in which white men and black have worked together, have followed the commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Indianapolitans believe that Flanner House helped their city escape wartime racial troubles: all the explosive elements were present, but the fuse was lacking.

This week on Founder's Day Flanner House will dedicate a new health center. It will also record what it has done to meet the 20th-Century problems of housing, health, jobs, poverty, education, dependency. The center operates a cannery, a co-op store, a job-placement service. It trains for jobs and home-making. Says soft-spoken, polished Cleo Blackburn, Flanner House director and former Tuskegee teacher, "When we work at these problems, race relations take care of themselves."

CLEO BLACKBURN
*"Thou shalt love thy neighbor."*

Formalized religion is not part of Flanner House, but religious groups share its work. Before the city's Community Fund took over financing, the Disciples of Christ contributed time and money. The United Christian Missionary Society helped. The American Friends gave $8,000 this year, hope in 1946 to give $26,000. Said one of them: "If Friends live up to their principles there is no line of race to them. All men are brothers. Flanner House offers a valuable opportunity for Friends to demonstrate the thing they claim to

* Named for Frank W. Flanner, Indianapolis undertaker.



(over)

you've likely seen this but it's definitely interesting -

believe." To which Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, president of the United Christian Missionary Society, offered as amen: "Religion is interested in better relations between men, and Flanner House provides the means by which this is done."

## Latin Apostasy

Most Americans take it for granted that Latin America is solidly Catholic. Not so, says a Latin American expert who is also a good Roman Catholic. Writing in the *Holy Name Journal* (circulation 25,000), official U.S. publication of the Holy Name Society, Writer-Lecturer Richard Pattee weighed the solid south of Latin American Catholicism, and found it wanting.

Basically, said Writer Pattee, Latin America has two types of Catholicism: 1) "the black dress and the mantilla"—the "sentimental brand practiced in large measure by pious older ladies" and on

European

BRAZIL'S "CHRIST OF CORCOVADO"
*The south is not solid.*

Sundays by "the younger women, dressed more to please the younger men than God"; 2) the intellectual—the brand practiced by a minority aware of "the full significance of Catholicism as an 'ideology.'" In almost every Latin American land but Mexico, he concluded, the masses have "committed [virtual] apostasy."

To win them back Catholic Pattee set down this five-point program:

1) "A clear break between the Church and the official conservative parties. . . ."

2) "A clear consciousness of the necessities of the racial elements now in the submerged category: Negroes and Indians."

3) Frank facing up to "the land question."

4) Emphasis on "the positive side" of the Papal Encyclicals ("as against the condemnation of socialism, for example").

5) "The only way, in the long run, to combat both Communism and Protestantism is to do the job better. . . ."

E-QY396

3

Specify This No. V-40845
When ordering pictures
OLAN MILLS PORTRAIT STUDIOS
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

This snap shot was taken about five years ago but it will prepare you for what you'll meet when you see me-

Ruth A. Sanford

Clanton

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ____ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | XX |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Pine Bluff, Arkansas and Plainvew Arkansas.

My mailing address is: Post Office Box 778
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

My residence address is: ~~1601 West 16th.~~
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

My telephone number is: Home 3139
Office 4700 ex.127

Date ~~December 8, 1945~~

SIGNED Paul M. Clanton
Paul M. Clanton

December 4, 1945

Mr. Paul Clanton
14th and Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

SRC Fellows - Corresp. A-L

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1945
Southern Regional Council

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | VV |
| 2. Special investigations | V | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ____ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | V | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | VV |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | V | 9. Speakers' Bureau | VV |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Afro-American Life Insurance Company
West Side District-Jacksonville, Florida

My mailing address is: 610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

My residence address is: 1400 Lee Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

My telephone number is: Home 3-0562-W
Office 5-1787

Date December 7, 1945 SIGNED Chester R. Overstreet

December 4, 1945

Mr. Chester Cowart
Jacksonville
Florida

Dear Mr. Cowart:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

PHONE
2676
CENTER Beauty
CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

December 23
19 45

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I appreciate your good letter and I can well understand your having been busy,with your new President being on hand.

I am looking forward to visiting your office and meeting and knowing each of you.I'm sure it is going to be a wonderful and helpful experience.

Attached are two clippings that I found most interesting so I'm sending them along for you,in the event you have not seen them.

You know,it'd be swell if you could get Marshall Field III interested in the doings of the S.R.C. to the extent that He'd drop in a few thousand dollars.I've read quite a bit of his interest in problems that relate to men facing problems such as you are working with.His publishing empire is surely growing,and he could do a lot for anything he became interested in, couldn't he ?How I wish we had more publishers in the South who dared print what they know is right.It would be a wonderful help in getting people to dare to think straight.

I shall let you hear from me when I reach California and give you the dates you may expect me in Atlanta. I'm most anxious to see and understand more completely all that S.R.C. stands for.

I trust each of you have a happy and joyful Christmas season.How wonderful it would be if our hearts and minds would stay as unselfish and kind the entire year around.

Most sincerely,
Paul M. Clanton
Paul M.Clanton

The spirit of the country is solely the reflection of individual attitudes. You can help to leaven the whole

# The War Isn't Over at Home

Condensed from an address at the New York Herald Tribune Forum

Sergeant Ben Kuroki *First Japanese-American to win the Distinguished Flying Cross fighting against Japan*

JAPAN is the land of my ancestors, but I never had any desire to go there. The town I came from is called Hershey, Nebraska. It's near the Platte River, about 12 miles down the road from North Platte. We've got a farm there – my father and mother and my brother George and I. We raise sugar beets and seed potatoes.

I never traveled much. I'd go fishing in the mountains over in Colorado, or to Chicago to see my sister. I figured some day I'd get to New York, but I didn't plan on visiting Tokyo.

The day after Pearl Harbor my kid brother and I drove 150 miles down to Grand Island and enlisted. On the train to camp some people stared at me and said, so I'd hear, "What's that Jap doing in the Army?" It just knocked me off my feet. After coming from a town where I knew everybody, I suddenly realized that no matter where I was born or what was in my heart to these people I was an alien. All the way to camp people kept staring at me. I'll never forget that train ride.

I went into the Air Force and applied for flying. Somehow my papers got lost; they always seemed to be lost, or held up somewhere. When I finally got overseas it was as a clerk with the 93rd Bomb Group.

Those were the early days in England and things weren't going so good. Liberators were getting knocked off like flies, and there was a shortage of gunners. One day I read about an organization called the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West. They had a plan to isolate all Japanese-Americans in some swampland somewhere. I kind of blew my stack when I read the article. I volunteered for gunner. I had five days of training, and then the outfit pulled out for Africa.

I flew my first bombing mission over Bizerte. Our tail gunner got it on that mission and I moved back to the tail turret to take his place. We tagged some rough missions those days – Naples, Wiener-Neustadt, Rome. We had a saying, "On the way to the target, you're flying for Uncle Sam. On the way back, you're flying for yourself."

My 24th mission was to Ploesti – the first low-level raid on that tar-

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*(New York Herald Tribune, November 4, '45)*

get. It was murder. Two out of nine planes in my squadron came back.

I finished my tour of missions and our outfit was set to go home, but I volunteered to stick around and fly five more. My kid brother still wasn't overseas and so I figured I'd just check off five missions for him.

The last mission was Münster, where flak ripped open my turret, the plexiglas cut my face, and the blast tore off my oxygen mask. A gunner named McConnel from Superior, Wisconsin, held a mask to my face and everything came out O.K.

Then I came back to the States, back to Nebraska. I felt like a kid on Christmas morning. Everybody looked at my ribbons and shook my hand. It was wonderful to know that people appreciated what I'd done and respected me for it.

When I reported back to the Army in California, they asked me to go on a radio program. I really felt like a big wheel. I invited some of my buddies to see the show. And then an hour before we were to start, word came through that I couldn't go on. They didn't mind my already having two DFCs. But it seemed I was a Japanese-American and that made it a controversial issue.

Maybe that was when I first got the idea I wasn't through with this war. And when I got to Denver, that cinched it. I started to get into a taxicab with somebody, and he said he wouldn't ride with "no lousy Jap." I was wearing my wings and all my ribbons, but it didn't matter. I almost cried, I was so mad.

After that, it was Tokyo or bust. I wanted to fly in a B-29 and for about three months I listened to people tell me no, it was impossible; there were regulations against it. But I also ran into some people who were willing to go to bat for me — Dr. Deutsch, vice-president of the University of California; Chester Rowell of the San Francisco *Chronicle;* Ray Lyman Wilbur, of Stanford University; a former commander of the American Legion from Wisconsin — a lot of people all over the country who believed my record earned me the right to be trusted. They all put up a holler, and the next thing I knew I was training for B-29's. It gave me a little courage to meet people who didn't judge a man by his grandfather's nationality or the color of his skin.

We flew out of an airfield on Tinian. The name of our bomber was "Honorable Sad-Saki." I flew 28 missions in the Pacific, over Kobe and Osaka and finally Tokyo. I even had a crack at my mother's home town — Yokohama.

When the boys in my outfit found out I'd flown a tour over Europe they figured I had holes in my head for volunteering again. I used to kid around and tell them that communications were cut off from Japan and that this was the only way I could visit my Uncle Nagasaki. I never talked much about my real reason for being over there.

Not only did I go to war to fight the fascist ideas of Germany and Japan but also to fight against a few

Americans who fail to understand the principles of freedom and equality upon which this country was founded.

I'm no authority; I don't know anything that any boy from Nebraska couldn't tell you. But I know this: I fought with a lot of men in this war, all kinds — a Polish gunner, a Jewish engineer, a German bombardier and a full-blooded Dakota Indian. I saw men wounded, and whatever land their grandfathers came from, their blood was always the same color. And whatever church they went to, the screams of pain sounded the same.

I've had 58 bombing missions now, and I'm still tired enough so my hands shake, and plenty of nights I don't sleep so good. I'd like to go home to Nebraska and forget the war, and just lie under a tree somewhere and take it easy. It's hard to realize that the war is not over for me. Not for a lot of us, Jewish-Americans, Italian-Americans, Negro-Americans, Japanese-Americans. While there is still hatred and prejudice, our fight goes on.

> *"The measure of a democracy is the measure of the freedom of its humblest citizens."*
> *—John Galsworthy*

Back in high school in Nebraska, one of the things they taught me was that America is a land where it isn't race or religion that makes free men. That's why I went to Tokyo. I went to fight for my country, where freedom isn't color but a way of life, and all men are created equal until they prove otherwise. That's an old idea we have in Hershey, Nebraska, just down the highway from North Platte.

## *Many Happy Election Returns*

PRETTY, 29-year-old Mrs. Clifford L. Ashton, of Salt Lake City, wanted two things very badly — to get her lieutenant husband out of the Army, and to get him a good postwar job. An election coming up for four city judgeships (Term: six years; salary: $5000 a year) looked best to her, so she entered his name and set out to get him elected.

She began by writing several hundred letters, phoning far and wide. Professional politicians snorted at such feminine amateurishness. But strangers, intrigued by the idea of a wife campaigning for a husband in the Philippines, offered money (which she refused), and publicity, plus solid advice on how to soft-pedal the fact that her candidate was a Republican in heavily Democratic Salt Lake.

By election time, the voters could not resist ousting the Democratic incumbent to make room for Mrs. Ashton's husband. Judge-elect Ashton will be out of the Army — and home — before January first. Then Mrs. Ashton will probably retire from politics. *—Time*

*Something new has been added to rural education*

# Parents' Hour in the Country Schools

*Condensed from Country Gentleman* Arthur Bartlett

YOUNGSTERS were streaming out of the big consolidated school building, and piling into buses. School was over for the day. But in another building across the schoolyard, 25 or 30 farm wives were still in class. And the vocational agriculture teacher was getting the farm equipment shop ready for his evening group of adult farmers.

Grown men and women going to school?

In a manner of speaking, yes. But the women were canning their beans and applesauce and tomato juice. And later in the evening the men would fix and overhaul their farm equipment. The modern cannery and the well-equipped farm shop at the school offered them top-notch facilities for doing these essential jobs.

This particular school was at historic Appomattox Court House, Virginia, the center of a busy tobacco-raising and general farming county. But the same thing is happening in thousands of other farming communities. The educators call it adult education, and no doubt it is. Experts preside over the canneries and shops; and when a farmer and his wife come to them they are duly "enrolled" in "classes." Yet all the grownups I saw in shops and canneries, as I traveled from one Virginia school to another, seemed simply to be doing jobs they wanted done.

The movement started as an adult-education project in 1940, when Congress appropriated funds for the U. S. Office of Education to train adults in rural areas for work in factories and war plants. Later, however, as the manpower shortage hit the farms and new farm machinery became unavailable, the program was changed to help farmers keep their own equipment in running order.

Practically all high schools with vocational agriculture courses already had farm-equipment shops, and where school shops were not available other training centers were set up. Approximately $10,000,000 of federal funds went into additional equipment. Special wartime appropriations also helped equip most of the canneries, when courses in food preservation were added.

*Copyright 1945, The Curtis Pub. Co., Independence Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.*

*(Country Gentleman, December, '45)*

250 of West Adams' residents stood at swords' points.

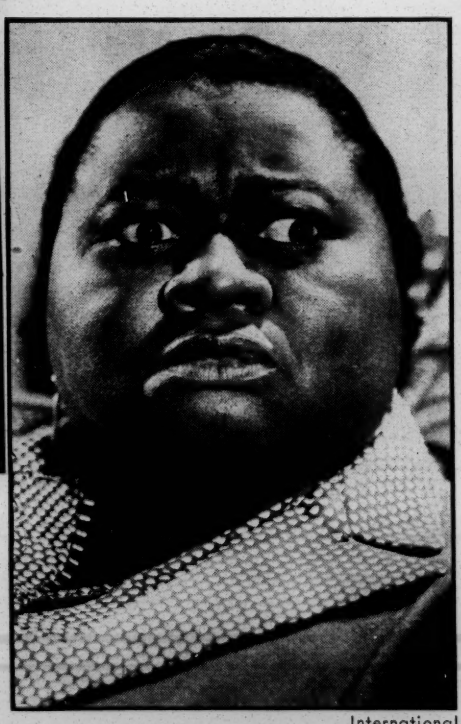
Their story was as old as it was ugly. In 1938, Negroes, willing and able to pay $15,000 and up for Heights property, had begun moving into the old colonial mansions. Many were movie folk—Actresses Louise Beavers, Hattie McDaniel, Ethel Waters, etc. They improved their holdings, kept their well-defined ways, quickly won more than tolerance from most of their white neighbors.

But some whites, refusing to be comforted, had drawn up a racial restriction covenant among themselves. For seven years they had tried to sell it to the other whites, but failed. Then they went to court.

For two hours, opposing counsel argued the constitutionality of eviction injunctions based on private agreements. When he had heard both sides out and considered the overtones, tall, well-groomed Judge Clarke decided to visit the disputed ground—popularly known as "Sugar Hill." As he rose to leave, spectators noticed a portrait of Lincoln hanging behind the bench. Breathed one burly Negro: "I hope that judge has eyes in the back of his head."

Apparently he had. Next morning, Janus-eyed Judge Clarke threw the case out of court. His reason: "It is time that members of the Negro race are accorded, without reservations or evasions, the full rights guaranteed them under the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Judges have been avoiding the real issue too long."

Said Hattie McDaniel, of West Adams Heights: "Words cannot express my appreciation."



International

HATTIE MCDANIEL
*The judge was Janus-eyed.*

CALIFORNIA

## Victory on Sugar Hill

Spacious, well-kept West Adams Heights still had the complacent look of the days when most of Los Angeles' aristocracy lived there. But the look was deceiving. In the Los Angeles courtroom of Superior Judge Thurmond Clarke last week some

* Southern colloquialism for "escaped prisoner."

December 19, 1945

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
P. O. Box 778
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

I was delighted with your fine letter and the wonderful spirit which it showed. I would have written you sooner, but we have had a very busy week because of the visit of our new president, Mr. Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Virginia.

If you can manage to get to Atlanta in February soon after your return from Los Angeles, we can give you a good look at the operations of the Council and plan out some things for you to do for SRC. We are all looking forward to seeing you and working with you, and having you share in our common interests. Incidentally, we like your picture. We all agree that you bear a striking resemblance to Fred Astaire, and we will not be surprised if you come in dancing.

Christmas greetings and best wishes to you and yours.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DIVISION

537 Palmetto Street
Spartanburg, S.C.
December 20, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Ex. Director
So. Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson,

I accept with pleasure and a keen sense of responsibility the appointment as Honorary Fellow of the So. Regional Council.

Thanking you for this broader opportunity for service in the field of human relations,

I am,

Sincerely,

Rosamonde R. Wimberly

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓XX |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Converse College
Spartanburg, S.C.

My mailing address is: 537 Palmetto St.
Spartanburg, S.C.

My residence address is: 537 Palmetto St.
Spartanburg, S.C.

My telephone number is: Home 2238 W

Office _____

Date Dec. 20, 1945 SIGNED Rosamonde R. Kimberly

Fellows

December 4, 1945

Dr. Rosamonde Wimberly
537 Palmetto Street
Spartanburg, S. C.

Dear Dr. Wimberly:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

Rosamonde R. Wimberly

Born in Durham, North Carolina and reared in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Graduate of the Girls' Preparatory School, Chattanooga. Attended Randolph-Macon College, 1918-1920. A.B. degree, Magna cum laude, University of South Carolina, 1933; A.M. degree, University of South Carolina, 1934; Ph.D. degree, Duke University, 1945.

Instructor in Sociology, University of South Carolina, 1933-1936
Adjunct Professor of Sociology, Sue Bennett College, London, Ky., 1936-37
Associate Professor of Sociology and History, Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C. 1937-1946.
Professor of Sociology and History, Converse College, 1946---

Member: Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Delta Kappa Gamma, Kappa Delta.

President: S.C. Division, American Association of University Women;
S.C. Women's Council for the Common Good
Spartanburg Visiting Nurse Association
Vice-President: S.C. Coordinating Educational Council
S.C. White House Conference (for the advancement of women to policy-making posts and administrative positions)
Chairman: Institute Committee of S.C. Committee affiliated with the Southern Regional Council
Committee on the Unmet Needs of the Physically Handicapped, State Conference of Social Work
Home Service Committee, Spartanburg Chapter, American Red Cross
Legislative Committee, Family Service of Spartanburg

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Moorland Branch Y.M.C.A.
Exec. Secy.

My mailing address is: 2900 Flora
Dallas, Texas

My residence address is: 3918 Latimer
Dallas, Texas

My telephone number is: Home H2427
Office T4895

Date Jan. 8th 1946 SIGNED W. Barton Beatty, Jr.

December 5, 1945

Mr. Barton Beatty, Executive Secretary
Moreland Branch, Y.M.C.A.
2700 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Beatty:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

February 5, 1946

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
P. O. Box 778
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

In Dr. Johnson's absence from the office I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 2, from Hollywood.

We are all looking forward to your visit to Atlanta. Dr. Johnson has scheduled three meetings during the last week in February and I am not sure whether that week would be the best time for you to come. However, it might be that he would want you to to be here for one of the meetings. When Dr. Johnson returns to the city the last of this week, we shall write you again.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

Friday Feb. 8, 1946
Hollywood, Calif.

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1946
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr. Johnson;

My trip to the Coast of Hollywood, will soon be finished and I'll be on my way home. You can't know how very happy I shall be to turn my face to the good ole South - with our many problems, yet unsolved, I still will take it, and thank God -

I leave here by train on next Wednesday and will arrive home next Saturday - Boy, will I be happy - I expect that I shall have to be busy getting my business checked up on and attending to things that will need my attention for a couple of weeks - So if it will meet with your plans I will make arrangements to try

getting to Atlanta the first of the last week in February - should I find, upon my arrival home next week end, that this isn't possible be assured that I'll let you know soon - too, if this isn't the best time for you to have me come please know that I shall understand -

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Paul M. Gentry

P.O. Box 778 -

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

PHONE
2 6 7 6
CENTER Beauty CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

February 14th, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Counsel, Inc.,
68 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your good letter of the 7th, and I appreciate your having thought of me. I can well understand your feeling as though you are in a three-ring circus. I find that on my return home I am in a similar position, therefore I am going to follow your suggestion of trying to come to Atlanta the first week in March. In the event something unforeseen does not keep me from carrying through my plans, I shall try to be there by the 4th or 5th. I will let you know more definitely next week.

Give my regards to Mrs. Tillison, and thank her for her good letter.

With kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Paul M. Clanton

Paul M. Clanton.

February 7, 1946

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
P. O. Box 778
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

Welcome back to the good ole South! I am sure you had a great time in Hollywood, but I know you are glad to be back home.

The last week of February is going to be like a three ring circus, so I suggest that if you can come during the first week of March, it will be much better as far as we are concerned.

Looking forward to seeing you, and with all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

February 21 1946

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

We are so glad to hear that you will be here on the 5th, 6th and 7th. of March.

We are trying to get you a hotel reservation for you, but rooms are exceedingly scarce in Atlanta. However, if we are not able to get a hotel room for you, I know Dr. Johnson will want you to stay at his home.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

Could not get reservation at any of the better hotels.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Feb. 20, 1946

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1946
Southern Regional

Dear Mr. Johnson;

I promised to notify you of possible dates to be in Atlanta, and to see if those dates were in accord with your plans-

I plan now to reach Atlanta not later than the 5th of March and will be there for two or three days- I shall leave Pine Bluff about the 28th of this Month and drive to New Orleans; leave New Orleans for Atlanta on the 4th and reach there sometime on the 5th.

Please, if you've the time, make reservations at your best Hotel for me for the 5th, 6th and 7th, and advise me-

Sincerely yours,
Paul M. Clanton

March 15, 1946

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
14th and Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

We are glad to hear that you arrived home safe and sound after your very hectic round of activities in Atlanta. Seriously, the next time you come we will try to show you something besides the inside of the Council offices.

All of us enjoyed your visit and we all agree that we wish you could have stayed longer.

Mrs. Johnson and I appreciated your personal note. It was a pleasure to have you in our home. You were just like home folks.

Our very best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

PHONE
2676
CENTER Beauty
CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

March 11, 1946

Dear Dr. Johnson;

I've just today received a letter from Mr. Caldwell of Malvern Arkansas stating that you suggested his contacting me. Be sure that I'll do what I can for what he's interested in.

Soon as I can relocate my office and get set right you can be sure that you'll have some hearing from me concerning what I can do in my small way for the S.R.C. after having visited your office seen the ability and interest each of you have in this great work, I'm sure I've not gone wrong—

Give each, Miss Clay, Mrs. Dillison, Mrs Dafon, Miss Martin, Miss Kerley, Miss Price, Dr. Trigg, Dr. Martin, Mr. Warnick and Mr. Slade, my regards. Assure them that from each one I got something not to be forgotten and that I shan't soon forget either of them— For you, my special regards— Sincerely yours,

Paul M. Clanton

PHONE
2676

CENTER Beauty

CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

March 11, 1946

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Johnson & Edward,

Having visited in your lovely home and enjoyed your hospitality, gives me the feeling that I'll be everlastingly in debt to you, because it was an experience that I'll ever cherish and remember.

Thanks, for having made me feel so much at home, and know that I anxiously await the chance to repay you by sharing my home with you in the not to distant future.

It's good having met you, knowing you and appreciating the fine work you both are interested in and I hope that soon I'll be doing, in my overall way, my part of this wonderful undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Paul M. Clanton

PHONE
2676
CENTER Beauty CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

March 20,1946

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
63 Auburn Ave.N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I have given M.E.Moore,the Negro friend I was telling you about,most of the information sent me a few weeks ago.You may be sure that he is most interested and has said that he would like to become a member and, that as he could,make some offering in money and help. I also told him that your Mr.Wright would be in to see him when in this state.He is quite anxious to meet,know and help him.

Together Moore and I are trying to follow Dr.Triggs suggestion on making a study of the health setup here at Pine Bluff,and I have asked Dr.Bruce,our county health director,to give me some information about their interest in the Negro schools.I'll get you this report soon as I have it.

On my return home I had very little to say,except to a few close friends,because I ran into a thing that I was not aware of.I'm sending along with this letter a clipping of the outcome.It's just one of those things that hold back a bit longer the work so much needed.

It was good having met,known and enjoyed all of you in your office and having been in your home.I hope I shall be that way again in the not to distant future and that you,too,try to make it over my way.

I wrote to Mrs.Barman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund,as suggested in your letter.I'll let you know of any hearing I might have from her.

Give my kindest regards to all in the office and at home.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M.Clanton

May 2, 1946

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Bill:

Thanks a lot for your letter. It is mighty good to hear from you again. I was terribly sorry not to have a chance to see you during your short stay in Atlanta.

I am sure you are going to like your new job. It is a real challenge and it will no doubt take you all over the country and put you in touch with a great many interesting situations. All power to you!

Very best wishes from me and your other friends here at SRC.

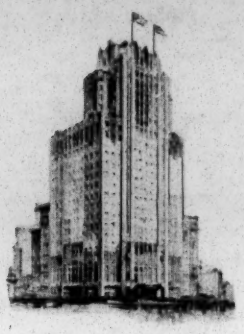
Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

POWELL AT SUTTER



SAN FRANCISCO, 1

RECEIVED
APR 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

American Council on
Race Relations
32 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, 1, Illinois
(written from San Francisco)
April 21, 1946

Dear Guy —

I planned to see you while in Atlanta just prior to going to Chicago to start work with the American Council, but so many matters had to be attended to during my short stay that I couldn't do so, and was unable to reach you on the phone at the last minute.

If I expected this new job to be a more relaxed or comfortable one than the Urban League position, I was greatly mistaken. More and more demands are being made upon the Council and my assignments will doubtless provide me with a series of lively tasks. Though I've already started field work, I'm still trying to find out what the Council's work is all about in relation to that of other agencies.

I'm very sorry about the circumstances which combined to prevent my working with the Southern Regional Council. I'm sure I would have enjoyed working with you tremendously.

Best wishes!

Cordially,

Bill Bell

June 1, 1946

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
14th and Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Clanton:

Thank you for your letter of May 13. I am sorry to have been so swamped with various things that I could not reply earlier.

I appreciate the information and the clippings which you sent. Mr. Walter Sorrels, editor of the Pine Bluff daily paper, deserves orchids for his strong editorials on the subject of police. If you can lay hands on a copy of his first editorial, I would certainly like to have it. I am suggesting to Ray Warwick that he mention this incident in the next issue of New South.

I am glad that you are going to spend three weeks at the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University. My suggestion is that you just take in everything. The Institute is really not organized into courses, although the lectures are grouped so that they specialize on different topics on different days.

The meeting of the Fellows had to be postponed indefinitely because we have not yet gotten action on our request for special funds to pay the expenses of the Conference. We are still hopeful, though it may mean that the meeting cannot be held until late summer or early fall.

Highest regards from all of your friends here.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

PHONE
2676
CENTER Beauty CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

May 13,1946

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432
63 Aurburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

For sometime now I've entended to get a few lines off to you,because we have had some rather interesting happenings here in Pine Bluff in these past few months.

As you recall,I had some of my friends join me in checking on the County Health Office here in Jefferson County,and found that the Negro schools were getting the same help for their children as are the white schools.Dr.Bruce,in charge,has been very kind to me in the giving of information,and realizes the great need in this work.

Too,Mr.Moore,one of my Negro friends has been busy,and successful,in the organizing of the Negro Democratic Voting Club for Jefferson County.He is going to prepare a detailed report for me to send to you.

Mr.Walter Sorrels,editor of the Pine Bluff daily paper,has been giving some most interesting and thought provoking editorials on the police department and it's unjust treatment of one of our Negro citizens here in Pine Bluff.I'll give you the complete story of it when I see you again.I had saved all the editorials to send you, but while away from home these past few weeks they were misplaced by one of my sons,who meant to be cleaning up my desk for me.

All of which leads me to feel that little by little,things move along in an interesting and hopeful way.

PHONE
2676
CENTER Beauty CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

I am making my plans to attend"The Third Annual Institute of Race Relations" at Fisk University, as you suggested.I am today sending Dr.Charles S.Johnson my deposit for a room.

I would appreciate it if you would suggest those under whom I should study for these three weeks, as well as suggest a few things for me to give special study.

I am looking forward to the meeting you plan to have there in June.It will be good to see all of you again.

I've been quite busy since I saw you and have planted a few seeds that should pay off in the not to distant future.

Give my regards to all those whom I met working there with you and my special regards to your family.

Very truly yours,
Paul
Paul M.Clanton

P.S.
Walter Sorrells, editor of our daily paper, raised better than $150.00 in dimes, to repay Ed. Jackson, negro, for the injustice imposed upon him by our police dept. also to repay this white man for his glasses + court cost - I regret that I do not have the first editorial set up by Mr. Sorrells - It was a masterpiece on the injustice shown this negro man and his contempt for our police dept -
Paul

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Ave. N.E. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | X | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

June 5, 1946

Dr. Rosamonde Wimberly
High Point, North Carolina

CONFERENCE OF FELLOWS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

Guy B. Johnson

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QN03

1946 JUN 4 PM 11 13

Q.CFA1333 NL PD=HIGH POINT NCAR 4 .

R GUY B JOHNSON=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ATLA=

PLEASE WIRE DATE OF MEETING FOR SRC FELLOWS=

ROSAMONDE WIMBERLY.

SRC..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

5 file Fed accts

June 10, 1946

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
14th and Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

Thanks for your letter of June 4 and the two clippings. Mr. Sorrells seems to be a real fighter.

I shall probably be at the Fisk Institute during the week of July 15-20. Dr. Charles S. Johnson has suggested that we try to get a group of Fellows together there that week in lieu of the Conference we have had to postpone. I am getting out another letter to the Fellows pretty soon and hope that we can get 8 or 10 of them to attend the third week of the Fisk Institute.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

PHONE
2676
CENTER Beauty CLANTON'S
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

June 4,1946

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Atlanta,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I can well understand your being busy and I appreciate any hearing that may come from you, regardless of when.

I went to Walter Sorrells and asked him to help me find two back issues of the editorial needed to help you get a better picture of the clippings sent before.He was most gracious in helping me,and you will find the two attached.

Walter is an unusual person,one well worth knowing here in Pine Bluff.His brother is an editor and heads two of the Hearst publications,one of which is the Commercial Appeal of Memphis.He knocks down the small little salary of better than $50,000.00 a year.Time on time he has tried to get Walter to take a job as editor on one of his papers at the salary of $25,000.00 a year,but each time Walter refuses it,staying here in Pine Bluff for around $3,000.00 instead.Many here hate him,those whom he dares to show up,but all respect him,because he everlastingly fights for justice and fair play. No party or parties have been able to use him, he goes it alone against those in power,regardless. His few editorials you have read prove that.

I think of each you often and long to see all of you again.Remember me to your family and to those I met while there.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul M.Clanton

July 17, 1946

Mr. S. E. Duncan
Supervisor, Colored High Schools
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Please accept my congratulations and felicitations on your appointment to your new position. You have done creditable work in the field of secondary education, and I am certain that the colored high schools of North Carolina are fortunate in having your services.

I hope to see you on some of my future visits to North Carolina.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Duncan, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

PHONE
2676
CENTER

CLANTON'S
Beauty
14th & Pine Sts.
PINE BLUFF,
ARKANSAS

July 19,1946

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I was sorry to pick up this morning's paper and find there that your having rushed home to vote against Talmadge was all in vain,because I know that such men as Bilbo and he are against everything the Southern Regional Council stands for.

I find it rather difficult to understand the law as applied in his case,when the popular vote was so muchly against him.Seems like the southern states need to revamp quite a few old worn laws,that make us seem so backward to many not in our part of the country.Perhaps in time we shall see many good and needed changes.However,it does look like we'll have to leave it up to the Lord to rid us of some of these men that the unknowing people keep in office.

I left Nashville the next morning after you left, because I called home and found that it was to my best interests to return rather quickly.One other construction company had under bid us on part of a job,and even though there was very little I could do,I came on home and talked Mr.Steward into our letting another bid,so we may manage to land it yet. Too,I was not quite as happy being left there all alone.Just knowing that you were there and I was not a stranger,as I could have been.It was helpful and interesting though,and I'm glad that I managed to get a couple of days of it.Seeing you again was a real pleasure too,I wish it were so that we were nearer each other so that we might be together more often.I'm sure the chance of seeing you and learning from you would be quite helpful in many ways to me.

Give my kindest regards to all there whom I remember and appreciate having met and known.When there is any news of interest I'll send it along.

Very truly yours,
Paul

August 6, 1946

Dr. Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research
Miss. Agricultural Experiment Sta.
State College, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Dickins:

Thank you for your letter of July 27, enclosing your check for $4.00 covering cost of 25 copies of Wanted: A Healthy South. The 25 copies have been mailed to you, and probably have reached you by this time.

It has just occurred to us that we should have let you have the pamphlets at the special rate which is allowed teachers and educational institutions--12½ cents per copy. At that rate, you could receive 32 copies for $4.00. We are sending you under separate cover the 7 additional copies of Wanted: A Healthy South, as we feel sure you would rather have the pamphlets than the change from your $4.00 check.

We appreciate very much the information about where we can get a list of State home demonstration agents. We have written Miss Hogan for the list.

As Dr. Johnson was leaving the city to be gone for several days, he asked me to write you.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

CW 8/6/46

7 ~~25~~ copies #6 (corrected)

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

July 27, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed is my check for $4.00 for which I wish you would send me 25 copies of the leaflet, "Wanted: A Healthy South." I gave one of my copies to Miss May Cresswell, State Home Demonstration Leader and she was quite enthusiastic about it. She thinks the leaflet is very timely and that the Agricultural Extension people would probably be very much interested in having copies. This might be a good opportunity for you to solicit membership for the Southern Regional Council. I believe that most of the State home demonstration agents and specialists would be interested in becoming members of the Council if they knew more about it.

You can get a list of State home demonstration agents from Miss Mena Hogan, Field Agent, U. S. Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C.

I am really pleased with the leaflet.

Cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

enclosure - check

32/25/7

F. H. KIDD
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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DR. L. G. PINKSTON
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

MOORLAND BRANCH

# YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

## OF DALLAS

October 22, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Relative to information requested in your letter of October 17:

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.; Birthplace, Cairo, Ill., June 9, 1910.
Finished Sumner High School, Cairo, Ill.
Received A.B. degree, Fisk University, June, 1935
Two years study at Howard University.
Received M.A. degree, University of Michigan, August, 1939.
Positions held - Boys' Work Secretary, St. Antoine Branch YMCA, Detroit, Michigan.
Present occupation - Executive Secretary, Moorland Branch YMCA, Dallas, Texas, 3½ years.
Membership in professional and civic organizations: Member, Mayor's Bi-racial Committee; member, Law and Crime Committee of Council of Social Agencies; Secretary-treasurer, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; Director and member, Executive and Finance Committee of Negro Chamber of Commerce; Secretary, Libby Benson Nusery School Foundation; Member, Executive Committee, Progressive Voters League; President, Alpha Sigma Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; President, Pan Hellenic Council; Sponsor, UnSighted Guild; Member, Bi-racial Committee of Dallas Community Chest; Secretary, Texas County and Rural Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Member, Dallas Tuberculosis Ass. Executive Committee and Vice President Dallas Fisk Club.

Looking forward to a very constructive meeting in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Executive Secretary

hwp

GREATER DALLAS COMMUNITY CHEST AGENCY

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

# PERSONAL HISTORY

Name: S. E. Duncan

State of Birth: Kentucky

Schooling: A. B. Livingstone College; A. M. Cornell University

Positions Held:

Teacher of sciences, Washington High School, Reidsville, N. C. 1927 - 1930.

Principal, Dunbar High School, East Spencer, N. C., 1931 - 1938.

Extension Teacher, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., 1936

Instructor, Livingstone College, Summer Session, 1942

Principal, Washington High School, Reidsville, N. C., 1938-1946.

Instructor, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Summer Session 1946.

Present Position:

State Supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina

Membership in Professional Organizations:

North Carolina Teachers Association

American Teachers Association

National Education Association

# M. LANGBART *Incorporated*

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Arkansas Branch:
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PAUL M. CLANTON
Vice-President in Charge

November 4,1946

Home Office:
PHONES FAX. 6387 - 6388
M & M BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I regret that I want be able to attend the meeting of the Fellows this month as planned, just another of those times that I have to forego one of the things I'd like most to do.

Here is some of the information you've asked for,though.I hope it's what you want.

Born in Arkansas Jan.8,1918,oldest son of Rev. A.T.Clanton,Methodist Minister.

Finished High School in Ruleville Mississippi, 1932,Attended,Sunflower Jr.College-Morehead,Miss.
Grenada College-Grenada,Miss.
Duke School of Theology-Duke University.
S.M.U.(Fondren Lectures three Summers)
Hredrix College(Pastors School Four Summers)
State Teachers College(Henderson)-Arkadelphia,Ark.
Was Methodist Minister 1936-40

Since 1940 have been in business for self.Right now I own Beauty Salon,
Vice President of M.Langbart,Inc in charge of the State of Arkansas and am Sec-Mgr.of Clantons'Inc.

Am member of Methodist Church,Lions Club,Chamber of Commerce,Jr.Chamber of Commerce. and Better Government League.

I think this just about covers the organozations I'm a member of and the things I do.I hope you have a good meeting and give my regards to the Fellows.

Sincerely yours,
Paul M.Clanton

M. LANGBART
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
R. L. COVINGTON
Sect. - Treas.
References: Dun & Bradstreet

October 29, 1946

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
Vice-President in Charge
M. Langbart, Inc.
M. & P. Building
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

Your letter to Dr. Johnson came yesterday. As usual, Dr. Johnson is away on a trip to attend the annual meeting of the Florida Division in Jacksonville, and he asked me just as he left for the plane this afternoon, if I wouldn't drop you a line.

We have all been anxious to hear from you and have been wondering whether you were going to get to the Fellows Conference or not. We're sorry to hear that you can't make it. I know that you are awfully busy setting up the new business. Maybe by the time we have another conference, or by the time of our next annual meeting, you will have things all set so that you can come to Atlanta.

We were interested to hear of the policies which are being established by your organization concerning equal pay and working conditions for all employees. We want to wish you every success in your venture. The South certainly needs more business men like yourself and your associates.

If you get a chance, send in the information which Dr. Johnson wants on your personal history, so that we will have it to include in the mimeographed memo we are preparing about all the Honorary Fellows. After the meeting is over, we'll try to give you a report on what happened at the conference.

Best wishes from all of us here,

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Tillison
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer

# M. LANGBART *Incorporated*

DISTRIBUTORS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

Arkansas Branch:
M. & P. BUILDING
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS
PAUL M. CLANTON
Vice-President in Charge

October 25,1946

Home Office:
PHONES FAX. 6387 - 6388
M & M BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr.Guy B.Johnson
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I've neglected to write stating any plans that might have been mine as to my being able to attend the conference of Fellows meeting in your city on November 14-15, because I've been unable to make any very postive plans.Now however,I know that I will not be able to be there because of a meeting my own organization has set for that week.I regret,very much,not being able to make it,because I'm quite anxious to see the Council come into a full realization of it's policies in these days that lie ahead.More than we realize it, these policies are slowly coming to pass. To me thats encouraging.

Please don't think that I've become cool or indifferent,I have not.I've been mighty busy these past few months trying to get these new plans of mine into going,and I am well on the way.It seems now that I've loaded myself down,but in time to come I'm sure I will have more free time to give to those things I'm interested in outside of making a living.

I've seven new people on my payroll and I entend to see them produce,thats keeping me busy now and will for sometime to come.

Please let me have some information on what all of you do,knowing that I will make every effort to become a part of it.

M. LANGBART
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
R. L. COVINGTON
Sect. - Treas.

References: Dun & Bradstreet

# M. LANGBART *Incorporated*

DISTRIBUTORS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

Arkansas Branch:
M. & P. BUILDING
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

PAUL M. CLANTON
Vice-President in Charge

Home Office:
PHONES FAX. 6387 - 6388
M & M BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

As my organization grows I'll be having Negro and White working together and I am sure of equal pay and working conditions for all,depending upon their own individaul ability and effort.That policy we will follow in out complete setup,not only here in Arkansas,but in the other sixteen southern and western states we plan to cover.Right now I'm only a small stock holder in our present setup,but I have a voice in what we do,and I've joined with men who have the same ideas that are akin to mine.

Give my regards to all whom I had the pleasure of meeting,knowing and liking when visiting with you.I hope I shall have again that same enjoyable experience.

I'm sorry I can't make this meeting in person,but I will be with you in spirit.

Most sincerely yours,

Paul M. Clanton

Paul M.Clanton

PMC/dm

M. LANGBART
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

R. L. COVINGTON
Sect. - Treas.

References: Dun & Bradstreet

Appendix Piece Brief

# Brief Statement

of the work

of

The Associate Personnel Director

at

Tuskegee Institute

to

The Southern Regional Council

November 14, 1946

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## I.

The work of the Associate Personnel Director may be summarized as follows:

1. To assist, through individual contacts, committees, faculty meetings, and organized special group discussions, in explaining and interpreting what the Student Personnel Point of View should be at Tuskegee Institute.

   The Student Personnel Point of View is a "philosophy of education which puts emphasis upon the individual student and his all-round development as a person rather than upon his intellectual training alone and which promotes the establishment in educational institutions of curricular programs, methods of instruction, and extra-instructional media to achieve such emphasis".

2. To plan and execute personnel services in areas listed below:

   a. The Student Center
      1. Recreation Section
      2. Snack Bar or Food Section
      3. Lounge - reading, writing, listening to radio
      4. Work with Supervisors of Areas above

   b. Student Organizations and Activities
      1. Coordinate work of organizations
      2. Work with advisers
      3. Work with officers
      4. Work with Institute Council (student-faculty government)

c. Freshman Counseling System
   1. Composed of selected faculty from the nine Schools that make up the Institute.
   2. Conduct an inservice training course for these counselors.
   3. Work with Counselors on setting up records and folders on students.

d. Work with the Women's Department
   1. Training course for House Advisers
   2. Cooperation and assistance in setting up policy.

e. Individual Counseling

f. Committees
   Executive Council
   Course of Study
   Business Advisory
   Chairman - Prize Committee
   Vice-Chairman - Personnel and Guidance Committee
   Co-Chairman - Institute Council
   Chairman - Committee on Senior Welfare

3. To assist in organizing and coordinating personnel services, in addition to those listed above, at Tuskegee Institute.

4. To serve as instructor wherever time and training permit:

   a. Instructor of a course in Vocational Guidance
   b. Instructor of the Freshman Sunday School Class

II.

The work outlined above relates to the major interests of the Southern Regional Council in several important areas:

1. Race Relations
   a. The Associate Personnel Director assists in planning and directing inter-racial activities and meetings for students at Tuskegee Institute.

   b. The Associate Personnel Director assisting in planning for students to attend inter-racial meetings wherever and whenever possible.

   c. The Associate Personnel Director attends and participates in as many inter-racial activities

as time and work permit - Active participation at present in:

1. National Association of Deans of Women
2. National Council on Religion in Higher Education
3. Y. W. C. A.
4. Council of Personnel Associations
5. Hazen Associates

2. Education

The full job is one of educating students to take their responsibilities in race relations and other areas of living.

3. Labor, Industry, Civil Rights, and Suffrage

Student organizations form the center of interest groups around the above topics where effort is made for each student to get information and facts in these areas in order that they may grow into full citizenship.

T. Ruth Brett
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama
November 14, 1946

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

November 26, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Allow me to express my appreciation to your organization for helping to make it possible for me to attend the two meetings of the Southern Regional Council.

Believe me when I say, from my point of view, the meeting was most beneficial, desirable and timely. I was particularly impressed by the statements of objectives, resume of your activities and the calibre of the speakers who appeared on the program. I believe that all who attended the meeting were benefitted and received the necessary information and stimulation conducive to supporting and publicing the program of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan
State Supervisor
Negro High Schools

SED:c

November 26, 1946

Mr. S. E. Duncan
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

This is just a note of gratitude to you for coming to our annual meeting and staying to the close. The Southern Regional Council needs the active cooperation of young, intelligent and forceful leaders like you.

It has been very difficult for many people to make the transition from the approach to our problems through personalities to this new approach which gives consideration to social and economic problems affecting the entire region. I note that Governor J. Melville Broughton has been made chairman of the Committee of the South which is to make plans for the transition from our agrarian economy to the new balance between agriculture and industry. This will entail major social problems. I am sure he is the man to give statesmanlike leadership to the new movement.

I trust that you will find it possible to visit us again in the not too distant future. Remember me kindly to Mrs. Duncan.

With every good wish, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg,
Associate Executive Director

HLT:ms

Fellows

December 2, 1946

Mr. S. E. Duncan
State Supervisor Negro High Schools
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Thank you very much for your words of appreciation concerning the recent meetings of the Southern Regional Council. It was a pleasure to have you with us. We felt that the meetings, particularly the Conference of Fellows were very successful indeed.

Our highest regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:ms

Rosamonte Wimberly Boyd

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1946
Southern Regional Council

Fellow's Report

During the past year I have served as Institute Chairman of the South Carolina Committee affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. We started our work in November 1945 by arranging a program on South Carolina Problems. Negro and white authorities in the fields of social work, education and medicine participated in a panel discussion and the audience, composed of leaders and interested citizens of both races posed many pertinent questions which were directed to members of the panel. This program was announced on the program of the State Conference of Social Work and the Interracial Institute was listed as an affiliated conference meeting simultaneously with the State Conference.

In October 1946 in conjunction with the State Conference of Social Work a second Institute was held. Dr. Harold Trigg was guest speaker. About two hundred prominent South Carolinians including representative college students were present. Dr. Trigg's magnificent address was enthusiastically received and many favorable comments are still being heard throughout the state.

Immediately after the meeting of Fellows Mrs. Henry Havens came to us here in Spartanburg. She spoke to a group of students from Converse, Wofford and Spartanburg Junior College. Mrs. Havens' presentation of the work of the Southern Regional Council won many young friends for the organization. The students looking forward to the ministry, social work and college teaching and research were particularly interested.

Last summer I spent the month of August in the San Francisco Bay area. While there I devoted considerable time to ~~the~~ an informal ~~observation~~ survey of the status of the Southern Negro in the Fillmore neighborhood of the city and also in the Bay cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond and Marinship.

In mid-August I visited an Institute of Intergroup and Intercultural Education at Mills College. It was co-sponsored by the American Council on Education and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. There I met several leaders active in efforts to improve human relations. Through them I secured entrée to the San Francisco office of the Conference of Christians and Jews and also an introduction to the Council for Civic Unity.

Next summer I plan to devote three months to research in the field of race relations studying the Southern Negro in the Bay Area from the standpoint of changes in status from 1941-1947. This will be a contribution to an Industrial Sociology as the Negroes to be studied were skilled and semi-skilled workers in ship-construction work. Industrial and urban influences will be traced with emphasis upon their effect on the status of the Negro. With the continued migration of Negroes to the Southern cities as well as to urban centers of other regions and with increasing urbanization in the South the study on the West Coast should be useful to us in this part of the country. Negro skilled labor may be a potential we have ignored. A view of its accomplishments elsewhere may be enlightening to us.

Rosamonde R. Wimberly (Boyd)

Letter Cop

December 5, 1946

Dr. Dorothy Dickins
Head, Home Economics Research
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Dickins:

Thanks for your recent letter. It is just what we need to round out our little note about your activities for our report on the Council Fellows.

Dr. Trigg and I are reading the manuscript which you sent. Later on I shall send you our comments. Offhand, it looks to me like a very worthwhile piece of work.

I am very much interested in the study which you are now planning on the farm labor supply in an area which is becoming mechanized. I would really like to see your outline and schedules and I promise faithfully to take time to look them over.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:mp

Fellows

Show to Dr. Twigg

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

November 26, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am not sure what kind of statement you want from me. As you know, I am making studies of rural families, including Negro families, for the purpose of finding ways whereby family living may be improved. Now, I am finishing up a study of food preparation in white and Negro village families of Mississippi. I am sending you two of the publications from this study: "Changing Pattern of Food Preparation of Small Town Families of Mississippi," and "Traditional Food Preparation Rules." There are others, as for instance, an article in the October Journal of The American Dietetic Association.

I am now in the process of planning a study of the farm labor supply in an area beginning an intensive mechanized cotton production program. This study will be made in the Delta, and will include white and Negro families. It will be coordinated with a study of the Agricultural Economics Department. I have a tentative outline and schedules for my part and soon now the Agricultural Economics Department and our department are to meet for final planning. In the meantime, I would be glad to have suggestions from you (I could send my outline and schedules, if you have time to look them over, which you doubtless have not).

In 1944 I wrote a bulletin for Negroes of our state and submitted it for publication. Our director and editor were not at all opposed to the idea. However, they thought that the bulletin I had prepared was not timely in view of the labor supply situation. The manuscript has since remained in my files, and if used now, would have to be revised. I might say that I had planned to use many pictures of Negro families in various activities. I would like to have your reaction to this bulletin. (Reference to this last bulletin, the manuscript of which I am enclosing, is of course, confidential and does not go in your report of the meeting.)

Cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

enclosure

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

State of Birth: Mississippi

Schooling: B. S. from Miss. State College for Women;
M. A. from Teachers College, Columbia University;
Ph.D from University of Chicago.

Positions: Head of Home Economics Department, Miss. Agr. Experiment Station since September 1926, except for 3 years on leave of absence - 2 at the University of Chicago and 1 as Southern Regional Director of Consumer Purchases Study (a nationwide study of family living).

Present occupation and Title: Head, Home Economics Department, Miss. Agr. Experiment Station. Do research work on economic and social problems affecting farm families of Mississippi.

Membership in Professional Organizations:

Member of Mississippi Home Economics Association
American Home Economics Association
Rural Sociological Society
Southern Sociological Society
National Conference on family relations

Membership in civic organizations:

Member of American Association of University Women
Women's Federated Clubs

DOROTHY DICKINS

*Made in United States of America*

Reprinted from JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION
Vol. 22, No. 10, October, 1946

JAN 9 1947
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

# MENU PLANNING AND FOOD HABITS[1]

DOROTHY DICKINS

*Head, Home Economics Research, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Mississippi*

Food habits are transmitted by tradition, that is from one generation to the next. These habits are, therefore, tied up with associations of the past as well as of the present. It is important for menu planners to know something about the food habits of the group they feed.

One method of studying food habits is to obtain menus served in families similar to those from which patients or students come, and to correlate the information thus obtained with menu planning. The menu approach to understanding food habits is of value because:

(a) Menus give some indication of the method of food preparation used.
(b) Menus show what foods are eaten together. Foods are eaten in combination with other foods in culturally determined clusters.
(c) Family menus represent family preferences.

Since foods are prepared by particular recipes and since menus give an indication as to the recipes used, menus are of assistance in understanding food habits. For example, macaroni and cheese and macaroni with tomato sauce are more meaningful than just macaroni. One may not, for example, eat carrots in their natural state. One may eat carrot strips, carrot and raisin salad, or boiled carrots seasoned with butter or margarine. Apples may be consumed as baked apples, apple sauce, fried apples, apple salad, and other ways.

Menus are valuable in understanding food habits not only because they give a picture of foods to which the group are accustomed, but because foods are eaten in combination with other foods in culturally determined clusters. One of the first things a young southern-reared hospital dietitian in New England noticed about the menus served was the frequent use of Irish potatoes. They were served at every dinner and sometimes at supper. After several weeks, she decided to substitute candied sweet potatoes for the usual baked or mashed Irish potatoes at dinner. Broiled steak was the meat served that day. About 10 min. after the food had left the kitchen, the telephone began ringing: "Where are the potatoes?" "Send the potatoes!" A pot of cold mashed potatoes left from supper the night before was hurriedly heated, divided, and sent around to wards where there were most complaints. After this episode she never served beef and sweet potatoes again at noon to these New Englanders.

Recent studies provide illustrations of the principle that foods are eaten in combination with other foods in cultural patterns. Dickins (1) obtained data from 1404 white and Negro children in 12 junior high schools in Mississippi concerning effects of the white cornmeal shortage on the consumption of cornbread and other foods. The study was made during the winter following the 1943 summer and early fall shortage. Yellow cornmeal was available in many places when white cornmeal was scarce. However, cornbread prepared with yellow cornmeal differs in texture and flavor from that prepared from the white cornmeal.

[1] Contribution from the Department of Home Economics, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Mississippi. Published with the approval of the director. Paper No. 118, New Series, June 3, 1946. A revision of a paper given at the Alabama Dietetic Association meeting, February 7, 1946. Received for publication July 22, 1946.

About 60 per cent of the white and 80 per cent of the Negro children reported that their families had not been able to find white cornmeal on the market during the summer and fall of 1943. Families of 12 per cent of the white and 8 per cent of the Negro children, consequently served no cornbread at all; families of 44 per cent of the white and 62 per cent of the Negro children made cornbread only a few times, using yellow meal; the families of 44 per cent of the white and 30 per cent of the Negro children made cornbread as usual, using yellow meal. Green vegetables, peas, beans, and buttermilk were the foods eaten less often than usual during the cornmeal shortage.

The same principle can be illustrated at the professional level. A French woman who received her master's degree in institutional management at one of our leading universities recently complained about one of her teachers: "Miss X wanted us always to think up new combinations of food. We could not serve peas with lamb chops because we had served them with leg of lamb two weeks before. Peas make lamb taste better and lamb makes peas taste better. Every Frenchman knows that. Why serve lamb chops and spinach when lamb chops and spinach do not go together?" I am not, of course, suggesting that the same combinations always be used. However, combinations do affect consumption not only of the particular food, but of foods served with it. Have you ever made a study of preferred combinations in the group you feed?

In connection with a study of food preparation in small town families of Mississippi, 160 homemakers kept records of foods served in their families during one week in July or August. These families included four racial socioeconomic groups of about 40 families each, divided equally between white and Negro. Group 1 included white families with monthly rent expenditures (or rental values) of $20 and under; Group 2, white families with monthly rent expenditures (or rental values) of $20.01 to $40; Group 3, Negro families with monthly rent expenditures (or rental value) of $7.50 and under; Group 4, Negro families with monthly rent expenditures (or rental value) of $7.51 to $20.

Boiled field peas (cowpeas) were served one or more times at dinner by 75 to 100 per cent of the white families in Group 1 and as often by the same proportion of Negro families in both housing groups. Boiled peas were served at dinner once or more by 50 to 74 per cent of Group 2 families. Field peas were served at 22 per cent of the 1120 dinner meals. Cornbread was served at 72 per cent of the 1120 dinner meals, but at 98 per cent of the dinner meals in which field peas were served.

The use at breakfast of jelly or preserves, or sirup with biscuit and with toast, is also indicative. Biscuits were served at breakfast during the report week once or more by 75 to 100 per cent of the families in each of the four groups. Toast was served one or more times by 75 to 100 per cent of the families in Groups 1 and 2, by 25 to 49 per cent of the families in Group 3, and by 50 to 74 per cent in Group 4. The combination of jelly and toast was served at 11 per cent of the breakfasts. The combination of biscuit and cane sirup appeared at 13 per cent of the breakfasts, but toast and cane sirup at only 1 per cent. In the study made during the cornmeal shortage, children were asked if there were any foods they would not eat at all if there were no biscuits. Cane sirup and gravy were the two most often mentioned. Toast and sirup is evidently not a customary combination.

The assumption that the menu is the best basis for understanding food habits has another basis. Families like what they eat. Preferences are the result of food availability, climate, geographical conditions, and technological development.

People like what they eat according to Lewin (2) who states: "Our data do not give support to the widely prevalent idea that favorites are generally those foods which are difficult to obtain. People like what they eat rather than eat what they like." The Mississippi summer menus of Negro families showed the use of fairly large quantities of turnip greens, collards, and cabbage even though these vegetables were not in season and at their best eating stage. These vegetables are easily grown and cheap, and are therefore eaten in large amounts by low income southern people, especially by Negro families. Because they are liked, these greens are eaten in large quantities. In fact, they are sought even when not at the best eating stage.

Dickins (3) likewise suggested that people like what they eat. In one study only 5 per cent of the new foods tried during the report year by 1158 small town families of Mississippi received fair or poor family reaction. In other words, new foods that family members do not like do not ordinarily appear on the table, nor are new foods tried unless the homemaker is fairly sure the family will like them.

Menus kept by Mississippi homemakers repeatedly show that food likes result from habits, and that habits result from food availability, climate, and technological development. The frequent use of biscuit, already mentioned, is one example. Biscuit was found to be a prominent breakfast dish of Mississippi families, for male heads and homemakers in most of these families had been reared on Mississippi farms. They had had biscuit for breakfast when they were children. Making yeast bread has never become established in the South, since a warm moist climate causes bread to mold easily. Good baker's bread was formerly not easily obtainable. Now that it is, many families are shifting to toast for breakfast.

Boiled butter beans (small Lima beans) and field peas were two vegetables used by the large majority of Mississippi families during the study week. These

vegetables grew well in the South, hence are generally available, are eaten and liked. Fresh field peas and butter beans are considered even more palatable than the dried and are, therefore, put in cold storage lockers in large quantities. The usual method of cooking these legumes is to boil them, using salt pork or bacon drippings as seasoning. Butter beans, however, are seasoned with butter or margarine by a number of homemakers. This is rarely the case with field peas.

The use of pork fat in seasoning vegetables is a recipe in the South that has been passed from mother to daughter. Milk and butter were formerly not used, partially because of the difficulty of keeping them sweet in hot weather. Salt pork, cured pork, and lard had good keeping qualities, were always available, and, therefore, were used for seasoning.

The most important summer dinner meat on the menus of the Mississippi families was fried chicken. This is traditional with southern, rural-reared people, since chicken is easily produced and can be killed shortly before frying. Then, too, fryers are ordinarily in season when fresh pork is not available. Since pork is produced in quantity, lard is available for frying.

A study of typical menus of families similar to the group you feed will provide a good basis for understanding local habits because menus give a picture of foods served, because foods are eaten in combination with other foods, and because menus served represent what families and, in turn, individuals like. This may be called the menu approach to the study of food habits. The menu approach to the dietitian means studying complete dietaries during two-, three-, or seven-day periods throughout the year of families typical of those from which her students or patients come. It is important to know what those you must feed regard as breakfast dishes, lunch or supper dishes, and dinner dishes. A record of company meals, birthday dinners, and holiday dinners is an important part of this menu approach, as is a record of foods eaten between meals. All this is particularly important to the dietitian who comes from another region.

Some information concerning home menus of the group one feeds is available to most dietitians. For example, diet records obtained by the out-patient department of the hospital contains information concerning home menus. Dietary studies made by state and government agencies sometimes give this information, though not always. Their main concern has been with nutrients rather than with dishes and combinations of dishes served. College nutrition departments could render valuable service to dietitians by collecting, analyzing, and bringing menu information to their attention. It is important that the schedules used in this connection be set up so that the data on food preparation, between-meal eating, and the like be obtained.

The menu approach is especially important in showing desires of lower socioeconomic status families for foods of a higher social level. For example, 25 to 49 per cent of Groups 1, 3, and 4 served sandwiches for supper once or more during the report week. From 50 to 74 per cent of the families of Group 2 served them as often. Tomato sandwiches were most frequently used in all groups. Thus it would seem that sandwiches are a supper dish that meets the general acceptance of a group with a Mississippi small town background.

The frequency with which fried eggs were served for breakfast was also noted. They were served once or more during the study week by 50 to 74 per cent of the white families, and as often by families in Group 4. Twenty-five to 49 per cent of the families in Group 3 served them as often. In other words, fried eggs were an acceptable breakfast food.

Dietitians cannot and should not, however, limit themselves altogether to the familiar. New foods, new combinations, and new methods need to be introduced into the menu. New dishes or recipes may be of three general types:

(a) A new combination of familiar foods—for example, if grapefruit has been used only as a breakfast fruit and is served for the first time in the form of salad, a new combination of familiar foods would be served.

(b) A new method of preparing a familiar food—for example, steamed mustard greens might be served when formerly they had been served boiled.

(c) A new food—if broccoli had never appeared on the table in any form, buttered broccoli would be regarded as a new recipe of this third type.

It was shown in the Mississippi food preparation study already referred to (3) that the first two types of new dishes are more likely to receive favorable reaction than the third type. A new menu that includes a dish which is both a new food and a new combination of familiar foods will be even less favorably received—as for example, creamed salmon with mushrooms to a group who had never tasted mushrooms and who had eaten salmon previously either as it came from the can or made into patties is likely to be unpopular.

It would seem that one of the best methods of achieving acceptance of foods not previously served is to avoid mixtures. If it is necessary to introduce a new food, introduce it alone. In other words, if summer squash had not previously been served, it would be more acceptable boiled until tender and flavored with familiar seasoning, such as bacon drippings, butter, or margarine. It would be unwise to introduce it in the form of a scalloped dish with bread crumbs, white sauce, and cheese.

One way to persuade homemakers to try new foods is through the use of friends. In the Mississippi food preparation study, the influence of friends was found to be the most important factor in inducing home-

PAGINATION INCORRECT

makers to try something new. The source of suggestion for about 30 per cent of the new foods tried was a friend. Leaders in an institution might, therefore, be an effective means of achieving greater food acceptance. A group of popular, friendly, understanding nurses in the hospital, or teachers and students in schools and colleges might well be used. An advisory council composed of such people might help interpret what you are trying to do, thus helping you do a more effective job.

Required courses in foods for all students in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges for men as well as for women would also be helpful. The Mississippi study showed that men and boys are an important factor in long-run change in food preparation, though women and girls much more frequently suggest new dishes actually tried in the home.

The factor which tends to slow up change in food habits, especially in lower socioeconomic levels, is the influence of traditional food preparation rules, or rules passed from mother to daughter. One study (4) of 1500 such rules showed that 52 per cent of the 698 white homemakers and 84 per cent of the 460 Negro homemakers had been taught one or more rules in food preparation by their mothers or someone else in the parental home.

In preparation of food in institutions, traditional food preparation rules may be more important to the cooks than written or oral instructions by the dietitian. Institutional kitchens employ people, most of whom knew something about cookery before they entered the kitchen. How to insure that instructions are followed without providing constant supervision is a problem.

Dietitians also need to know something about the surroundings under which the groups they feed are accustomed to eating. Often it is not the food, but the surroundings that are the actual cause of food complaints. Satisfactory surroundings may mean separate dishes for foods containing excess liquid, shiny silver, less noise, fewer people at the table.

## SUMMARY

Food habits are the concern of every dietitian and are at the root of many complaints about food. Therefore, dietitians might well profit by studying food habits of the group they serve. One method is to study typical local menus. This is a good method of understanding food habits because:

(a) Menus are a record of the form in which food is consumed.
(b) Foods are eaten in combination with other foods in culturally determined clusters.
(c) Menus represent what family members like, for family members like what they eat.

Food attitudes are the results of food habits, and food habits are the results of food availability, climate, geographical conditions, and technological developments.

College food and nutrition departments could render valuable service to dietitians by obtaining, analyzing, and making available such data.

The dietitian must not only know food habits of the group she feeds, but teach new food habits. From studies made in Mississippi, it would seem better acceptance of foods not served previously may be obtained by (a) avoiding mixtures; (b) using familiar seasonings; (c) using local leaders as propaganda channels.

An important factor in retarding change in food habits found in the Mississippi studies was the stabilizing influence, particularly at lower socioeconomic levels, of cultural traditional food preparation rules. It is suggested that in preparing foods in institutions, traditional cultural rules may be more important to the cooks than written instructions.

Surroundings under which foods are consumed also affect food habits.

## REFERENCES

(1) Dickins, D.: Some effects of a white corn meal shortage. J. Am. Dietet. A. 21: 287, 1945.
(2) Forces Behind Food Habits and Methods of Change. The Problem of Changing Food Habits. National Research Council Bulletin No. 108, 1943.
(3) Dickins, D.: Changing pattern of food preparation of small town families in Mississippi. Mississippi Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. 415, 1945.
(4) Dickins, D.: Traditional food preparation rules. Mississippi Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. 418, 1945.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

February 5, 1947

Mr. J. H. Daves,
Specialist in Negro Education
Training & Educational Relations Staff
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Daves:

Thanks for your letter of January 31.

This is an excellent statement and will add much to our report.

I hope all goes well with you.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

Fellows

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1947
RESERVE
Southern Regional Council

February 14, 1947

Dr. Dorothy Dickins
Miss. Experiment Station
State College, Miss.

Dear Dr. Dickins:

Your check for $2.00 covering membership dues for 1947 has been received. Your check had already been deposited before we realized that we have made a mistake to bill you for dues.

Since you are an Honorary Fellow of the SRC, you are not required to pay dues. However, I am wondering whether you would like to have the $2.00 applied as membership for someone else whom you know to be interested in what the Council is trying to do. Or if you would like for the $2.00 to be refunded, I shall be glad to send you a check.

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Tillison

Inez B. Tillison
Secretary-Treasurer

I would like very much to have the money in question applied as membership for Mr. Ernest Price, Secretary, YMCA, here at State College.

Sincerely

Dorothy Dickins

New Member

State College, Mississippi
February 21, 1947

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am wondering if you have had time to look over the tentative outline and schedules for the farm labor study, as I am anxious to have your comments on it.

Sincerely
Dorothy Dickins
Dorothy Dickins
Home Economics Research

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1947
Council

March 19, 1947

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of March 6, which we received on March 13. As you know, there are relatively few official municipal committees on race relations in the Southern States. The only ones we have any record of are the following:

Mayor's Interracial Committee on Housing
City Hall, Baltimore, Md.

Mayor's Committee on Interracial Affairs
City Hall, Durham, N. C.

Mayor's Interracial Council
City Hall, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mayor's Louisville Interracial Committee
Louisville Trust Building
Louisville, Ky.

A bi-racial committee was appointed in 1946 by the City Manager of Norfolk, Virginia, to study a local housing problem. We are not sure whether it is a permanent committee.

The above information is rather sketchy. I am sorry that we do not even have the names of the chairmen or other personnel.

Dr. George S. Mitchell has been selected as my successor. He will take over in April and I shall stay on for several months to help out. Later in the summer I shall go back to Chapel Hill. In many ways I hate to leave Georgia and the Council, but I am sure that Chapel Hill is going to be a bit more peaceful than Atlanta.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

# AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

LOUIS WIRTH
President

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Vice-President, Consultant

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MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary



RECEIVED
MAR 13 1947
Southern Regional Council


March 6, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Guy:

The American Council is about to issue a directory of municipal race relations committees which have been officially authorized by mayors or city legislative bodies. Our records, based largely upon the reports of Charles Johnson's Fisk staff and our own community contacts, indicate that between 20 to 25 such committees are now active. All those on which we have current data are in the North or the West. I am sure that official committees have been established in some southern cities, and would like to know if your office can supply us with a list of such southern committees so that we may write them, for inclusion in the directory. If you can send me the names and addresses within the next few days, I'll be very appreciative.

While I'm sorry to hear that you will be leaving the Council to return to Chapel Hill, I know that it will be something of a pleasant relief for you to get back to the campus after the hustle-bustle of the activities you have directed so ably for the past three years.

My best wishes to your wife and yourself.

Cordially yours,

Bill

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Field Representative

uopwa 39 cio


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MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

March 24, 1947

MAR 26 1947
Southern Regional

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you so much for your very nice letter. I want to congratulate you on the grand job you have done. There is no one that could have given the Council such a good running start.

I appreciate your reading my outline and manuscript and the good suggestions you gave me.

Best wishes for your return to North Carolina.

Cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

April 2, 1947

Mr. S. E. Duncan
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Letters like yours of March 27 keep a fellow fit for the labors of life.

My visit to Raleigh was a happy one. Hope to be up there for a week in the Spring, at which time I shall want some help from you. Will write in further detail at a later date.

I am out again and going strong after an attack of "flu."

Kindest good wishes to you and Mrs. Duncan.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 27, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Believe me when I state that you delivered the finest speech it has been my pleasure to hear at the recent meeting of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation here in Raleigh. My thoughts have continually wandered back to it again and again for reflection and benefit. I have often wished that all of the people of North Carolina had heard it; that the newspaper releases had covered it in its entirety; and that a manuscript had been available for my future reference and growth. However, through it all I felt what I have often expressed throughout North Carolina, namely, that this state lost a most prominent and useful citizen in you. But those who heard you were elated because of what you said and glad that they could claim you as a North Carolinian.

It was with regret that I learned of your illness. I trust that it will be of brief duration. Dean J. B. MacRae and I planned to come by to visit you while in Atlanta, but he unintentionally overlooked me. I trust that he expressed the same to you. I hope to see you in the near future.

Please extend our very best wishes to Mrs. Trigg:

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan

SED:c

SRC Texas
Carr, J. L.
Clanton, Paul M.

February 20, 1948

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
Clanton's, Inc.
14th and Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

I greatly appreciate your kind and interesting letter of February 18. We shall miss you at the meeting.

I do hope that as you move about the State you will have in mind our long-standing wish to get a Division of the Southern Regional Council going in Arkansas. The Council has only twenty-seven members in the State, but you have the Interracial Committee at Little Rock as a basis, and it ought to be possible to get together seventy-five or a hundred people who could start a Division.

Henceforth we will mail five copies of New South to President Lawrence Davis each month and five copies to you.

It would be very helpful if you would do anything you could quietly to move Governor Laney in the direction of taking within the Southern Governors' Conference a positive stand in favor of an undertaking by the Governors that fundamental civil rights will be enforced.

Here is a copy of the wire which I sent to the Southern Governors at the Tallahassee meeting. As you know, Governor Laney is a member of the five-man committee which will make a recommendation of this whole matter to the meeting of the Southern Governors in mid-March.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

GSM:eb

Pine Bluff,Arkansas
February 16,1948

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr.George S.Mitchell,Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr.Mithcell:

Because of business arrangements I feel sure that I shan't be able to make the Southwide meeting on civil rights that you are having in Atlanta on the 27th.of this month.I'm sorry too,because I know it would be most interesting and helpful, since I'm especially concerned with this field.

Although I shan't be there,I want you to be mindful that I am interested and will like as complete a report as you may be able to let me have concerning what takes place.

Now,I have always enjoyed and passed out the copies of the New South each time I have received them,but if you will mail my copies to President Lawrence Davis of A.M.& N.College here in ~~Pine~~ Pine Bluff,it will be just fine,because he has always gotten one or more of the cpoies that I have had.

You might be interested in knowing that I have sold off all of my business interest,not because they were profitable but because I couldn't refuse the offer made me.Too,I've always been interested in getting into the type of work my heart and mind are on.So,I'm trying to work out something with a few friends of mine that will enable me to give much of my time and efforts to seeing that we have a better Arkansas and South.I'm hopeful of getting into some setup where I will be in a position to do some of the things for which the Southern Regional Council stands...Possibly it will be working with the development of the industrial side of our state, and seeing that those who have before been unable to be a part of it,get the chance.

Some few weeks ago I worked out a most enjoyable meeting with the leaders of our white people and the leaders of A.M.& N. Negro College,along with

President Davis.We were served dinner at the College, had a most pleasant chapel service and then spent the afternoon touring the campus.Most of the heads of our leading civic clubs were there,the Mayor of our city and others who had never even visited the Negro college before.We were very pleased with the interest and results shown,and much surprised with the large number who showed up.It was a good day for the College,as well as for those of us who were there as guest.

On the 25th.of March I have Mr.Hodding Carter whom you know,Editor and Publisher of the Greenville Democrat Times,to be here as our guest speaker at our Lakeside Men's Church Club,and on the morning of the 26th he will join the Mayor,the press and other leaders,and speak to the student body of A.M.& N.College.I'm mighty happy over the setup and the good that can come from it.

We have been able to get the Mayor,George Steed,a personal friend of mine,interested in the Negro people of our city,to the extent that he has appointed a Negro Park Commission,as well as a White Commission,and they have begun to raise $15.000.00 for a swimming pool,we feel sure it will go over.

I have always seen that the Mayor got a copy of the New South,and he has shown that he was interested, so,little by little I can see some changes taking place.It makes every effort worth the time.The day will come when we'll see fruit.

You'll be interested to know that although one of the Negro Housing Projects was defeated in our city council, another one,even better,is now under way and it will be outside of the city limits where the council can't halt it..

Though you don't hear from me much and I do very little,I'm always trying to do my bit.Right now I'm preparing a layman's day talk that I shall make in the Methodist Church of Star City on next Sunday.I shall,of course,give these thoughts my time.

With personal regards,I am

Very truly yours,

Paul M. Clanton

Paul M.Clanton

SRC Fellows - Corr. A-L

March 22, 1948

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickins:

Please let us keep you as a Fellow. I assure you that we have not contrived to get the others any more active than you and we greatly value the especial link that your being a Fellow gives the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

March 17, 1948

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In reply to your Memo concerning the "New South," I want to say to you that I am just in the process of starting two new research projects, in addition to those already under way, and as a result am so very busy that I do not have the time to be a good "fellow" in the Council. I am interested in the Council, very much interested, and am willing to do what I can, but right now I simply have too many "irons" in the fire to do justice to any more.

I suggest, therefore, that you get another Fellow in my place - someone who will have the time to give the Council and its duties.

Most cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

w Price

SRC - Fellow - Dickins

State College, Mississippi
March 25, 1948

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your letter of March 22. If I can be of any service to the Council, as completely as my time is occupied now, I will continue to be a Fellow, and hope that at some time I may be more active than at the present time.

Sincerely

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

T. RUTH BRETT
ASSOCIATE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

7 May 1948

SRC Fellows - Correspondence - A-L - Brett, T. R.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I regret that several other duties which are requiring my immediate attention mean that I have not been able to carry out the responsibility suggested by you. I very much hope that I will be able to gather information in the future which may be of value to the Council. If there are specific tasks which you wish to have me do, please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

T. Ruth Brett

T. Ruth Brett
Associate Personnel Director

SRC - Fellows, Correspondence, A - L

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

T. RUTH BRETT
ASSOCIATE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Am I expected to attend the 11th & Nov. Meeting or only 10th?

Good luck.

T. Ruth Brett (fellow)
Oct. 13, 1948

Rec'd 10-25-48

dues 2.00
Cont 1.00

GSM:t

December 20, 1948

Mr. J. Herman Daves
Tennessee Valley Authority
404 Commercial National Bank Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Daves:

Mrs. Ethel B. Beck, 1307 Dandridge Pike, Knoxville, is president of the Tennessee part of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

At their annual or local meetings, they sometimes need or perhaps might find a need for some of the Council's pamphlets.

Is it too much to ask you to be good enough to get in touch with Mrs. Beck and see if you can work out something that will help the Southern Regional Council to get its material into the hands of her people? We would all be grateful for your kindness in this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

January 27, 1949

Mr. L. I. Alexander
614 Broad Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Thank you for the form about being a Fellow of the Council.

We are delighted to have you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1948
Southern Regional Council

NAME L. I. ALEXANDER Date DECEMBER 30, 1948

MAILING ADDRESS 614 BROAD STREET

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HOME ADDRESS 1730 JEFFERSON STREET

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 4-7204 Office 4-1248

PRESENT POSITION PRESIDENT INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE FIRM

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

URBAN LEAGUE, N.A.A.C.P. & OTHER RELIGIOUS & CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK- AB

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities X
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate X
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

January 27, 1949

Mr. Robert H. Ayers
South Carolina Baptist Student Union
1301 Hampton Street
Columbia 29, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Thank you for your letter. We are delighted that you can take on being a Fellow.

I wish we worked our Fellows as hard as you feel we do. I am afraid the truth is we ask each Fellow to help us as much as he finds he can, and we are ourselves too infrequent in prodding them for information and action.

We are glad to have you, and hope that the Council can be of use to you in your own many activities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

President
HINTON PORTER
Furman University

Enlistment Vice-President
MIRIAM HARDEE
Winthrop

Social Vice-President
LILLIAN ADAMS
Winthrop

Devotional Vice-President
HARRY McCALL
North Greenville

Recording Secretary
ANNABEL CARPENTER
Furman University

Publicity Director
OLIVER LITTLEJOHN
University of S. C.

Magazine Representative
JACKEY MULKEY
Limestone

Treasurer
HERBERT NEELY
Wofford

Music Director
PEGGY JOHNSON
Winthrop

# South Carolina Baptist Student Union

ROBERT H. AYERS, State Student Secretary
1301 HAMPTON STREET
COLUMBIA 29, SOUTH CAROLINA

Faculty Adviser
DR. ROGER CROOK
Limestone

Pastor Adviser
REV. NORMAN SHANDS
Spartanburg

Sunday School Representative
VELNA ROLLINS
Coker

Training Union Representative
JACK NANNEY
Wofford

Y.W.A. Representative
VIRGINIA ANN HENDERSON
Lander

Summer Work Representative
WILSON HARMON
Furman

Ridgecrest Representative
LAURA JEAN HIGH
Anderson

December 29, 1948

Mr. George Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is with some hesitation that I accept the honorary position as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. After carefully reading the opportunities offered to those serving in this capacity, I am of the opinion that it would take a person working full time to do any one of the eight jobs well. Since I have already a rather full schedule, I do not see where I will be able to find adequate time to fulfill any of the opportunities offered in a satisfactory manner. However, because it is my conviction that this type of program must grow in the South before we can hope to have a healthy society, I am willing to give it a try.

I hope that you will permit me to withdraw in case lack of time prohibits me from doing acceptable work. I have little sympathy with figureheads in organizations. I do not wish to hinder any organization by becoming one. With best wishes for a successful New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Ayers

Robert H. Ayers

RHA:gv

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1948
Southern Regional Council

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JAN 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

NAME Robert H. Ayers Date December 29, 1948

MAILING ADDRESS 1301 Hampton Street

Columbia, South Carolina

HOME ADDRESS 1618 Pendleton Street

Columbia, South Carolina

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2-6698 Office 2-6658

PRESENT POSITION Baptist Student Union Secretary of S. C.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Pastor, Andrews, S. C.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Fellowship of Southern Churchmen

S. C. Christian Student Worker's Conference, Executive Committee

Advisory Board, Y. W. C. A. of University of S. C.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED "The Problems of Youth" Christian Frontiers, April, 1947

"The Problem of Relationship in the Counseling Process" Christian Frontiers, September, 1948

"Cipher in the Crowd", Motive, January, 1949

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Furman University, A. B.

Yale Divinity School, B.D. Summer School, Columbia University

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
X 4. Membership recruitment
X 5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate - this I do already
X 7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet) My work takes me out of town so much that I would be of little value to the local committee

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

January 27, 1949

Mr. Harold C. Dewitt
902 St. James Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Dewitt:

We are delighted to have you as a Fellow of the Council.

Help us, please, with information, with getting members, and with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call on us for any service we can do to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NAME HAROLD O. DEWITT Date January 3, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 902 St. James Street

Richmond, Virginia

HOME ADDRESS 516-D N. 3rd Street

Richmond, Virginia

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2-8835 Office 3-7343

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Industrial Secretary - Richmond Urban League

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Sup. Interviewer - Virginia State Employment Service

High School Teacher

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Capitol Trade Association - N. A. A. C. P.

Richmond Civic Council - Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

Industrial Secretaries Council - Leigh Street Y. M. C. A.

Social Workers Round Table - Group Workers Council

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD

Hope College - Virginia State College - Columbia University B. S.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities ✗
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations ✗
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant ✗
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate ✗
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make; (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

January 27, 1949

Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr.
Executive Assistant Manager
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company
Station A, Box 36
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Clement:

We are delighted to have you as a Fellow of the Council.

Help us, please, with information, with getting members, and with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call on us for any service we can do to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

# Clement Speaks At Cheraw Jan. 1

CHERAW, S. C. A. J. Clement, Jr., of Charleston will deliver the traditional Emancipation Day address here on January 1, it was announced during the week.

It will be the first time the eminent Charlestonian has appeared in this city and a record attendance is expected for the program.

M Boyd

# NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF DURHAM, N. C.

DISTRICT OFFICE Sta. "A" Box 36

Charleston, S. C.

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

December 27, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Mitchell:

We have your letter of December 23 inviting me to serve as one of the Fellows of the Council.
We are accepting the invitation. However, we shall continue the payment of our yearly dues. The statement requested has been completed and is enclosed.
Anticipating this opportunity to be one of active interest rather than passive honor, we are,

Very truly yours,

A. J. Clement, Jr.

AJC/AER
ENC:

NAME Arthur J.H.Clement,Jr. Date 12-27-48

MAILING ADDRESS Sta. A. Box 36

Charleston,S.C.

HOME ADDRESS 32 Bogard Street

Charleston,S.C.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 32911 Office 5438

DEC 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Executive Assistant Manager, N.C.Mutual Life Insurance Co.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Agent, Manager, Assistant Manager for North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Divisional Vice-chairman Boy Scouts of America--Board member Y.M.C.A.--President Avery Parent-Teacher Association--Thirty-Second Degree Mason, Shriner--Executive Secretary Progressive Democrats(S.C.)--Executive Committee member Johnson C.Smith General Alumni Association--Vestryman and Treasurer Calvary P.E.Church--member N.A.A.C.P.--President Interstate Y.M.C.A.Conference--Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity--Local Pan-Hellenic Council

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED NONE

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Johnson C.Smith University B.S.degree in Mathematics

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities ✓
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment ✓
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant ✓
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet) Inasmuch as I sincerely believe that we of the Southland can intelligently and with forthrightness solve many of our problems I anticipate this opportunity to be one of active interest rather than passive honor.

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

32 Bogard Street

Charleston, S. C.

January 31, 1949

To The Honorable William McG. Morrison
Mayor of the City of Charleston
City Hall
Charleston, South Carolina

Sir:

Whereas forty-one Southern cities and towns representing ten states are now using Negro policemen (according to a poll conducted by the Southern Regional Council as early as October 1947), and

Whereas a total of two hundred and twenty-one Negro police officers--one hundred and ninty-six in uniform and twenty-five in plain clothes--are employed in the South, and

Whereas Negro police officers have been a great asset to the suppression of crime in the Negro districts of cities and in handling interracial problems, and

Whereas many chiefs of police affirm the statement that Negro policemen are proving highly satisfactory in all localities where they are employed, and

Whereas many cities already employing Negro policemen have reported that they anticipate employing more Negro policemen in the near future, and

Whereas there are many qualified Negroes in Charleston willing to apply for the jobs if authorized, and

Whereas Charleston is one of the few progressive Southern cities not employing Negro policemen; be it

Resolved that we the members of the Parent Teacher Association of Avery High School go on record as requesting you to recommend the appointment of qualified Negro policemen as soon as it is possible.

Respectfully,
Avery Parent Teacher Association

A. J. Clement, Jr., President

M. S. Barrett, Secretary

Charleston,S.C.

February 1,1949.

State Representative N.W.Cabell
87 Broad Street
Charleston,South Carolina.

Sir,

Your observation that current efforts of local Negroes for full and equal opportunities stems from "mongrels" is definitely without foundation and the observation itself creates unfavorable agitation. Undoubtedly you are too busy with a surface analysis to weigh the broad,deep,and inescapable social-political changes that are gradually evolving not only in this Southland,but throughout this nation and the world. The eminent and authoritative Southerner--Dr.Howard W. Odum--in the current issue of "The Southern Packet" lists a Twenty-one Point Goal for the South and this Nation,if they want to correctly establish the necessary approaches that must be taken in intelligently handling the Colored Race's "coming of age". One of these goals is:"To help Southerners see the justice of today's normal wants of Negro people". What you have erroneously tagged as "agitation" is actually a"normal want".

Frankly,I am not interested in a local social revolution,but I deeply feel that all people should be "dealt with in good faith". The evasions,the hypocritical actions,the postponements that have marked our past interracial history here in Charleston can no longer stand up under modern social concepts of the dignity in human personality or the christian interpretation of the innate value of Man.

The simple fact is that both races in Charleston have for too long a time postponed certain civicwide cooperative activities which in other Southern communities are now commonplace:In North Carolina and Texas they have their interracial atheletic events.In Virginia and Kentucky Negroes sit on City Council and in the State Legislature. In Maryland and Arkansas Negroes and Whites attend the same graduate schools. In forty-one Southern communities Negroes serve on their police forces-----Charleston has never seen fit to participate in this evolvement. But these developments help to create a community understanding that reduces the possibility of a "normal want" on the part of a minority being erroneously tagged as "agitation".

Certainly,it is our chief hope that you will quietly come"to see the justice of today's normal wants of the Negro people".

Respectfully,

A.J.Clément,Jr.

32 Bogard Street.

February 3, 1949

Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr.
32 Bogard Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Clement:

Your two letters are fine, and we are delighted that you wrote them.

Here is a list of all our pamphlets. Do help us get them used.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Kindly allow me to have a list of pamphlets,articles,etc. that you have available for local distribution. After viewing the list I will order those serviceable in our area. Thanks.

AJCjr.

RES. DIAL 3-2911
BUS. DIAL 5438

# ARTHUR J. H. CLEMENT, JR.

REPRESENTATIVE OF
NOPTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

32 BOGARD STREET
CHARLESTON 24, S. C.

Mr. Boyd
Please see that this is properly noted!
He is a Fellow.
MET

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 7, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
116 West Parrish Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In Mr. Duncan's absence, I wish to acknowledge your notice concerning the meeting in Durham on February 9th. Mr. Duncan will be unable to attend due to the fact that he is on educational leave at Cornell University for this year.

Ithaca

OK 2/17/49

Sincerely yours,

Sadie B. Cooper
Sadie B. Cooper
Secretary to Mr. S. E. Duncan

February 14, 1949

Mr. Leander L. Boykin
Southern University P.O. Box # 9390
Southern Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Boykin:

We are delighted to have you as a Fellow of the Council.

Help us, please, with information, with getting members, and with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call on us for any Service we can do for you in connection with your activities there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

F. G. CLARK, PRESIDENT

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN BRANCH POST OFFICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

RECEIVED
JAN 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

January 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Acknowledging your letter of December 23rd, I accept the invitation of the Council to become one of its Fellows. In so doing, I sincerely hope the Council will feel free to call upon me for any assistance I may be in position to render.

You will also find attached requested biographical materials; the fields of my special interest are education and sociology.

Sincerely yours,
Leander L. Boykin
Leander L. Boykin

NAME Leander L. Boykin Date January 10, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Post Office Box 9390 -Southern Branch Post Office

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

HOME ADDRESS Southern University

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office 20344-Extension 44

PRESENT POSITION Professor of Education, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Dean of Students, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia

Director of Admissions and Counselor to Men, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.
Coordinating Head, Pickwick Dam Branch Training Program, Tennessee Valley Authority; also 4 years as a high school principal.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER

Virginia Teachers Association; American Teachers Asssociation; Louisiana Education Association; Alpha Kappa Mu; Psi Chi; Phi Delta Kappa and others.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED "The Child, the School and the Negro Teacher," in North Carolina Teachers Bulletin; "The Survival of the Negro College in a Changing Social Order," in Journal of Negro Education; "The Introduction of History in the American College Curriculum; in the Social Studies Magazine; —See Reverse side

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Alabama A & M College, Normal, Ala., (Jr College). A. B., Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee; M. A., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; Ed.D., Stanford University, Stanford, California.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

I shall be happy to serve in any capacity in which it is felt I can make a contribution.

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

"The Vocational Education and Guidance of Negro Youth for a Changing Social Order," in Journal of Negro Education; How Can We Improve the Vocational Education and Guidance of Negro Youth, in Occupations;"The Responsibility of the Dean of Students in the Education of Teachers," in Educational Administration and Supervision; The Status and Trends of Differentials Between White and Negro Teachers Salaries- 1 900-1946" in the Journal of Negro Education; "Can Federal Aid Equalize Educational Opportunity," in School and Society; "The Role of the College Teacher in the Student Personnel Program, in the Bulletin of the American Association of Colleges and Universities.

SRC - Fellows -
Campbell, Pauline W.

March 22, 1949

Mrs. Pauline Watkins Campbell (Fellow)
P. O. Box 242
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Mrs. Campbell:

Thank you a whole lot for your letter and the news from Texas.

I hope to unwind some sort of Texas campaign fairly soon.

I stay in touch with Curtis Dixon here in Atlanta, which gives me some link with the Jeanes Supervisors. I am working on him to interest Jeanes Supervisors over the South in our "Home Town Self-Survey." (Leaflet enclosed.)

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

P. O. Box 242
Huntsville, Texas
March 12, 1949

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wish to thank you for the copies of New South sent to us recently and also for those sent at a previous time. I have passed some of them to teachers who are attending an extension school located near Huntsville. I have also placed several copies in our high school library here and urged all teachers to use the New South in their class work--particularly the teachers of the social studies.

I am also advising teachers of the usefulness of the many bulletins and pamphlets that may be sent from your office upon request and for a small cost. I told some of the Jeanes Supervisors about this helpful material while I attended the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors meeting held at Tuskegee, March 3-5, 1949.

Notation placed in Texas fund-raising file 3/23/49 MEJ

I should like to submit to you the following names of philanthropic minded men: Mr. Craig F. Cullinan, 6 Longfellow Lane, Houston, Texas; Mr. George W. Strake, Gulf Buidling, Houston, Texas; Mr. Jesse H. Jones, Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas.

We shall long remember the splendid address made by you at Fort Worth during the meeting of the State Interracial Commission.

Wishing for you continued success, I am

Very truly yours,

Pauline Watkins Campbell

(Mrs.) Pauline Watkins Campbell
Jeanes Supervisor
Huntsville Negro Schools.

Boyd

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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1949 JAN 19 PM 1 27

D HSB424 DL PD=HUNTSVILLE TEX 19 1058A

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

TU ATLANTA

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

RECEIVED YOUR COMMUNICATIONS AM PLEASED TO ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP IN SRC AM PLANNING TO ATTEND FORT WORTH MEETING ON 21ST AND 22ND WE ARE HAPPY THAT YOU WILL BE PRESENT ON FRIDAY=

PAULINE WATKINS CAMPBELL=

SRC 21 22=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Fellows

(Fellows)
MEF

JP 4/4/49

April 4, 1949

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
14th & Pine Streets
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

Thank you for your letter and the very interesting figures about Pine Bluff.

We saw the West Memphis pictures!

You should have a copy of our manual for "The Home Town Self-Survey" and a pocket full of the circulars that describe it. Please take time out to look through the manual and read the circular.

We aim this for the smaller towns that other people neglect. Maybe you could dig us up some east Arkansas town that would be willing to try it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

JP.
1 manual
5 circulars

FROM THE DESK OF

*Paul M. Clanton*

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

14th + Pine

March 21,1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue,N. E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Attached is release just received from the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce that I figured you might find a bit interesting.

Though I haven't been as active as I would really like to be,and though I haven't been able to contribute as I had planned in a financial way,I'm constantly aware of the great work being done by the Council.

I had planned to stop by West Memphis and meet and know Jack Coughlin,editor and publisher of the West Memphis News,and urge him to become a member of the Council; because he,like Hod Carter of Greenville Mississippi,is doing a great work with his paper in trying to better conditions for our people here in this part of the South.

Last weeks issue of Life magazine carried a powerful article on the neglect of Negro schools in West Memphis. I'm sure you've seen if,if not you'd like it for your files I'm sure.

Kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Paul M. Clanton

Paul M. Clanton

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

# PINE BLUFF
## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
STATISTICS- PINE BLUFF AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARK.

122 MAIN STREET PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

19 49

Industrial Hub of Arkansas • The Diversified Third City • Incorporated January 10, 1839 • Archery Capitol of The World.

POPULATION: U.S.Bureau of Census, Official release March 10, 1949.
CITY LIMITS, PINE BLUFF - 34,630

| RACE. | MALE. | % | FEMALE | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | 9,779 | 47.62 | 10,757 | 52.38 | 20,536 | 59.3 |
| Non-White | 6,512 | 46.21 | 7,582 | 53.79 | 14,094 | 40.7 |
| | 16,291 | | 18,339 | | 34,630 | |

Negro population 39.7% - Foreign population, less than 1%.
63% increase over 1940 population of 21,290.
Jefferson County, 87,800 30 mile radius, 150,000

AREA: 9.5 square miles
DRAINAGE: Arkansas River
CLIMATE: Average mean temperature - 61.4 degrees - Average rainfall - 48.59 inches : Average over a period of 57 years. Number of clear days - 168
24 hour C.A.A. Weather Reporting Station located at Grider Field.
ALTITUDE: 215 feet above sea level
LATITUDE: 34°14' 19"
LONGITUDE: 92°0' 20"

ASSESSED VALUATION: City - $13,822,480.00 County - $25, 282,610.00
TAXES: City - 10.75 mills; County - 27 mills - Total 37.75 mills or $3.78 per $100.00 assessed valuation-which is on basis of 50% actual value, or less.
BANK RESOURCES: December 31, 1948 (2 National Banks ) $50,727,652.42
BANK DEPOSITS: December 31, 1948 (2 National Banks ) $47,610,252.17
POSTAL RECEIPTS: Year 1948, $252,564.48
BUILDING PERMITS: Year 1948, 549 building permits issued; representing $2,146,532.70.
DWELLING UNITS: 10,849 - 50% owned by occupants.
HOSPITAL: Davis - Municipal, 152 beds.
CHURCHES: 75 - (White 45 - Colored 30)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT: Aldermanic.
EDUCATION: Eight (8) Elementary Schools; 2 Senior High Schools; 2 Junior High Schools; 3 Business Colleges; Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College for Negroes; 3 Parochial Schools (1 Lutheran and 2 Catholic); Public Library (City and County - Bookmobile.)

UTILITIES: Water:-Owned and operated by the General Waterworks Corporation. Modern aeriation and filtering plant just installed. Daily pumping capacity 10,000,000 gallons plus; wells. One Hundred & five miles of watermains; 9,512 customers.
Gas:- Natural. Two lines connecting with the Ark-La. Gas Lines; 125 miles of gas mains; 7,570 customers.
Electricity:- Main general offices of the Ark. Power & Light Co; 13,747 rural - city customers.
Telephone:- District office of SW Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.; 12,058 rural - city customers.
Railroads:- Main lines of St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Rwy., and Missouri Pacific Railroad.
Bus Lines:- City and Suburban Bus Systems operated by SE Ark. Transportation Co. and Pine Bluff Bus Lines. Bus Station, terminal for Greyhound, Missouri Pacific and Southern Trailways.
Airports:- Three-Toney Field, Clark Field and Grider Field-the last named a Municipal Airport, terminal for Chicago & Southern Airline service between Memphis and Houston.

ANNUAL GROSS BUYING INCOME: $85,700,000.00 ANNUAL RETAIL SALES: $31,000,000.00
VALUE OF CROPS: $17,000,000.00 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT,(OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE), 19,000.
EMPLOYMENT:- INDUSTRIES OF PINE BLUFF AND JEFFERSON COUNTY:

| No. Plants. | TYPE OF INDUSTRY. | TOTAL NO. EMPLOYES. | MEN. | WOMEN. | ANNUAL PAYROLL. | VALUE OF PRODUCTS MFGD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | Lumber & Wood Processing. | 1,666 | 1,551 | 115 | $2,806,000.00 | $13,133,000.00 |
| 5 | Foundries-Machine Shops. | 194 | 190 | 4 | 325,000.00 | 1,432,000.00 |
| 4 | Sheet Metal-Neon Signs. | 25 | 23 | 2 | 37,593.00 | 139,000.00 |
| 47 | Cottonseed Oil Gins-Compress | 489 | 477 | 12 | 428,800.00 | 1,874,880.00 |
| 2 | Chemicals. | 130 | 124 | 6 | 305,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 |
| 19 | Food Products. | 354 | 306 | 48 | 878,000.00 | 5,400,820.00 |
| 5 | Ice and Refrigeration. | 35 | 35 | | 36,200.00 | 223,000.00 |
| 6 | Carbonated Beverages. | 86 | 82 | 4 | 168,000.00 | 626,400.00 |
| 7 | Concrete-Stone-Minerals. | 331 | 328 | 3 | 639,500.00 | 1,815,000.00 |
| 6 | Printers-Newspapers. | 107 | 90 | 17 | 295,300.00 | 981,000.00 |
| 1 | Military (Arsenal) | 1,301 | 1,210 | 91 | 2,900.000.00 | |
| 6 | Utilities-Shops. | 2,448 | 2,079 | 369 | 8,881,000.00 | 990,000.00 |
| 13 | Miscl:Bags,Textile,Mattress. | 391 | 174 | 217 | 922,400.00 | 3,146,500.00 |
| 157 | | 7,557 | 6,669 | 888 | $18,622,793.00 | $31,761,600.00 |

cc: Jane Simpson

April 14, 1949

Miss Mary B. Allen
6926 Willow Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Miss Allen:

We are delighted that you are one of our Fellows.

Could you send us a copy of your article on "Some Considerations Concerning Fair Employment Legislation"? We are doing a pamphlet on the movement for fair employment, and would be greatly interested in your material.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NEWCOMB COLLEGE
TULANE UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

April 5, 1949

RECEIVED
APR 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

Miss Margaret Boyd
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Boyd:

The letter of which you speak in yours of March 23, saying that I had been appointed to the position of Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, did not reach me. I cannot account for it unless it was lost when my mail was forwarded to me during the Christmas holidays when I took a three week trip.

I feel very appreciative, however, of the honor of the appointment and hope that it will be in my power to serve the Council. I am returning the biographical outline and will be interested in receiving any further instructions.

Sincerely,

Mary Allen

Mary B. Allen

NAME MARY B. ALLEN DATE March 29, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 6926 Willow St.
New Orleans 15, La.

HOME ADDRESS 6926 Willow St.
New Orleans 15, La.

RECEIVED
APR 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home WAlnut 7220-J Office UNiversity 1881, Extension 361

PRESENT POSITION Associate Professor of History, Newcomb College, Tulane University

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Instructor, Wells College, Aurora, N.Y.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER YWCA, Board of Directors
Urban League, Board of Directors

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED (article) "Some Considerations concerning Fair Employment Legislation" in Proceedings of Louisiana Academy of Sciences, 1947.

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD Univ of Chicago PhD
Radcliffe College, MA

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

1. Work with local communities ✓
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clippings
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment ✓
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker ( ) as Participant ( )
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

met

Fellows — Clanton, Paul

4/22/49

ALSO:

Paul M. Clanton
Pine Bluff, Ark.

to--

Change of Address

Paul M. Clanton, Executive Secretary
Arkansas Board of Cosmetology
Box 162, State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

ccc 4-29-49

SRC Fellows
Clanton, Paul

He is a Fellow -
MEJ

April 21, 1949

Mr. Paul M. Clanton
Executive Secretary
Arkansas Board of Cosmetology
Box 162, State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Clanton:

We were delighted to have your interesting letter of April 7, and to know about your new work.

Arkansas gives us encouragement in many directions.

I send you some extra copies of our newest leaflet, thinking that you might be able to place them helpfully.

We think we are doing all right in every direction but the financial one! Do help us when you find yourself in position to do so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

BOARD MEMBERS
MRS. LILLIE MAE MULLIS, PRES.
MRS. LESTER GIPSON, V.-PRES.

MISS LUCILLE STOKES
MRS. LUCILLE NAHLEN
MRS. OPAL NICHOLSON

# Arkansas Board of Cosmetology

ROOM 162, STATE CAPITOL

Little Rock

April 7, 1949

RECEIVED
APR 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You can see that I've accepted an appointment under this new adminstration, which I'm hoping will enable me to do a few of the things, in my way and slowly but surely, that I know the council stands for. There will be quite a few times that I'll be crying for shoulders like yours, but this is a start, this is a small step into the inside.

If you've read anything about our new, young and capable Governor McMath, you'll know that he is one of us, as far as he can dare to go.

I've been in here a week, almost, and the Negro Beauticians have already found out that in so far as is possible and good, I'm going to bat for them where it concerns their work and their place in this profession in Arkansas.

When I shall have gotten many of the matters all kinda worked out that one new in a position finds himself facing, then I entend to give the Negro Beauticians much thought and help, as far as I can go without hurting, rather than helping. They know that and have confidence in me, I believe. So as we move along, you'd be surprised how this particular profession among Negro people in Arkansas stands, we'll see what we can see.

When I can, I'm going to try to give the Council some financial support, but heretofore I've given what I can to two young Negro friends that I have in college trying to help. I still do have them, but I am mighty interested in the Council and it's work.

Very truly yours,

Paul M. Clanton

Paul M. Clanton
Executive Secretary

SRC - Fellows
Dickins, Dorothy

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

To file

July 1, 1949

CAC - Note —
Fellow?

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please do not send me any more extra copies of the NEW SOUTH bulletin, since I am not making as good use of them as you can make.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

DD:ab

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

July 5, 1949

RECEIVED
JUL 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of my bulletin, "The Labor Supply and Mechanized Cotton Production," in which I thought you would be interested. You will perhaps be most interested in pages 30 through 40.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

See materials file under
1 - "Agriculture, Southern"

DD:ab

August 3, 1949

Mrs. Pauline Watkins Campbell
Supervisor of Negro City Schools
P. O. Box 242
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Mrs. Campbell:

We are delighted to have your letter of July 27 and to write you down as an official Fellow of the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

P. O. Box 242
Huntsville, Texas
July 27, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing the form sent to me for biographical data and apologize for failing to return same to you promptly. During the time your communication reached me, I had much work to do in connection with my work in the schools and nursing my father who was ill.

I assure you that I appreciate the opportunity to serve as a fellow of S.R.C. and have emphasized to many teachers here and at the Texas State University for Negroes the importance of using the S.R.C. literature for teaching and for personal growth. I am sure that you will hear from some of these teachers.

Wishing for you continued success, I remain

Very truly yours,

Pauline Watkins Campbell

(Mrs.) Pauline Watkins Campbell
Supervisor of Negro City Schools
Huntsville, Texas

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

NAME (Mrs.) Pauline Watkins Campbell DATE July 27, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Post Office Box 242

Huntsville, Texas

HOME ADDRESS Same as above

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 1384W Office 990

PRESENT POSITION Supervisor of Huntsville Negro City Schools and President of The Texas Association of Jeanes Supervisors

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Supervisor of Rural Schools, Bryan, Texas and Marshall, Texas

Associate Professor of Education, Prairie View A. and M. College
College-Community Coordinator, Bishop and Wiley Colleges
Associate Professor of Education, Texas State University for Negroes, Houston (Summer School)

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Huntsville Teachers Council, East Texas Teachers Association, Texas State Teachers Association, National Education Association, American Teachers, Association, Texas State Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Teachers Association, Texas State Association of Jeanes Supervisors, National Association of Jeanes Supervisors, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Texas State Inter-racial Commission

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED "The Work of the Jeanes Supervisor in a Changing Social Order" (article), Texas Standard (Journal of the State Teachers Association), August-September Issue, 1947.

Regular contributor to Texas Standard(Texas Jeanes Program)

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD B. S. Degree in Education, Prairie View A. and M. College
Master of Science in Education, University of Southern California
Study leading to the Ph. D. Degree, Columbia University

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

✓1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
Newspaper clippings
Regular reports
Special reports
3. Special investigations
✓4. Membership recruitment
✓5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker (✓) as Participant (✓)
✓6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Should like to participate in any phase of work for S.R.C. which is possible to present through in-service teacher education programs.

8-18-49

Mrs. McKoy:

Wm. Bell, who is a fellow, has moved from Chicago to New York City. He was formerly at the American Council for Race Relations and received copies of New South there in his name.

He has sent a change of address here, and will be sent any future materials to New York. However, the American of Race Relations has written and asked that we correct our mailing list to read in their name, instead of Bell's. They have no paid subscriptions. Don't you think they should beceive a letter from us telling them that they can receive New South or a publication service?

William Y. Bell, Jr.
c/o New York Ethical Cultural Society
2 W. 64th St.
N.Y. N.Y

cac

Date: 8-15-49

Please correct your mailing list accordingly:

FROM: (Name) William Y. Bell Jr.
(Organization) American Council on Race Relations
(Address) 4901 S. Ellis Ave.
(City) Chicago, 15, Ill.

TO: (Organization) American Council on Race Relations
(Address) 4901 S. Ellis Ave
(City) Chicago 15, Illinois

Made

8/15/49

William Y. Bell, Jr.
% New York Ethical Cultural Society
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York

SRC Fellows —
Daves, J. H.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

December 8, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The information requested in your letter of December 6, is the Reverend R. E. James, Pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, 326 Patton Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Daves

J. H. Daves
Specialist in Negro Education
and Relations
Training and Educational
Relations Branch

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . INEZ B. TILLISON . .

Miss Brett is a fellow so I give this to you E.K.

Miss Kerby:

Please make necessary changes of address.

If she is a fellow, give to Jane so that she can change the address in the fellows lists.

Thanks.

IBT

Sept. 17

New address:
Miss T. Ruth Brett
Acting Personnel Director
Box 445
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

DARBY - ATLANTA

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Believe me when I say, from my point of view, the meeting was most beneficial, desirable and timely. I was particularly impressed by the statements of objectives, resume of your activities, and the calibre of the speakers who appeared on the program. I believe that all who attended the meeting were benefitted and received the necessary information and stimulation conducive to supporting and publicizing the program of the Southern Regional Council.

- S. E. Duncan
State Supervisor
Negro High Schools
North Carolina

May 19, 1944

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell
Dean of Women
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Miss Kittrell:

Your letter of May 10 has been forwarded to me in Atlanta. I have been living here since early in January, although my family has not been able to join me yet on account of the difficulty of finding a place to live.

The Hampton Summer Farm Camp sounds very interesting. I suggest that you send several announcements to Dr. Katharine Jocher, Institute for Research in Social Science, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

I look back with much pleasure to the Hazen Conference of last summer, and I should like to think that I might take part again this summer, but right now I am extremely doubtful as to whether I can find the time.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

May 10,1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

You will find enclosed several announcements of our Summer Farm Camp. If you have young women in your classes there at Chapel Hill that you think will be interested in such a project, will you please bring it to their attention.

Our complete announcements will be ready in a few days and I will see that you get several copies .

I am greatly pleased to know about the good work that you and Ira D. Reid are doing with the Southern Regional race relations work. I will be glad to learn more about it when I see you at the Hazen Conference in August.

Please give my good wishes to Mrs. Johnson and your little soon who was at the conference last fall.

Yours very sincerely,

Hemmie P. Kittrell

# THE FARM CAMP AT HAMPTON-INSTITUTE

FOR

A Selected Number of

## COLLEGE WOMEN

who want to help win the war

HEALTHY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

INTERRACIAL DEMOCRATIC LIVING

VARIED RECREATION

REASONABLE LIVING EXPENSES

AVERAGE FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK

EARNINGS UP TO TOTAL EXPENSES

LIMITED NUMBER OF TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIPS

ACADEMIC CREDIT BY ARRANGEMENT

COMFORTABLE HOUSING

# 1944

ENROLLMENT FOR BOTH TERMS OR FOR ONE:

5 WEEKS - JUNE 15th to JULY 19th

6 WEEKS - JULY 20th to AUGUST 30th

Essential food production on extensive dairy and horticulture farms and in food preservation - four to eight hours work per day - flexible work schedules

Meetings of seminar and conference groups - lectures - guided individual study - library facilities

MAY 1, 1944

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE NOW TO:

Dean of Women

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

November 20, 1944

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Miss Kittrell is no longer with us at Hampton Institute. She is now at Howard University as Professor and Head of the Department of Home Economics.

Would you please be good enough to change her address as follows:

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Blanche W. Malone

Blanche W. Malone
Secretary

BWM:bcl

Merl R. Eppse

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | X |
| 2. Special investigations | X | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | X |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | X | 9. Speakers' Bureau | X |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | X | | |

10. Advice on SRC program X

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Tenn A & I State College

My mailing address is: Tenn A & I State College
Nashville, 8, Tenn

My residence address is: Same

My telephone number is: Home 5-5875
Office 6-8356

Date Nov. 20-44 SIGNED Merl R. Eppse

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

Box 68
A. and T. College
Greensboro, N. C.
November 20, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Incorporated
Room 423
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For a long time I have been interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council and I think, in a number of ways, it has done a very creditable piece of work in bringing to the peoples of the South some of the ways and means of establishing better relationships between the races.

It is a privilege to accept the appointment as a Honorary Fellow of the Council, and I shall do all in my power here in North Carolina to add something to the Council's endeavor.

I shall make every effort to attend the Council meeting in Atlanta on December 6.

At any time I can be of service I hope you will feel free to call upon me.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. Jones

R. E. Jones, Negro State
Agent and 4-H Club Specialist.

REJ:S

R. E. Jones

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ occassionally |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

R. E. Jones

My place of work is: A. and T. College, Noble Hall, Rooms 107, 205, 207
Greensboro, North Carolina

My mailing address is: A. and T. College, Box 68, Greensboro, N. C.

My residence address is: 1526 McConnell Road
Greensboro, North Carolina

My telephone number is: Home 4486
Office 6219

Date November 20, 1944 SIGNED R. E. Jones

Box 31
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama
November 21, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Room 432, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of November 15 and for your invitation to become a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

I accept the invitation and am, herewith, enclosing the form which I have filled out.

I shall try to arrange to attend the meeting in Atlanta on December 6.

Very truly yours,

Chas. G. Gomillion

Chas. G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: School of Education
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My mailing address is: Box 31
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

My residence address is: Bibb Street
Tuskegee, Ala.

My telephone number is: Home 372-J
Office 375

Date Nov. 17, 1944 SIGNED Charles G. Gomillion

North Carolina College for Negroes

Durham

November 29, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your kind letter of November 15. I am highly pleased that the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council has seen fit to offer me a fellowship with the Council and I accept, mindful of the honor and the responsibility which the fellowship carries with it. It is my sincere hope that I shall be able to make a real contribution to the Council's efforts to build a better South.

I am returning the sheet "How Fellows Can Serve the Council" and on it I have indicated the ways in which I think I can best serve. If there is anything I can do to promote the work of the Council and to help in the improvement of our region please do not hesitate to call on me.

It would be a pleasure to attend the annual meeting of the Council on December 6. I find, however, that it will be extremely difficult if not actually impossible. Only recently I have returned from Boston, and in view of the fact that we are just at the end of the quarter I am afraid that it would not be wise to leave my classes at this time. Accept my best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin

John Hope Franklin
Department of History

John Hope Franklin

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ✓

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: North Carolina College
Durham, N.C.

My mailing address is: (Same)

My residence address is: 507 Linwood Avenue
Durham, N.C.

My telephone number is: Home _____
Office _____

Date November 29, 1944 SIGNED John Hope Franklin

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

Birthplace and Date -- Rentiesville, Oklahoma, January 2, 1915

Education:- Booker T. Washington High School, Diploma, 1931
Fisk University, A.B., 1935
Harvard University, A.M., 1936; Ph.D., 1941.

Fellowships, etc. - Rosenwald Fellow, 1937-1939
Edward Austin Fellow (Harvard), 1937-1938
Social Science Research Council, 1945
Frederic Bancroft Prize (Journal of Negro History), Book Review, 1943; Article, 1945.

Writings - The Free Negro in North Carolina, 1790-1860; Articles in the North Carolina Historical Review; National Educational Outlook; Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Phylon; Journal of Negro History; and Free World.

Professional Organizations - American Historical Association; Southern Historical Association; Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges; Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; North Carolina Negro Teachers Association; American Association of University Professors.

Positions - Instructor in History, Fisk University; Professor of History, St. Augustine's College; Visiting Lecturer, Bennett College.

Present Position -- Professor of History, North Carolina College for Negroes

Eva L. Frazer

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ✓ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Shaw University
Raleigh, N.C.

My mailing address is: 121 East South Street
Raleigh, N.C.

My residence address is: 121 East South Street
Raleigh, N.C.

My telephone number is: Home 2-1769
Office 8912

Date December 4, 1944 SIGNED Eva L Frazer

December 8, 1944

Mr. Howard Kester
Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kester:

I was delighted to receive your letter and the Penn School News some time ago. I have been wanting to write you and offer my very best wishes to you and Mrs. Kester.

I am delighted that you have charge of Penn School, and I am sure that all who know you will expect great things from your leadership.

I often think of the very pleasant days which Mrs. Johnson and I spent on St. Helena Island in 1928 when we were working with Jack Woofter on the St. Helena study. I have not visited St. Helena since 1930, but I still remember many of the fine friends which we made there.

Very sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

# PENN NORMAL INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

FROGMORE POST OFFICE

ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

HOWARD KESTER
Principal

MRS. HOWARD KESTER
Supervisor of Academic Studies

November 10, 1944

Dear Friend:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the Penn School News with the hope that it will convey to you some understanding of our School and its island community. Although the events covered occurred some months ago the story it tells is a fitting introduction to our beginning days here.

The decision to leave the important work of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen to come here was not an easy one to make. The situation here seemed to afford us the long coveted opportunity to work at the grass roots of our society and hence share directly in the realisation of the ideals and goals of the Fellowship. All of the problems with which we have ever been concerned are here compounded into the stuff of every day life. The increasing importance of developing a more healthful and sane rural civilisation through which men may secure that economic and spiritual security for which they long plus the growing racial tension throughout the Nation and the need for a more vital religious faith combine today to reinforce us in our conviction that our choice was proper and right.

Here we are seeking to make education the servant of the high ideals of our democratic and Christian faith. It is the business, we believe, of vital education to enable men "to touch the stars with their finger tips" and keep their hearts bowed before the God who creates, sustains and governs for we also believe that education which inflates the mind and gives power to the hand but fails to humble the heart may yield to a greater tyranny than man has yet beheld.

In the beginning weeks of this new school year we have an enrollment of over 300 boys and girls from the Sea Islands and nearby communities. Alice is responsible primarily for the instructional part of our program while my major attention is directed toward the various shops and the farm. At the moment we are engaged in a land use survey under the direction of Dr. Aull of Clemson College. In the months ahead we shall be clearing new ground for more crops and for new vineyards, orchards and important berry crops. We hope soon to establish an irrigation works and to have a special demonstration farm for our boys and girls who plan to be farmers. The days are full, exciting and demanding. Our Nancy is like a tree planted by a river of water.... a constant joy and blessing to us all.

To you we send our every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Howard and Alice Kester

Howard Kester

# PENN NORMAL INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

FROGMORE POST OFFICE

ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA


**HOWARD KESTER**
Principal

**MRS. HOWARD KESTER**
Supervisor of Academic Studies

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December 12, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It is very kind of you and your associates to elect me as an honrary fellow of the Council. It is with pleasure and a sense of responsibility which the election entails that I accept. I have indicated on the enclosure those areas in which I believe I can be of most service to the Council.

Mrs. Kester and I certainly appreciate your very kind letter written in regard to our coming to Penn School. We are gradually finding ourselves and we look forward to the time when we can share with you some of our problems and concerns.

Cordially yours,

Howard Kester

HK/bbm

Howard Kester

Howard Kester

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ____ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ____ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Berea Church of Christ
St Marys Ohio 5[illegible]

My mailing address is: Berea, Ky. Box [illegible]
[illegible]

My residence address is: _____

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office _____

Date Dec 12 1948 (Dec 12 1948)

SIGNED Howard Kester

(Other copy needs here in [illegible] to be [illegible] to enclose the Hawks.)

Howard Kester



war; (3) fair standards and wages in domestic service; (4) suffrage reform in the South; (5) equalization of school facilities and teachers' salaries; (6) the police and race tensions; (7) housing for low-income groups.

The techniques for working on these problems include: (1) educational work through pamphlets, press, radio, addresses, etc; (2) cooperation with other agencies and use of coordinated organizational influences; (3) personal influence upon key people, such as editors, employers, mayors, chiefs of police, governors, legislators, congressmen, etc; (4) public statements or appeals by groups of influential citizens; (5) constructive political action wherever possible.

## How Fellows Can Help

As a Fellow you can help the Council and serve the cause of a better South in various ways. Here are some suggestions:

1. Write us regularly, reporting on trends, incidents, and problems in your local area. We want to discover and advertise good practices as well as combat bad practices. And, of course, we want to know about your own activities in behalf of a more democratic South.

2. Make special investigations. From time to time we might ask you to obtain further details about some situation in your area. For example, we might ask you to investigate a lynching or a prevented lynching, a local health situation, or a progressive community project.

3. Help us make public opinion polls. We hope to develop a system of making reliable surveys of public opinion by sampling.

4. Send us clippings from local papers -- news stories, editorials, letters to the editor relating to the South and Southern problems. We have a clipping service, but it does not give us a complete coverage.

5. Help us to find persons who would make good members of the Council or who might contribute substantially to the financial support of the Council.

6. Stimulate the organization of a local Interracial Committee or Council of Human Relations. If such an organization already exists, try to put new life into it.

7. Make it your task to "educate" one or more public officials or other influential persons to a better understanding of the Negro and of the social, economic, and political issues confronting the South.

8. Write brief articles for SOUTHERN FRONTIER, the Council's monthly paper, and help us to find other contributors to the FRONTIER.

9. Enlist in our Speakers' Bureau. We get many more invitations to speak than our staff and budget can accommodate. It will greatly facilitate our work if we can call upon Fellows to speak in their local areas in so far as their time permits. We will supply literature, exhibit material, film strips, etc., on various subjects.

10. Advise us freely on what the Council might do to improve its program and strategy.

Naturally no one is expected to do all of these things, but we hope that from this list you will select one or more types of activities which you pledge yourself to carry on to the best of your ability.

Direction and Supervision of Fellows

The Council's Committee on Fellows selects the Fellows and decides upon matters of general policy affecting them. The personnel of the Committee is as follows: President Goodrich C. White, Emory University, and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Co-Chairmen; George S. Mitchell, Atlanta; Dean T. S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas; James T. Taylor, Durham, North Carolina; Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, North Carolina; and President Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley, Georgia. However, the Executive Directors of the Council will be in direct charge of the activities of the Fellows, and all routine correspondence by Fellows should be addressed to Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, or Ira De A. Reid, Associate Executive Director, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. We hope eventually to have a staff member who can devote a good part of his time to work with Fellows.

As the work of the Fellows develops, we want to issue a regular mimeographed bulletin which will serve as a clearing-house for ideas and activities of Fellows. Furthermore, we plan to hold an annual conference of Fellows as soon as our budget permits. Although the Council's budget at present does not permit the payment of regular stipends to Fellows, it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

December 20, 1944

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

We are very much interested in your thesis work and the text book which you hope to evolve from it. May we have the privilege of reading the manuscript for your text book when it is ready? It is possible that we could help you with its publication.

You can be of great help to us in the ways which you indicated, especially in No. 4, "Newspaper Clippings". We have a clipping service but it does not give a complete coverage. We clip anything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc., pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested, too, in conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes an extra number of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

N. Sep

Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Nov. 29, 1944

Mr Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Sec.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson

It is with a great deal of "fear and trepidation" that I sign up to do any work for the Council because of doubt the value of any contribution that I could make. However, I am so tremendously interested in the whole problem facing us and hopeful as well as fearful of the outcome.

I feel really that we have the greatest opportunity since the discarded industrial development a century ago.]

I have been teaching a semester of general sociology in our high school for some 6-8 years followed by a semester of Southern Problems, the latter built largely around Rex Adams Southern Regions -- at the University of Cincinnati. I have completed my work for a Masters degree except the thesis on a Course of Study for Southern Problems. The thesis I hope is nearing final completion, lacking revision of the summary chapter and the bibliography.

I am hoping to revise this course of study later into a text book form, at

least I am planning to ask Dr. Rupert Dance for some advice on the matter

Thank you for the opportunity to serve the Council in my small way.

Sincerely,

Josephine Hamilton

Josephine Hamilton

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

1/2

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ Make occasionally |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ - I can arrange time |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Chattanooga High School

My mailing address is: Chattanooga High School
E 3rd St

My residence address is: 731½ Mississippi Ave

My telephone number is: Home 6-8393
Office 7-3626

Date Nov. 21, 1944 SIGNED Josephine Hamilton

December 20, 1944

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 20 in which you accepted election as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. We are delighted that you will work with us as a Fellow in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

We are especially delighted to find that you have already begun work. The clippings that you so promptly sent in are just the type thing we want, and they have been filed in our clipping file. They are especially helpful to us because we have no clipping service coverage in Arkansas. So yousee, you can help us greatly by sending in clippings regularly. We clip everything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc., pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested, too, in conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development.

Under separate cover we are sending you a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC No. 1 pamphlet, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which might be of special use to you in cultivating new members and friends of the Council.

Will you keep us up to date on the activities of the Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock? Has it sponsored any special projects lately? We are very much interested in the activities of the local groups. If we can advise your group in any way, or supply literature, we will be glad to do so.

I too, hope to be able to see you if you get over this way in April for the meeting of the Southern Sociological Society.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Y.R. - Sep cover - literature

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PEARLYE M. HAYNES, BURSAR
IRMA V. JORDAN, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

November 20, 1944

Doctor Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Johnson,

I was happily surprised to hear from you and learn of my election as Honorary Fellow of the Council. I very gratefully accept and will do what I can to aid the Council. I must, however, let you know that I am in Little Rock only about nine months of the year at at present and will likely be in some other region the remainder of the time. The past few years I have left here about May first for New York State and return in Spptember.

I am hoping that you will enlighten me on No 4 which I can probably do best. I am a member of the Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock now. No. 6 I might help with No. 2 and 4 also at times.

I hope to get over to the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society about April and I may see you at that time.

Sincerely Yours,
J. R. Ewbank
J. R. Ewbank

John R. Ewbank

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | X |
| 2. Special investigations | X | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | X | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | XXX | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas.

My mailing address is: Same

My residence address is: 1118 Izard St.,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

My telephone number is: Home _____
Office _____

Date November 20, 1944 SIGNED John R. Ewbank

file

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
J. MAX BOND, DIRECTOR

January 3, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of December 19 and for the printed materials which you sent. These materials will be distributed among persons who may be interested in the work of the Council. From time to time, I shall be making reports to you as to the work which I have been able to do.

Attached, hereto, is a list of names of persons who I am recommending for membership in the Southern Regional Council.

With best wishes for a successful year, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. G. Gomillion

Chas. G. Gomillion, Chairman
School of Education

s

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Howard University, Washington 1 D.C.
Head, Department of Home Economics

My mailing address is: 757 Gresham Place N.W.
Washington 1 D.C.

My residence address is: Box 631, Henderson, North Carolina

My telephone number is: Home Adams 2598
Office Dupoint 6100 Extension 250

Date January 20,1945

SIGNED Flemmie P. Kittrell
Flemmie P. Kittrell

January 26, 1945

Fellow

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

Thank you for your letter of January 23. We are looking forward to receiving the clippings, and are sending you some envelopes for use in mailing them to us.

We are sending also twenty-five copies of SRC No. 1, dealing with the origin and purpose. There will be no charge on these. We consider this particular pamphlet a sort of propaganda device for the Council. In the future we will supply as many as you want for distribution with no charge.

We would like to hear more about the study of the race question which you mentioned.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
Sep. cover

8 envelopes for clippings
25 SRC 1.

Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Jan. 23, 1945.

Dr Guy B. Johnson, Exec Sec
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson

First let me say that I appreciate your expression of interest in my thesis & particularly your offer to read it and to aid in publication - tho' I fear am afraid the last is a pipe dream of mine.

I have started collecting clippings and as soon as I get some envelopes, I hope I can mail them

To you Shirley.

I appreciate too, your sending the package of SRC pamphlets No. 1. I have decided to use them as basis for study of the race question & therefore need some more copies - about 25 more. I shall be glad to pay for these, so please include the cost.

Very truly yours,
Josephine Hamilton

send envelopes.
25 - SRC #1
as many SRC's as wanted & charge.

January 29, 1945

Dr. P. W. Hill
P. O. Box 547
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Hill:

We were pleased to have your order for some Council literature recently. I hope that this material has reached you by this time.

I notice that you stated in your letter that you have been a member of the Council for four or five years. I take it that this refers to the Mississippi Interracial Council, since the Southern Regional Council has been in operation for only one year. The state councils are affiliated with the SRC in the same way as they were affiliated with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, but being a member of a state council does not automatically make one a member of the SRC. We should like very much to have you as a member of the Southern Regional Council. When you return the enclosed card, we shall enroll you and credit you with the payment of dues, since you recently sent $3.00 for literature.

I, too, am fearful about the post-war conditions in the South. There is likely to be an increase in race friction and violence. However, if those who know the facts and who want to do the right thing will pull together, I am sure that the amount of friction can be greatly reduced.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure
Application card

Please show to Dr. Johnson

For Immediate attention, please


**DR. P. W. HILL**

DENTIST

339 ISSAQUENA AVE.

P. O. BOX 547

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
SUNDAY 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON

PHONES: OFFICE 714
RES. 1430


MJ 1/18/45

Recd Spec. Del.

January 16/45.

Southern Regional Council Inc.
#710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

$3.00 (cash)
1/18/45
E.H.Z.

Gentlemen:- Please send the following:-

12. Copies "SRC Pamphlet No 1. - $1.00
12. " "SRC " No 2. - $1.00
12. " "S.R.C. The Challenge of Race" Free
12. "The Negro in America" - - $1.00
20. " "I Never Know" Margaret L. Fisher
Reprint from the Southern Frontier
July 1944 - - - - Free.

Total Cash sent - $3.00

I am a Member of the Council
have been for five years,
I want to send these Copies
to some White Friends to read.

DR. P. W. HILL
DENTIST
339 ISSAQUENA AVE.
P. O. BOX 547
CLARKSDALE, MISS.

OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
SUNDAY 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON

PHONES: OFFICE 714
RES. 1430

If at any time you may have anything that will lead toward easing the race tension forward to me immediately I shall be very pleased to remit to you.

I am sure that there are some good white people who want to help the colored people and want to know the truth. I feel fearful about the just war conditions most especially here in the deep South. I want to be in position to do what I can to help solve any bad condition that may confront us here. Things are already taking turn for better and I glad to stay right here to see the fulness thereof. I am,

Cordially yours, P. W. Hill, D.D.S.

February 1, 1945

Miss Flemmie Kittrell
Head, Department of Home Economics
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Miss Kittrell:

Thank you for your letter of January 20. It is a pleasure to welcome you as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and to know that you will be working with us. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

The item, No. 6, "Work with Human Relations Groups", which you checked, is one way in which you can contribute to the work of the Council. We would appreciate news of the program and activities of groups withwhich you are associated. Also, if you have any ideas concerning the procedure of work with local groups, or concerning projects of local groups, which you think might be profitable to other Fellows, we would like to be able to pass them on.

In regard to No. 5, "Finding Members and Supporters for SRC", you can act as a sort of good-will ambassador. You can discuss the Council with other people when you have an opportunity, and you can send us the names of persons who would make good members for the Council.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to our work. I, too, hope that it will be possible to talk with you on one of my trips to Howard.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
Sep. cover

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Fellow

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

January 20,1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It was a real pleasure for me toreceive your letter informing me of my election as an Honorary Fellow to the Council. I consider this a great honor and a privilege, and accept my membership in this spirit. I shall be glad to be called upon to do whatever I can in our common task of building a better South.

I am now working at Howard as head of the Department of Home Economics. Your time is very much taken when you are here to the Trustee's meetings, I am sure, but it would be a pleasure for me to see you if you have any extra time. I have been working with some students and staff members at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville on Cultural Relations and am finding it most interesting and worth while.

Here is hoping that the year ahead will be a good one for you and your work in many ways. I am sorry that I am just getting this form returned to you, but it did not reach me from Hampton until yesterday.

Yours very sincerely,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell
Head, Department of Home Economics

wde

Dr. J: Don't know whether you've seen this from Miss Kittrell's report at Fellows Conference:

"The literature from the SRC has been most helpful for references and I have refered many people to the Atlanta office for help and for materials.
"I am anxious to know what a Fellow should or can do to follow up the effectiveness of his activities - perhaps calling on the SRC office in Atlanta for further guides."

February 22, 1945

Mr. J. R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Let me thank you for your cooperation in mailing in clippings. They are proving very useful.

I was especially interested in the article on the treatment by Southern newppapers of Negro soldier news. You may have recognized it as the list which we compiled in this office and distributed on request. I am glad that the paper found the information useful but I wish that it had acknowledged the fact that it was quoted from material sent out by SRC.

Please continue to mail clippings. I am glad to see that you have not confined your clippings to race. We are are turning more and more to the broader approach to the whole problem.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

March 19, 1945

Miss Dorothy Jones
Associate Professor of Sociology
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Dorothy:

Please forgive me for this delay in replying to your letter of March 7. As usual, we are completely up to our ears.

Your student, Dorothy Kirkley, sounds fine, and I wish we could use her talents, but our pressing need is for more mature and experienced people. However, we shall keep her in mind, since it is possible that something might open up a little later in the year.

Has Miss Kirkley had any secretarial training? This would be very helpful to her in obtaining a good position. Would she be interested in working with CIO? If so, she might want to get in touch with Dr. George Mitchell, CIO, 75 Ivy Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Another possibility would be the American Red Cross headquarters in Atlanta. If Miss Kirkley comes to Atlanta any time soon, please tell her to be sure to look us up.

Yes, it is too bad the S.S.S. can't meet this year. Can't you find some other excuse for coming to Atlanta? I hope you are enjoying your work at Winthrop.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

March 7,1945

Dr. Guy Johnson,Exec.Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr.Guy Johnson:

One of my students up here at Winthrop - a sociology major - is simply on fire with eagerness to work in your Southern Regional Council. She is Dorothy Kirkley of Easley, S.C. - president of Winthrop's Y.W.C.A. and one of the most outstanding students on the campus.

Do you have any position which she might fill ? She is more interested in service than in salary, but she would need to earn enough to live on. I consider her an exceptionally capable girl- utterly dependable, fine sense of responsibility, deep insight, pleasing manner and personality, able public speaker and an all-round competent person.

If you do not have anything in your organization do you know of any position in any other organization that is set up to accomplish similar purposes ? We certainly would appreciate any help or any suggestions you might give us.

I'm kind of sorry the Southern isn't meeting. Now I won't get to chew the rag with you and Fleming, et als. Hope all goes well with you.

Sincerely,
Dorothy
Dorothy Jones
Assoc.Professor Sociology

DJ/g

September 25, 1945

Fellow

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

Thanks for your letter of September 21. The clipping which you enclosed is indeed a classic.

We shall be looking out for the schedules which you are returning. Don't worry about not being able to devote any time to them. They were really quite a large order, and not many of the Council Fellows have been able to give time required to make the interviews and fill out the blanks.

Thanks for your check for $1.00 for additional copies of The South - America's Opportunity Number One. They have been sent to the persons whom you listed.

All good wishes for a pleasant year's work at Chattanooga High School.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Chatt. News Free Press - Mon. Sept. 17-'45

# Welcome, South Carolina

The state of South Carolina, where the flame of secession first blazed, is following the example of Dade County, Georgia, and returning to the Union, in spirit. The state took the legal step necessary to rejoin the Union 80 years ago. The Palmetto State, home of Sumpter, Marion, Calhoun and Hampton, has been the center of ancestor worship in this nation for a century. A family tree has been necessary to dwell within its borders. At least 20 years plus ancestry have been necessary to establish residence in it. Now South Carolina is modernizing and will be one of the last commonwealths to succumb to the fever of the industrial age.

Already the textile industry had found a foothold in several northern cities of the state. Now a state-wide campaign promoted by the state government has been launched to emphasize the advantages of the state as an industrial section and an attractive area for tourists to visit. Advertisements are being prepared directing the public of the nation there and stressing the abundant supply of electric power at low rates, mild climate, abundant labor, three fine harbors for sea transportation and other resources which invite the manufacturers to a land where production costs will be low, transportation bills will be reasonable and consequently profits will be large.

We wonder if the people of South Carolina, bound to yesterday heretofore by an unbreakable bond, will be enthusiastic over this program launched by the politicians.

Will the Palmetto State, famed for its high-grade cotton and rice fields, desert the agrarian fold and industrialize?

We wonder if even the Republican party can invade the state and at least get a few votes — enough to hold the postoffices if a Republican President is elected.

We confess to a little worry over the future, however, because industrialization is too often followed by sovietism.

Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga 3,
Sept. 21, 1945.

Mr Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr Johnson

I am returning the blanks to the Council. I regret very much my inability to get the desired information for you. The role of blanks & your request came here to Chattanooga High School & I was out of town until Sept. since then I have been

busy with the beginnings of the school term.

I just received this morning a copy of The South America's opportunity number one. I am enclosing a check for $1.00 for a copy to be sent to Dr. H. R. King, Church Hill Tennessee & Mr. Thos. B. Cowan, Norris Tennessee.

Very sincerely yours

Josephine Hamilton

Am enclosing clipping from Chatt. News-Free Press. I think its classic!

November 6, 1945

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Dept. of Home Economics
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Miss Kittrell:

I am awfully sorry to hear that you will not be able to attend the Council meeting on November 14. I know that Washington is a long way from Atlanta and it is hard to get away from your work.

I appreciate your comment on my answer to Mr. Young's editorial in the Journal and Guide. I hated to get into any controversy, but I felt that there were some statements which simply had to be corrected. I have been criticized for making any reply at all, but I still think it was the right thing to do.

Very best wishes from Mrs. Johnson and me.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

November 1,1945

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

It is with a great deal of regreat that I cannot attend the meeting of the Council on November 14th. I am returning the Proxy which Miss Clay included in her letter of announcement.

For some time I have been wanting to write to tell you how fine I thought your answer to the editorial that appeared in the Journal and Guide was. Your setting forth of the objectives of the Council, its activities to date, and the friends who support it were clearly done. Your answer served a good purpose and I am glad that it had a wide circulation.

Here is hoping that your work continues to go well in a difficult field.

Please give my good wishes to Mrs. Johnson. I remember her so pleasantly in our conference at Swannanoa, N.C.

Yours very sincerely,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics

S/K

Fellow

December 3, 1945

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

Thanks for all the fine clippings you have been sending. I think that you should at least be reimbursed for postage once in a while, so here is a dollar's worth of stamps. I believe the post office would permit you to send clippings unsealed third class, which would save considerable postage.

Very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures
33 - 3's
1 - 1

Vm 12/3/45

Fellows

December 21, 1945

Mr. J. R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Thank you for your good letter of December 18. We are glad to have your recommendations concerning new Fellows of the Council. I doubt if we can take all three of them as Fellows since this would mean that we are bunching them up too much in Little Rock. However, we might appoint two of them. I would be inclined to choose Mr. Freeman and Mr. Booker. If you do not agree, please let me know.

We are soon going to launch a membership campaign. We are pretty weak in Arkansas and any suggestions you have for getting hold of lists of prospective members there will be much appreciated. As soon as we have about a hundred members in Arkansas, I hope we can organize them into a State Division of the Council.

We are very grateful for the fine work you did on the schedules for the Reconversion Study. Mr. Robinson, who made the schedules and who has been tabulating the data, said that the Little Rock sample is the best he has received.

Greetings and best wishes for the Christmas season!

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

**PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE**
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PARTHENIA E. NORRIS, ACTING BURSAR
ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

December 18, 1945.

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1945
Southern Regional Council

Doctor Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia,

Dear Sir,

At the last meeting of the Southern Regional Council you said something about needing more fellows who would make a contribution to our program. I submit the following names for your consideration knowing that you may not need that many in any one place.

Rev.

1. Mr. C.K. Hayes, Philander Smith College-Negro B.D. Gammon, Work at Atlanta University; M.A. St., Louis University. Is dividing his time between class work here in Sociology and religion and the Church Churches in the state. Should be key man. Alpha Kappa Delta.

2. The Reverend Samuel F. Freeman-Pastor Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock. A well trained man and very much interested in our work. He has been for two years president of the Interracial commission of Greater Little Rock. He is also President of the Arkansas Valley Authority Association which aims at getting an authority here something like the T.V.A.

President Harris and I are going to try slowly to turn this interracial commission into a part ofthe Southern Regional Council.

Our interracial commission has aided in getting a law passed to build a girls reform achool. It is on the same property as the (Negro) boys. We now have an injection to stop them from building since they were placing the buildings about 500 yrds. from the boys when it could be located one and one half miles from the boys dormitory.

Mr. George H. Mitchell has kept me pretty busy but I shall be sending some clippings soon. My wife volunteered to help me out.

3. Third person to consider for a fellow. Attorney J. R. Booker, Negro below middle age-active in the work of the interracial commission, Pres. of Negro chamber of commerce and a key man. Teaches part time at Philander

Best wishes for the Christmas season.

Sincerely,

O. C. R. Fairbank

Please let me know what comes of these recomendations —

Fellow

January 2, 1946

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Department of Sociology
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Thank you for your letter of December 27. We are appointing Mr. Freeman, Mr. Booker, and Rev. George Meyers as Council Fellows. We are very grateful to you for bringing these names to our attention.

We are now printing a promotional leaflet and some new membership cards. As soon as these are ready, I shall send you a batch of them.

Could you send me a little dope about the interracial commission in Arkansas? I was under the impression that it was defunct. I hope to get to Arkansas sometime during the coming year. Anything you can do to strengthen the state commission and develop it into a state division of the Council will be greatly appreciated.

All good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Dictated 12/28/45

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

**PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE**
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PARTHENIA E. NORRIS, ACTING BURSAR
ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

December 27, 1945.

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1945
Southern Regional Council

Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Deaf Sir:

Your letter arrived. Thanks for the information concerning the surveys made in Li ttle Rock. We always try to do our best.

I think that you have made a good choice in choosing Mr. Freeman and Mr. Booker. There is a young minister at Fordyce, Arkansas by the name of George Meyers. He was in Union Theological Seminary wehn I met him and we have been the best of friends thru the years. He is very liberal and works for interracial good will and I feel would help out in the work. You might like to consider him since he is in the South East portion of Arkansas.

We are working for our interracial commission to turn into a State Division of the Council. That I feel sure will come in time. Please send some information for prospective members and some cards. We shall work on this membership business. Freeman and I will do what we can to get members. I believe that Booker will do that too.

With every good wish for the New Year, I remain

Sincerely yours,

John R. Ewbank

John R. Ewbank

SRC Follow

January 11, 1946

Mr. J. R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ewbank:

We are calling a meeting of the heads of State Interracial Committees in Atlanta on February 28. We do not have any dope on the officers of the Arkansas Committee. In fact, we thought that the Committee was completely extinct until you mentioned it recently in a letter to me.

Please tell us who is the Chairman of the Arkansas Committee so that we can invite him to the meeting. If he cannot come, would you be willing to represent Arkansas? Travel expenses will be borne by SRC.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

See Fellows

March 14, 1946

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

Thank you for your note of March 8. I wish I could have replied immediately.

I will make a few brief comments on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare appeal which you enclosed. To save words, I have marked numerals on the copy, and my comments are keyed to these numerals.

(1) I don't think it is true that the facts have been largely suppressed. The Nashville Banner reporter wrote several long stories which I believe are honest reporting. The worst distortion I know of is in the PM story.

(2) The white radio repairman was also a veteran, just returned from the Army. If it is important to point out that the Negro was a veteran, I think it is just as important to point out that the white man was a veteran.

(3) Mrs. Stephenson called the radio repairman a bad name. This does not excuse what he did to her, but it might at least be mentioned as a part of the story.

(4) In the scuffle, the white man was pushed through a plate glass window.

(5) The phrase "stormed the jail" is a bit too strong. The white crowd was not organized, and never acted with much vigor. Some of the crowd went to the jail door and kicked on it. The sheriff opened it and pointed a tommy gun at them. He told them he would shoot the first man who tried to come in. He also informed them that the Stephensons had been released on bond. The crowd withdrew, and that was the extent of the "storming."

(6) No doubt most of the Negroes did stay in their own homes. However, a band of Negroes, some of whom were armed, congregated in the stores and shops in the Mink Slide business district which lies a very short distance from the courthouse square. During the afternoon, the sheriff went down and talked to a group of Negroes, telling them that there would be no trouble and that they should disband and go home.

(7) The police chief and three policemen went to Mink Slide after dark to talk to the Negroes again. They got out of their car and started walking into Mink Slide when they were fired upon. This was the crucial point in the whole affair. I can understand the Negroes' fear, but it was extremely unfortunate that they were too quick on the trigger. All four of the policemen were injured, one of them seriously. After this, the sheriff called for the Highway Patrolmen and the State Guards.

(8) Our information is that at this time the first shots again came from the Negroes. After that the Patrolmen did a lot of shooting, and vented their anger by wrecking several of the Negro business places even after the Negroes had surrendered.

(9) The memorandum is not dated, so I do not know whether it was written on February 26 or later. However, all the Negroes except three or four were released on bond on February 27, 28, 29.

(10) It was very careless of the officers to have any of the prisoners in the room where the confiscated guns were stacked unless they were sure that all of the guns were unloaded. However, it is a fact that while one of the white deputies was lounging back on a bed and the other was answering the telephone, the latter was shot in the arm by one of the Negroes who had been brought into the room. Patrolmen rushed in shooting, and killed two of the prisoners.

Except for these omissions and distortions, the memo is fairly accurate!

We have made two investigations at Columbia, and we have access to several other confidential reports, so we feel that we have a fairly accurate idea as to what happened there. We are thinking of issuing a brief factual statement and pointing out some lessons that ought to be learned from such a tragic happening.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm
Enclosure

Note: Miss Hamilton sent SCHW statement concerning Columbia riot, which we returned to her with our reply.

Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee
March 8, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
63 Auburn ~~St~~ Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson

I should like to have you check the accuracy of the enclosed statement from the ~~Southern~~ Conference for Human Welfare. Is there an organization, either White or black, "pushing" such incidents? I have been fearful for some time of just such outbreaks, both organized and unorganized.

I should like to have this statement back together with a statement of what the Southern Regional Council has found regarding Columbia.

Our "purse snatching" have been turned out to be entirely white boys, although with the arrests & confessions most the people "here sure" it was Negroes.

Thank you

Sincerely

Josephine Hamilton

April 1, 1946

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson
Fort Worth Urban League
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

In all probability I shall be in Texas on the 19th and 20th of April. I shall be attending a meeting at Fort Worth.

I would like very much to see you during this visit and would be happy to have some suggestion from you.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:m

April 1, 1946

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson
Fort Worth Urban League
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Dr. Trigg is tentatively planning to come to Texas for the meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Society on April 19 and 20 and for some discussion with representatives of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation who will be attending this meeting.

I think it would be possible for Dr. Trigg to spend a day or two there either before or after the above meeting, so I suggest that if there is any group that you would like for him to speak to you might make some arrangements and let us know by telegram collect as soon as possible.

We were delighted to have you at the meeting here on February 28. You made a real hit and a splendid contribution to the conference.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Ans Mail

Tennessee A. and I. State College
Division of Liberal Arts
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Fellows

RECEIVED
APR 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

15 April 1946

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I am enclosing herewith your census concerning a meeting, "Conference of Fellows".

You can count on me to do what I can.

Sincerely yours,

Merl R. Eppse, Chairman
Division of History and
Social Studies

MRE/ssc

Enclosure:

September 14, 1946

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

Your letter of August 21 came while I was away on vacation. I hope that you have had a pleasant summer, including a chance to rest from the arduous duties of teaching.

The clippings which you enclosed are most interesting. Tennessee could indeed use some more liberal newspapers. I would hate to think that such papers as the Chattanooga Free-Press really represent the opinions of the majority of readers. If they do, then I wonder what we have to hope for.

We appreciate the bundles of clippings which you send from time to time. We go through them when we have time, eliminate what we don't want to save, and file the others for future use. I assure you that your cooperation has been a real service to us.

We are laying plans for the Conference of Fellows, and before long there will be some sort of announcement sent to all of the Council Fellows.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

Church Hill, Tenn
Aug. 21, 1946

RECEIVED
AUG 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Guy B. Johnson
~~South~~ Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

~~Dear Mr.~~ Johnson

Am mailing another pkg. of newspaper items of possible interest to you. I apologize for merely checking them instead of clipping.

I am enclosing in this letter 2 comments on Mrs. Roosevelt's article on the G-McNinn Co. affair. Tho't the contrast

interesting. Of course
you know Mr. Snyders'
liberal views - The Knox
Journal about 25-30
-40 years ago was a
very constructive paper
but has gone thru
several bankruptcies;
was bought in 1940's
by the Republican Committee
& I'm not sure how the
owns it but I know of
no more reactionary

Southern newspaper
than it except our
Chatt. Free Press
which makes me
want to spit after
I read its editorial
page.

Hope I'm sending you
the types of clippings
you can use. Some
of them, more than
likely, are of no

use for your files,
I'm looking forward
to the conference in
the Dale.

Sincerely yours
Josephine Hamilton

First, let me thank you again for a very stimulating meeting. I'm glad to be even a small fractional part of such a movement. I have felt for a long time that Southern people ourselves must do what's to be done.

My heart sinks at the terrific forces against us but probably it's significant that we could have such a meeting.

-Josephine Hamilton
Teacher
Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1946
Southern Regional Council

Chattanooga, Tennessee
Chattanooga High School
Oct. 11, 1946

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson

I am hoping to come to Atlanta for the Conference Nov. 13-14 & 15.

Do I make my own hotel reservations for those dates? If so please advise me as to the most convenient place.

I am looking forward to the session.

Very sincerely
Josephine Hamilton

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DEAN

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

October 11, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Room 432, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have your letter of October 1 announcing the Conference of Fellows to be held in Atlanta, November 14 and 15th. I shall endeavor to attend this conference and the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council on November 13.

Very truly yours,

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion, Dean
School of Education

fs

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

I enjoyed the conference very much and think that it was very worthwhile. I hope that it will be possible to have them annually.

-Cyrus Johnson
Director
N.C. Interracial Commission

Fellows File

8

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | | 9. Speakers' Bureau | |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |
| | | 10. Advice on SRC program | ✓ |

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: ~~North Carolina Commission~~ on Interracial Cooperation, Raleigh, N. C.

My mailing address is: Box 1208, Raleigh, N. C.

My residence address is: 114 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N. C.

My telephone number is: Home 2-~~2307~~

Office ~~3-1911~~

Date October 21, 1946 SIGNED Cyrus M. Johnson

Memo to EKH to add name to Fellows list
GBJ

TELEPHONE 3-1911

# North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

336 S. SALISBURY ST.

Raleigh, N. C.

DIRECTOR
CYRUS M. JOHNSON

GENERAL OFFICERS

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
GOV. R. GREGG CHERRY
RALEIGH

STATE CHAIRMAN
REV. LEON RUSSELL
GOLDSBORO

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. SPAULDING
DURHAM

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF FINANCE
GURNEY P. HOOD
RALEIGH

November 2, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
So thern Regional Council
Atlanta,Georgia

Dear DR. Johnson:

I am sorry mot to have sent in the biographical data you mention. I don't remember getting a request for it.But anyway here it is now.

I was born near Goldsboro, N.C. on July 20,1919. I attended Wake Forest College, receiving a B. S. from there in 1939.Attended Ohio State University and received a M. A. in Social Administration from there in 1940.

I have worked as counselor and recreation in three summer camps in different sections of the country. I worked as Boy's Work Secretary in the Rocky Mount, N.C. Young Men's Christian Association. I spent the war years in Civilian Public Service Camps.

I am now director of the program for the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, I began work at this in July,1946.

I hope that this is satisfactory. I am sorry not to have gotten it in before.

Sincerely,
Cyrus M. Johnson
Cyrus M. Johnson

VICE-CHAIRMEN
W. A. STANBURY
C. H. HAMLIN
DAVID D. JONES
J. W. SEABROOK
MRS. ROSE D. AGGREY
HAROLD L. TRIGG

OTHER MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRANK ATKINS
ROY M. BROWN
MASON CRUM
R. P. DANIEL
G. H. FERGUSON
E. NORFLEET GARDNER
W. L. GREEN
MRS. J. HENRY HIGHSMITH
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R. E. JONES
JOHN R. LARKINS
A. E. MANLEY
N. C. NEWBOLD
J. E. SHEPARD
E. T. THOMPSON
MRS. L. B. YANCEY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

October 23, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

In keeping with your request I am sending you the personal data about myself as follows:

State of Birth: Henderson, North Carolina

Schooling: Hampton Institute, Columbia University, Cornell University

Main Positions Held: Dean of Students and Director of Home Economics, Bennett College; Dean of Women, Hampton Institute

Present Position and Title: Professor and Head, Department of Home Economics, Howard University, since September, 1944.

Membership in Professional Organizations: Omicron Nu, Pi Lambda Theta, Phi Kappa Phi, American Association of University Women, American Dietetic Association, American Home Economics Association, American Association for the Advancement for Science, American College Personnel Association, National Association of Family Life, National Associantion of Deans of Women, National Association of College Women, and National Parent Education Society

You will find enclosed the blank stating that I will attend the Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics

bcl

Enc.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING, NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

COUNTY AGENT WORK

Box 68
A. and T. College
Greensboro, N. C.
November 2, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

As requested, I am enclosing a Brief History on my work.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Jones

R. E. Jones
Negro State Agent

REJ:S
Enc. 1

## BRIEF PERSONAL HISTORY

R. E. Jones -- A. and T. College -- Greensboro, N. C.

Born -- Warren County, North Carolina

B. S. A. -- A. and T. College - 1932

M. S. -- Cornell University, Ithaca, New York -- 1941

County Extension Agent -- New Bern, N. C. 1933-1936

State 4-H Club Leader - North Carolina -- 1936-1943

State Extension Agent - North Carolina -- 1943 to present time

Title -- State Extension Agent
(Present position since May 1, 1943)

## MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1) Member of Executive Committee of N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation

2) Member of N. C. Recreation Commission

3) Executive Secretary - A. and T. College Alumni Association

4) N. C. Extension Agents Association

5) N. C. Negro Teachers Association

Tennessee A. and I. State College

Division of Liberal Arts

Nashville 8, Tennessee

Nov 3 - 46

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Merl Raymond Eppse

Born - State of Ohio.

Valedictorian Palestine High school, Palestine Ohio.

Wilberforce University - 1 yr

New York University - 1 semester

Ohio State University. 2 yrs.

B.A. Drake University; des moines Iowa. 1927

M.A. Columbia University - N.Y. - 1931

1 yr. advance study - Columbia 1935

Ch. Division of History & Geography

& Prof of History

at Tenn State College. since 1929

Advisory council - National council of Social studies

President - Association of Social science teachers in negro schools.

Executive committee - Tennessee negro edu association

Member - Disciples of Christ. Restored movement.

Edu Director of the Elks for State of Tenn

Member - Nashville council of Social agencies

Others on attached list.

I hope to be present

El/pe

# KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NEGRO

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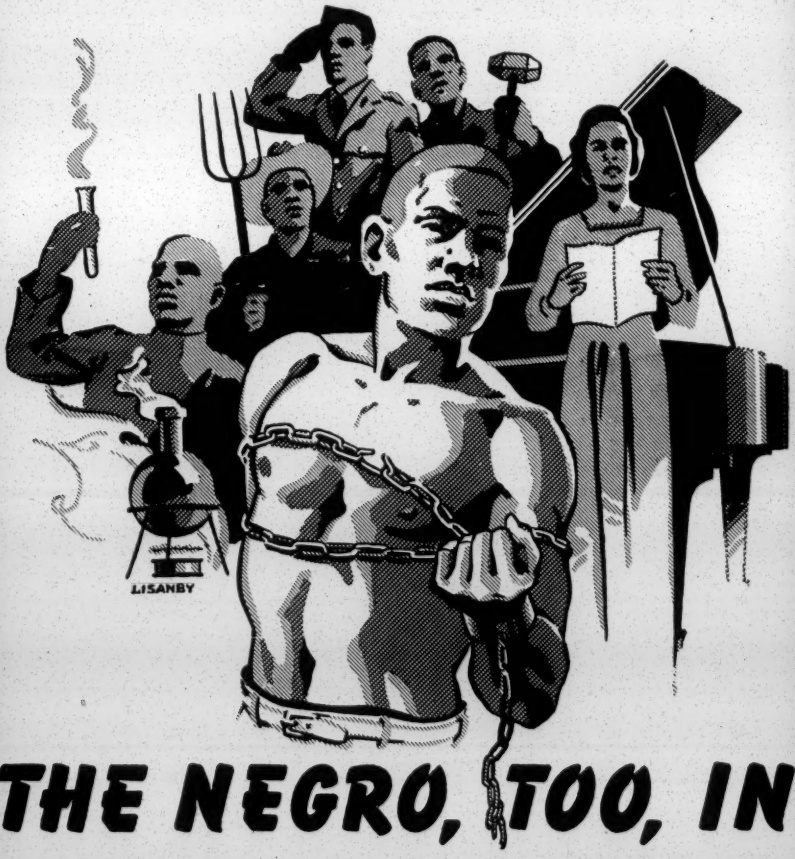


# THE NEGRO, TOO, IN AMERICAN HISTORY

**By MERL R. EPPSE, M.A.**

**Chairman, Division of Liberal Arts and Professor of History, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tennessee; Author of "An Elementary History of America including the Contributions of the Negro Race," and "A Guide to the Study of the Negro in American History."**

**These books have been adopted by—**

1. Board of Education of the City of New York
2. State Board of Education of Louisiana
3. State Board of Education of North Carolina
4. State Textbook Commission of South Carolina
5. State Library Board of Tennessee
6. State Board of Education of Virginia
7. Hundreds of Colleges, Libraries, City Boards of Education and Secondary Schools.

**1947**

"The Negro, Too, in American History" is not just another book. It is the only book which attempts to integrate the part the Negro has played in building America. The amazing story of over 300 years of slavery of the Negro and his ultimate freedom and progress down to 1943 is told in a simple and interesting way. The average citizen as well as high school and college people can understand it.

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He found the Negro started in the lowest depths of society and within the short space of seventy-eight years has made outstanding contributions in all fields to the American way of life. His labor, his songs, his patience, his humor, his congenial manner, and his great faith in the ultimate good of American people make his story shine brighter and brighter as the years come and go.

Who caused Jefferson to tremble when he declared, "All men are created equal?" Who puts the Christian brotherhood ideal to its ultimate test? Who labored 246 years without a payday? Who caused American citizenship to be defined? Who found over 300 useful products in the peanut? Who was at Pearl Harbor when the Japs came? Who came from Africa four hundred years ago as a slave and is now returning to fight with tears and sweat and blood for the preservation of democracy? The Negro.

**Table of Contents**


Chapter I. The People of Africa.

Chapter II. European Exploration and Discoveries.

Chapter III. Slave Life During the Exploration and Colonization Period.

Chapter IV. The Negro During the Revolutionary Period, 1733-1783.

Chapter V. The Negro During the Critical Period.

Chapter VI. The Negro from Washington to Lincoln.

Chapter VII. The Civil War and Reconstruction.

Chapter VIII. The Negro During the Industrial Expansion.

Chapter IX. The Negro During the World War.

Chapter X. The "New" Negro from 1918 to the Present.

Chapter XI. Contributions of the Negro to American Culture.

Chapter XII. The Outlook *(a summary of what is true to the present time)*.

Chapter XIII. The Negro from 1938 to 1943.


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Chapter I. African Life.

Chapter II. White People in Africa.

Chapter III. New Ways of Living for the Negro.

Chapter IV. The Revolutionary Period.

Chapter V. The New Government and Steps Toward Freedom.

Chapter VI. National Issues—1789-1861.

Chapter VII. The War Between the States.

Chapter VIII. The Reconstruction Period—1865—1880.

Chapter IX. Growth of Conditions—1880-1938.

Chapter X. The Negro's Contribution to American Progress.

Chapter XI. The Negro from 1938-1943.


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An integrated outline of valuable material on the Negro from Africa to the present time. Over six hundred carefully selected references properly placed at the end of the thirteen topics. This guide follows general outline of both texts. An authoritative guide for teachers and students as well as interracial group study.

## THE AUTHOR

Professor Merl R. Eppse was born and reared on a farm. His parents were people who lived on the soil all of their lives. His great-uncle, Honorable Hiram Rhodes Revels, was the first Negro to be elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi. His grandfather was a missionary doctor with the Cherokee Indians.

Professor Eppse attended the little red school, where he finished the elementary grades. He was valedictorian of his high school class. He attended Wilberforce University, New York University, Ohio State University, Drake University, Columbia University, and Tennessee A. and I. State College.

He has traveled all over America. He has visited Mexico and Canada. He worked his way through college. He has been a farm laborer, hotel clerk, bellman, railroad laborer, post office mail clerk, bank clerk, houseman, butler, yardman, porter, steel worker, church worker, newspaperman, and now a teacher. He believes that the future of the Negro is within his own hands. "He can rise in proportion as he proves his worth and practices courtesy and thrift."

He is now chairman of the Division of Liberal Arts and Professor of History, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tennessee. He was Dean of Swift Memorial College, Rogersville, Tennessee; Teacher of Bunker Hill Rural School; Chief Clerk, Inspection Division, Depot Quartermaster Corps, Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York; Special Clerk, State Bank, New York City, New York; United States Mail Clerk, Columbus, Ohio. He is editor of the *Christian Plea*.

He is a fellow of the Harmon Foundation; Fellow of the General Education Board; Member of the National Council of Social Studies; National Association of Journalists and Authors; Disciples of Christ Historical Society; National Education Association; Progressive Education Association; Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Tennessee State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Disciples of Christ Church. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Drake University and his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, where he has done two years of advance study.

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ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

November 4th

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson,

Use any of the following you wish to and omit the remainder. Sorry to be late with it.

John Robert Ewbank, Born St. Paul, Kansas

A.B. Baker University, Baldwin Kansas
B.D.; A.M. Drew University, Madison, N.Y.
Study at U.N.C. Two years toward Ph. D.

Chairman of the Division of Social Science and Professor of Sociology, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas
1933-46

Member

Southern Conference for Human Welfare;
Southern Sociological Society
American Sociological Society
Rural Sociological Society
Alpha Kappa Delta
Ministerial Alliance of Greater Little Rock
The Kansas ~~Conference~~ Annual Confe rence
Conference for the Conservation of marriage and the Family
Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock
National Education Association of the U.S.

Sincerely

Ewbank

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

November 4, 1946

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DEAN

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Attached hereto is a statement concerning myself. You may use any part of it which might be of service to you.

Very truly yours,

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles Goode Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Position

Dean, School of Education
Tuskegee Institute

Birth Place

Johnston, South Carolina

Education

A.B., (cum laude) Paine College, 1928; Advanced Study, Fisk University, 1933-1934; Northwestern University, Summer 1941; Ohio State University, January 1943-December 1943; September 1945-June 1946.

Experience

Principal, Eddy High School, Milledgeville, Georgia, 1923-26

Teacher of Social Studies, Tuskegee Institute High School, 1928-33, 1934-35

Part-time Instructor in Sociology, School of Education, 1935-1944

Field worker in Social Research in Mississippi and Texas, Summer 1934

Field worker in Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Summer and Autumn 1935

Regional Supervisor, Social Research, W.P.A., January-August 1936 (23 cities in 7 Southern States)

Project Analyst, Social Research, Resettlement Administration, U.S.D.A., October-June 1936-1937 (supervisor of field work in 6 Southern States)

Assistant Social Economist, Survey Higher Education of Negroes, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., (January-August 1940)

Assistant in Research, Department of Records and Research, 1937-1939; 1940-1942

Director, Department of Records and Research, January-September 1944

Acting Director, School of Education, 1944-1945

Dean, School of Education, 1945-present

Research

| Title of Article | Publisher | Month | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuberculosis in a Southern Community | Journal of Outdoor Life | Oct. | 1934 |
| The Influence of the Negro on the Culture of the South ..... | Social Forces | March | 1942 |

Professional Societies of Which a Member

Alabama State Teachers Association
American Association for Adult Education
American Association of Social Science Teachers
American Sociological Society
American Teachers Association
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
National Committee for Mental Hygiene Among Negroes
National Education Association
Rural Sociological Society
Southern Sociological Society

Civic and Community Organizations of Which a Member

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Southern Conference for Human Welfare
Southern Negro Youth Congress
Southern Regional Council
Tuskegee Civic Association

Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga Tennessee
Nov. 4, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
South. Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson

My apologies for being so negligent.

I am a native of E. Tennessee so there my parents & 2 of my grand-parents - the other 2 being one from Virginia & one from Charlotte North Carolina. In fact they

family has lived in the South for 9 generations.

I graduated from Church Hill High School in 1919 - Church Hill is in Hawkins County. I did my freshman College work at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, I went out to teach, doing my sophomore work between teaching terms at the East Tenn. Teachers College, Johnson City, Tennessee. I did my junior & senior years at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. My family being

Methodists & E. Tennessee Methodists
of that - refusing to secede
with the M. E Church South
& being closely connected with
the Elihu Embree tribe.

Since graduating at Ohio Wes-
leyan University, A.B., 1926,
I have been at Chattanooga
High School in the History
department, having moved once
once in these 20 years from
the ground floor front to the
third floor rest thing of the

Chattanooga High School here.
I don't know whether that was a promotion or not!
Since being here I have worked out courses of study in Latin America, International Relations and Southern Problems — all of which we teach as semester or ½ credit subjects at Chattanooga High.

I am President of our Teachers Union, — Chattanooga Hamilton County; Local of Amer. Fed. of Teachers (A.F.of L.).
have been for 19 years with the Chatt. Civic Chorus; hold membership in the League of Women Voters

and the American Assn. of Uni.
Women. Have been leg. chr. &
leader of internat. study groups
in the latter & for a three
period was sec. of the League
of Women Voters.

I am a member of the Northside
Presbyterian Church & at present
on the Religious Education Com-
but have long since sworn off
teaching in Sunday School — too
much like work.

In June, 1946, I received a Master's
of Education degree from the Uni-

of Cincinnati Teachers College, having a Tennessee scholarship to that institution. My thesis for that degree was Materials for a Course of Study in Southern Problems. I have taught this course at Chatt. High School for 8 years.

I hope I am qualified as a Southerner despite my two sojourns into Ohio or perhaps because of them!

Sincerely
Josephine Hamilton

minutes + some not. 11-16-46

Summary notes

Work of S R C Fellow
Hemmie P. Kittrell
Howard Univ. Wash. D.C.

1. National Association of College Women.
Member + secretary of Committee
on Race and Human Relations.
Activities
a. Developed a Speakers
Bureau of People who
are well versed in Human
+ Race relations and
who themselves are adjusted
and integrated persons —
for (1.) Forum groups.
(2) Young Peoples
Organizations
(3.) School Pupils.
Agnes Scott. eg.
(4) National Girls Scouts.
(5) Churches. Pattersburg, eg
M.E.

(over)

b. Travelling Library of Books concerning Negro life and other minority groups. 30 books at present in collection. There are four sets. No charge for use of books except postage.

c. A Bibliography of Books concerning Negro and life of other minority groups. These have been distributed to all the principle libraries in the country. The list was compiled from a variety of sources by both Negro and white Librarians and was then checked by our Committee.

The name of this Booklet is "For Further Racial understanding.

2. Interracial Church in Washington.

a. Membership Drive

b. Program of Interracial Church. group made up of members from various denominations in Washington and meets in a different church each month - twelve meetings a year. Church has interracial choir of about fifty persons.

c. Sponsor interracial suppers once a month. at Churches, Y.W.C.A. - Rock Creek Park etc.

3. Member of Committee of Pan-American Women - Purpose to bring about fuller understanding of women of the Americas.

a. Activities limited to attending dinners, and discussions of problems occasionally.

(over)

4. Member of Southern Conference for Human Welfare -

a. Help with fund raising activities

b. Helped with checking Congressional records in regards to the particular votes of Senators and Representatives.

The literature from the S R C has been most helpful for references and I have referred many people to the Atlanta Office for help and for materials.

I am anxious to know on con what a fellow should do to follow up the effectiveness of his activities - perhaps calling on the S.R.C. Office in Atlanta for further guides.

Fellow

# PENN NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

FROGMORE POST OFFICE

ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

HOWARD KESTER
Principal

MRS. HOWARD KESTER
Supervisor of Instruction

November 25, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 22 addressed to Mr. Kester. At the present Mr. Kester is away from the school. Upon his return your letter will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Bessie B. Middleton

Secretary to Mr. Kester

M E M O R A N D U M

December 6, 1946

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

FROM: Dr. Harold L. Trigg

RE: The Thesis of Miss Josephine Hamilton

I have read with keen interest Miss Hamilton's thesis for the Master's Degree, entitled "Materials for a High School Course in Southern Problems". It seems to me that this could be used by senior high school students all over the South in a very profitable way. I feel that we would make a contribution to the education of these young people if we could get this thesis printed and made available for the use of high schools.

The chief suggestion that I would make as to possible changes in it is that the Chattanooga element be eliminated or revised so that the substance can be adapted to any community.

On page 48 I would suggest that paragraph 24 be eliminated altogether. It would be highly controversial in a Negro group and precipitate unnecessary argument.

The bibliography should be brought up to date.

December 14, 1946

Mr. Abbott L. Ferriss
P.O. Box 925
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Abbott:

Thanks for your letter of December 12. We would be very much pleased if you could write up a brief story about the organization of the interracial credit union in Chapel Hill. We might be able to publish a brief account of it in New South.

You may certainly feel free to secure SRC members among the students there. We are sending you a batch of membership cards and some literature which will be useful as "bait."

We have been following the Student Legislature in the newspapers. If you have anything that is not covered in the papers, we'll be glad to have it.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:mp

12 Oct N.S, ~~SLG~~ invitation forms membership cards

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1946
HILLMAN LIBRARY
Southern Regional Council

P. O. Box 925
Chapel Hill, N. C.
12 Dec. 1946

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Guy:

Thanks for your letter of 5th Dec. telling me of the Fellow designation. Until I learn better what you will expect of me, I will query you before carrying out any "project." So, please let me know whether either of the following will be helpful:--

(1) The story of the organization of interracial credit union in Chapel Hill

(2) There is a significant development of Credit Unions throughout North Carolina in which you might be interested. They chiefly are Negro.

(3) May I feel free to secure members among students here?

Harry Williams mentioned to me that the N.C."Student Legislature" might be of interest due to the fact that currently some argument is in progress over whether to invite Negro students to attend the Student Legislature sessions. If you are interested, you might ~~might~~ write Mr. Williams.

Enclosed is a clipping regarding the current Bilbo business in Mississippi, which you probably have.

Best regards,

Abbott L.

Abbott L. Ferriss

TENNESSEE A & I STATE COLLEGE
Nashville, Tennessee

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

Division of History & Social Science

December 16, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson;

I wish to express my deep appreciation to you for permitting me to attend "The Fellows" meeting November 13, and 14, 1946. It was one of the richest experiences of my life. I have been waiting since my return to find out what the local group were planning to do, as to now I have heard nothing from them. However, I want you to know that I am vitally interested in the Philosophy and Program of the Council and stand ready to do anything to help it work.

Thanking you again and wishing you the Seasonal greetings.

Sincerely yours,

Merl R. Eppse

Prof. MERL R. EPPSE, Director
Division of History and Geography

December 18, 1946

Dr. Dorothy Jones
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, S. C.

Dear Dorothy Jones:

Thank you so much for sending me the clipping from the Richmond Times-Dispatch of November 24. Mr. Dabney's tribute was very much appreciated and, as I told him, I only wish that I deserved all the good things he said about me.

The final arrangements concerning the time of my returning to the University of North Carolina are now being completed. Dr. Odum wanted me to come in January or March, but that would have put me in a very inconvenient spot because I could not get possession of my house in Chapel Hill then. I think the date will be about September 1. In many ways I hate to give up my work with the Council, especially now that everything is running very smoothly, but I feel that in the long run I can probably contribute more by teaching at the University.

With best wishes and Christmas greetings from Mrs. Johnson and me,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA
Nov. 25, '46

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Guy Johnson:

I took this clipping from the November 24th issue of the Richmond Times Dispatch because it is a neat editorial comment from what I consider a might good newspaper (most of the time). And this time it surely does say the right thing about the right person.

I am sorry, too, you are leaving that work, but since you can't be two places at once I am thankful you are heading back to U.N.C. In my personal opinion you are doing more good for sociology by your truly scientific work than most any sociologist around. It's been an inspiration to me ever since I first came in contact with it.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Jones

Fellows file

January 6, 1947

Mr. R. E. Jones
Box 68, Z & T College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

This will acknowledge receipt today of your check for $2.00 covering membership dues for 1947.

I note that you were elected an Honorary Fellow of the Council about two years ago. As a Fellow, you are not required to pay dues to the Council. We can enter your check as a contribution to the work of the Council, or we can return it to you, whichever you desire.

I am sorry that you were not able to attend the meeting of Fellows which was held right after the annual meeting on November 14-15. Those who came seemed to think it was one of the best meetings they had ever attended. The December New South which you have received by now contains a part of the reports given and the discussion which took place at the meeting. I understand that a more detailed report will be prepared and sent to the Fellows later.

It seemeed to be the concensus of opinion of those who attended the Conference that the Fellows could be of great help in securing new members for SRC in their respective communities. The material and membership cards recently sent you were for this purpose.

We will hold your check until we hear from you as to whether you would like for us to return it to you.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Secretary-Treasurer

Fellow - R-

Secretary, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

I subscribe to the aims and purposes of the Southern Regional Council as set forth in the charter **(see other side)** and I accept membership in the Council.

I enclose dues for the year ~~1946~~ 1947 . . . . . $ 2.00

I enclose an additional contribution in the amount of . . . . $ ..... ck

Total amount enclosed (Check . . . . Cash . . . . ) . . . . $ .....

Name R. E. Jones Date 1/3/47

Street or Box Number 68, A & T College

City Greensboro Zone ..... State N.C.

NOTE: Members paying $5.00 or more are enrolled as sustaining members. Persons living outside the South are enrolled as associate members.

From the Charter of the

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Granted by the State of Georgia, January 6, 1944

"The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce racial tension, . . . racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; . . . and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING, NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

COUNTY AGENT WORK

Box 68
A. and T. College
Greensboro, N. C.
January 21, 1947

GBJ ✓

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Inez B. Tillison
Secretary-Treasurer
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tillison:

I would appreciate you entering my check as a contribution to the work of the Council. I expect to add to this within the next month or so.

I understand that the meeting of the honorary "Fellows" of the Council was a success. I am sorry that it was not convenient for me to attend. I have read with interest the proceedings on the annual meeting and the meeting of the "Fellows." We are definitely interested in the work of the Council, and we have a great deal of faith in the ~~accomplishments~~ contributions that it is making to the general information, education and economic welfare of the people of the South.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Jones

R. E. Jones
Negro State Agent

REJ:S

February 10, 1947

Miss Cernoria D. Johnson
Executive Secretary
Oklahoma City Urban League
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Miss Johnson:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson had to be out of town on SRC business and asked me to acknowledge your letter of February 3.

I am sorry to have to tell you that our supply of America's Tenth Man has been exhausted, and the revised edition has not yet come from the printer. We still have a few old copies of the pamphlet, however, which we are sending you free of charge--these were printed in 1943, so are out of date in some respects. We thought you might be able to substitute another of our publications for America's Tenth Man, and with this idea in mind we are sending you 40 copies of Understanding Our Neighbors. The bill is enclosed with the order. If this pamphlet is not satisfactory, then dispose of them in any way you wish and return the bill to us. It will be some time in March before the new edition of Tenth Man is ready.

Enclosed with this letter is a list of SRC publications. Perhaps there are other pamphlets and leaflets which you might find useful in your work. If you care to order them, we shall be glad to fill your order promptly.

Dr. Trigg is out of town for a few days but you will hear from him on his return.

Sincerely yours,

10 copies #2 (old edition) free
40 " #3 - bill at $3.33

Margaret Price

CW.
2/11/47

→ H.F.T.

# OKLAHOMA CITY URBAN LEAGUE

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Temporary Headquarters
Y. W. C. A. BUILDING
320 N. W. First Street
Phone 7-7681

February 3, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For some time I have planned to write you. Since I have changed positions and am now with the Urban League of Oklahoma City, I did not wish to lose contact with you and the Southern Regional Council. What is being done in Oklahoma and Oklahoma City?

Many months ago we ordered for the Fort Worth Urban League several copies of "America's Tenth Man" from the Council. They proved to be very helpful and informative. Do you have as many as 50 copies that could be mailed us at once. If so, please bill them to us. We would like to be placed on your mailing list for any recent material that may help us in our race relations program. In fact, in our mutual efforts, working toward the same goals, I would appreciate maintaining contact.

free — 10 add #2
Bill: HD #3

Kindest personal regards to Dr. Trigg.

Sincerely yours,
Cernoria D. Johnson
Cernoria D. Johnson
Executive Secretary

P. S. Have not obtained the services of an office secretary; hence must ask to be excused for all errors.

February 11, 1947

Dr. Mozell C. Hill
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hill:

Thank you for your letter of February 8 which I received yesterday. The Southern Regional Council is happy to cooperate with Atlanta University in the series of seminars and forums which will be held in March.

I am making note of the change of dates from March 17, 18, 19 to March 24, 25, 26 as you informed me on the telephone yesterday. I know that Mrs. Johnson will be glad to learn of this change in dates because the original dates are the same ones on which the Georgia Conference on Social Welfare is to hold its annual meeting.

Mrs. Johnson is in S t. Louis all of this week and will not be back in her office until next Monday. However, I am sure she will agree that the subject of her forum can be phrased in a more popular form. I am sure that she would like to use some such title as "Community Planning and Action."

Let's get together soon and work out further details. I wonder whether all of the speakers have already promised to take part in the seminars. We shall be glad to help work up bibliographies after consultation with each of the speakers.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director

GBJ;ms

**ATLANTA UNIVERSITY**
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 8, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed you will find copies of several letters of communication between you and Dr. Reid last summer. I think that these letters are self-explanatory and will confirm what I said to you a few nights ago.

We have scheduled the series of seminar and forum discussions on "Social Action in the South", to be given under the auspices of the Southern Regional Council, for March 17, 18 and 19. The first seminar discussion would be Politics discussed by Dr. W. B. Stubbs of Emory University; the second seminar by Alex Miller on Propaganda; the third seminar by Dr. George Mitchell on Economics; and the forum would be an address by Dr. Guion Johnson on Social Welfare in the South. I think, however, we might agree upon a more popular forum subject should Dr. Johnson be able to accept.

As Dr. Reid suggested last August, you may be able to make a better selection of topics and/or speakers which may be available. I should like to re-emphasize that you should use your judgement in deciding upon the topics and speakers. After the speakers and topics will have been determined, it is customary for us to develop a bibliography for our students. This is to facilitate their orientation in anticipation of the discussions. Accordingly, we would welcome any information which you might be able to give in terms of bibliographical materials.

The proposition I made to Dr. Guion Johnson still goes, if you are inclined to go along with us. We are most anxious to carry through to a successful conclusion the program which Dr. Reid set up, therefore, we are willing to make any adjustments that are necessary. If you are inclined to take our suggestion, the honorarium of one hundred dollars, $100.00, will be made to you directly.

Let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mozell C. Hill

Mozell C. Hill
Acting Chairman

COPY

August 9, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

This year our Seminars in Social Science would like to include a series on "Social Action in the South." We would like to have it sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. We also would like to have the discussions take place either in the third week of November, or, during the latter part of March.

The general idea I conceived was this

ok 1st Seminar - Monday - Politics - Dr. W. B. Stubbs
Emory University

ok 2nd Seminar - Tuesday - Propaganda - Alex Miller
Anti-Defamation League

3rd Seminar - Wednesday - Economics - Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

Forum - Wednesday - Social Welfare - Dr. Guion Johnson
Georgia Conference of Social Welfare

As you think this over a better selection of them and/or speakers may occur to you. If so, please take that fact into consideration when you reply. I am able to commit the University on honoraria up to $25 for each speaker. The one thing I do want is a series of good seminars on this so vital theme of the South.

If you will let me have your reactions to this request in the very near future, I shall be most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Chairman

IDR:rha

COPY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Ira De A. Reid
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ira:

Thanks for your letter concerning the Seminars in Social Science which you would like for the Southern Regional Council to sponsor at Atlanta University.

The Council will be glad to sponsor these seminars. As for the topics and speakers, I think that the ones you have suggested are very good, and I would not attempt to improve upon them.

Please let me know how much responsibility you wish us to assume in working out some of the details. I am leaving shortly for a vacation of about two weeks but I hope to get back before you leave for the North.

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

COPY

September 10, 1946

Dear Guy:

Thank you ever so much for accepting the invitation to sponsor one of the seminars at Atlanta University. If we do not get a chance to work out the details before I leave, they can be handled through Professor Rushton Coulborn or Dr. Mozel C. Hill, who is coming to the University as the Visiting Professor of Sociology this year.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Chairman

IDR:rha

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

March 20, 1947

Dr. Mozell Hill
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hill:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

As you may already know, Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of the December New South which contains a report of the Conference of Fellows held at Atlanta University last November. Since you sat in on the Conference you will probably be interested in this brief summary, and it will also help to give you an idea of the responsibilities and activities of Fellows.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and join with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the enclosed sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:p
Encl.

**Memo** from GUY B. JOHNSON

to M. P.

3/20/47

Please invite Dr. Mozell Hill to be SRC Fellow

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Honorary Fellow
note to ERK

March 22, 1947

MAR 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It is indeed gratifying to have been selected an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I enthusiastically accept this honor and hope my association with the Council will prove to be mutually profitable.

I am in substantial agreement with the purposes, and program, as well as the basic philosophy, of the Council. I will be very glad to do whatever I can to assist the Council, through research and action, to obtain its goal.

I am returning herewith the sheet "How Fellows Can Serve The Council". You will note that I have checked five areas in which I think I can be of service. Please do not hesitate to call upon me at any time to serve in any capacity.

I am looking forward to a most pleasant association and with all personnal good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mozell C. Hill

Mozell C. Hill

encl: (1)

DR. MOZELL HILL

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | X |
| 2. Special investigations | X | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | X | 8. Writing for ~~the SOUTHERN FRONTIER~~ South | X |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My mailing address is: Department of Sociology
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My residence address is: 50 Chestnut S.W. (Suite 200)
Atlanta, Ga.

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office Main 4200

Date March 22, 1947

SIGNED Mozell C. Hill

Jrew

March 25, 1947

Miss Josephine Hamilton
751½ Mississippi Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

Thank you for the packages of clippings which you sent us recently. I enjoyed going through them and I assure you that I kept a great many of them; they are very helpful to us.

Thanks also for the nominations for Council Fellows which you sent some time ago. We have quite a list of nominees now and I don't know how many of them we are going to be able to appoint. We have had so little time on the staff to do what we would like to do for the Fellows that we rather hesitate to bring in a large number of additional ones. However, we are always hoping that the budget situation will improve so that we can have more staff help.

As you know, I resigned as Executive Director of the Council. My successor will be Dr. George S. Mitchell, who has been on the staff for the past year and a half and who will do a splendid job as director. He will take office on April 1 and I will stay around for several months to help during the transition, before I return to Chapel Hill.

I am hoping to get up to Knoxville for the meeting of the Southern Sociological Society. If you are there, I hope to have a chance to see you.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

731½ Miss. Ave
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Jan. 28, 1946.

Fr. Chur

[copy on p. 3-4]

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson

I meant to submit these names for fellowships - I intended to do this a long time ago.

Mrs. Jay S. Goodman
315 Lindsay Ave
Chattanooga

Mrs. Stanton E. Smith
203 Morningside Dr
Chattanooga

Mr Clarence B. Robinson
424 N. Greenwood Ave
Chattanooga

Mr. Julian C. Brown
724 Elm St
Chattanooga

Mrs. Margaret Locker
Elizabeth apt.
Chattanooga

Miss Frances Inerman
Central High School
Chattanooga

Mrs. J. E. Wright
Robert E. Lee apt
Chattanooga

copy

The meeting in Atlanta was most stimulating & really gives me hope that eventually the South can save itself — despite Herman Talmage! & despite our Crump Machine! & despite Miss. Rankin & Bilbo!

I am stacking up papers, hoping someday to get some clippings to you.

I hope that the reading of the Course of Study does not inconvenience you. Too much local material & the ignoring of the small business in the South have been given as two

criticisms. Please take your time to read it & if readily should appreciate marginal notes & criticisms.

It was a pleasure to meet with you & the group at the conference.

Sincerely
Josephine Hamilton

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

RECEIVED
APR 7 1947
Southern Regional Council

April 2, 1947

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of "Treasure Hunt for Good Will".

I read it through with a great deal of interest and am sure that it is going to be quite helpful. It was so very kind of you to send it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics

BCL:1

June 10, 1947

Dr. Mozell C. Hill
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hill:

Thank you very much for your suggestions of persons who would be interested in knowing something of SRC. We will write to them right away, sending Council publications.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SRC Fellows, Corresp - A-L

December 2, 1947

Mr. Abbott L. Ferriss
P. O. Box 925
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ferriss:

Thanks so much for your card of recent date telling of the exhibit which you plan to set up in various places used by students at the University. It sounds like a very happy idea and we shall be glad to cooperate in any way that we can. We are sending you under separate cover a dozen copies of the Jacksonville Survey. Please let us know if there is anything else that you need.

With every good wish for you and for Mr. Williams as well as for the success of the exhibit, I am

Most cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:ee

Gentlemen: Harry Williams and I, ~~xx~~ your two "fellows" here are planning an exhibit to be placed ~~xx~~ in various places used by students here at the University of North Carolina, of pamphlets issued by the S.R.C. My file includes practically all of your material but I find that I do not have a copy of the Jacksonville Survey. I will appreciate it if you will supply me with one or two copies of it for use in the exhibit.

Thanking you,

A.L. Ferriss.

Abbott L. Ferriss
P. O. Box925
Chapel Hill, N. C.

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1947

NAME Dorothy Jones Date 12-30-48

MAILING ADDRESS Box 42

Winthrop College, S.C.

HOME ADDRESS Ashland, Va.

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home Rock Hill, S.C. 701 Office 34

PRESENT POSITION Professor of Sociology

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Superintendent of Public Welfare, Hanover Co., Va.

Assoc. Rural Sociologist, Va. Agricultural Exper. Stn.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER A.A.U.W., A.A.U.P., Southern Sociological Society, American Sociological Society, Amer. Assn. of Social Workers, Delta Kappa Gamma, Alpha Kappa Delta, Pi Gamma Mu.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED "Youth Adjustments in a Rural Culture"

"Moral Judgments of Winthrop College Students"

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD A.B. Randolph Macon,

M.S.S.W. Wm. & Mary School of Social Work – Ph.D. Univ. of North Carolina

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC- Fellows
Ewbank Johns

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS, PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

MRS. R. M. COOPER, BURSAR

OFFICE OF Sociology

January 5, 1948

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

Doctor George H. Mitchell,
Room 432,
63 Quburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Mitchell,

Your letter of the 20th of December arrived. Thanks very much. On December the 29th I sent a personal letter to Mrs. Irene McCollum and Mrs. M.B. Stilson together with a half dozen copies of the publications and a price list. I urged their use of the bulletins as a basis for discussions of their groups and hinted that it might be possible for Dr. Mitchell or some representative of the Council to come to Arkansas and speak at some large gathering. No word has come from either person but I hope that you will receive orders for some pamphlets in the future.

No doubt, you have read of the tornadoes in Southern Arkansas. They were very devestating where the population was settled thickly. Of course, they were due at least in part to the unseasonably warm weather which we have been having this winter.

Our second semester is just getting under way and many extra items call for our attention. I hope that we may meet again perhaps at a meeting of some the sociological societies.

With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely yours,
J. R. Ewbank
J. R. Ewbank

SRC Fellow. Corr.

February 10, 1948

Mr. A. L. Ferriss
Box 925
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Ferriss:

Please accept our thanks for your most welcome check for ten ($10.00) dollars received a few days ago.

We are most grateful for this donation and most appreciative of its timeliness. The need is great, as I am sure you know, and every such indication of the solid backing of Fellows and membership gives the greatest encouragement to us here.

With every good wish, and thanks again, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

~~SRC - Membership~~
~~Correspondence~~
g - Glick, C. E.

April 26, 1948

Dr. Charles E. Glick
Department of Sociology
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Glick:

Here is the membership blank you requested, with apologies for its lateness. I found that your note had been overlooked and was still attached to your report of the New Orleans civil rights meeting.

We shall be delighted to have you join the Council. It is good to know that we can count on your participation in Council activities.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

SRC
4/24/48

Please send me membership blank.

I would like to become a participating member in The Southern Regional Council.

Charles E. Slick
Dept of Sociology
Tulane Univ.
N.O. 15, La.

RECEIVED
APR 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Tickler, June 15

9 - misc
Glick

May 7, 1948

Mr. Clarence E. Glick, Head
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology
The Tulane University of Louisiana
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Glick:

We are delighted that you will do the story on the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations.

The time you picked suits us beautifully.

Thank you also for dues money. I believe a receipt has been sent you, as well as some copies of the pamphlet you requested.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Return to Dr. Mitchell

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS 15

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 27, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I think I'll be able to prepare a short article for you on the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations. However, I wish to wait until after we have analyzed the questions that are just beginning to come back from teachers who attended our Institute. After the Institute was ended, we sent out a series of questions to help us evaluate the sessions and aid us in planning future Institutes.

We are also getting into the final stretch of the second semester at Tulane, and I doubt that I will be able to get at this article until after Commencement. Hope that won't delay you too much.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Glick

Clarence E. Glick, Head
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology

CEG/cw

P.S. Am inclosing check for dues and note requesting copies of the pamphlet on the SRC. — MP

12-9-48

Glick, Clarence
(New Orleans)

September 13, '48

Dear Mr. Glick,

Thanks for sending in the reports of the two good meetings.

When the Civil Rights sessions come off can't you make use of our two pamphlets about CRT Enclosed. Digest is 10c each and Condition is 20c each.

We are still hoping for your article for New South on the work of the NO Council on RR. How's she coming?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

18-J-Misc. - Jones Dorothy

August 12, 1948

Miss Dorothy Jones
Professor of Sociology
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Dorothy:

Mrs. Sumpter Priddy came to see us and reminded me that you are at Winthrop. Then today Winthrop sent us its new catalog, with you as a full professor!

Greetings, anyway.

I thought maybe you would want to join our Southern Regional Council. It is sort of part-way a University of North Carolina product, too. And we print a lot of things eminently useful in the teaching of sociology.

I mail you for free some for instances and a price list and a membership blank on the back of the pamphlet with the tan map.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: Fleming SRC
Facing Facts in S. C.
June-July '48 New South
Condition of Our Rights
May '48 New South
Oct '47 New South
Price list

GSM:eb

SRC - Goode (Fellows)

# MEMORANDUM

October 6, 1948

TO: MP
FROM: GSM
RE: Mrs. E. B. Goode

Be's I not mistaken, Mr. Nelson Jackson nominated Mrs. Goode of Mobile as a Fellow. Mrs. Goode was in town today and kindly came to see me. She is a housewife, but an alert one, interested in various good causes thereabouts, particularly in voting. She was for some time officially identified with the YWCA, but a recent backward-looking revolution in YW affairs in Mobile chucked out her and her interest in a once official, now discontinued interracial committee. She is adequately under the 40 age line.

I told her she might expect to be asked to be a Fellow, come the November meeting.

As Fellows are members of the Council free of charge, she is, therefore, a new member.

Her name: Mrs. E. B. Goode
20 South Hallett Street
Mobile 20, Alabama

She says her Mobile interracial committee has continued under new guises, to wit, the Council of Church Women, and that under this new guise it is seeking a new job to do. I told her what a lovely thing a Jacksonville survey is and she bought a $1 big one. I stuffed an envelope full of pamphlets for her and sent her off to Mobile. Things to do:

1. See that she is on the roster as a member.
2. Process her toward becoming a Fellow.
3. So set the books that she will henceforth get 5 copies of New South. I did say something about 10, but I don't see any use in starting her off on a bad habit.
4. Present me with correspondence prepared for signature such as to notify Beittel of our action anent this lady.
5. Cause to be noted in some appropriate place that she is a prospect for doing a survey, and so leave matters that long after you are married and gone, others will flood Mrs. Goode with survey dope when and if issued.

14 - H - Misc. +
Hamilton, Josephine

October 15, 1948

Miss Josephine Hamilton
731½ Mississippi Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

We greatly appreciate your letter, received today.

I have arranged for a discreet Negro person, deeply experienced in matters of this kind, to be in Chattanooga next Thursday. He will look up King Bryan and get the story from him directly.

We will then see what we ought to do.

I will see that you are in no way involved.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Fellows
Johnson, Mrs. Cernoria D.

# Urban League of Oklahoma City, Inc.

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

300 NORTH STILES STREET
TELEPHONE: 2-8817
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

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MISS HELEN M. HOLMES
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AFFILIATED WITH
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
COMMUNITY FUND OF OKLAHOMA CITY
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

T.C.A.C

October 22, 1948

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

We appreciate the copy of NEW SOUTH regarding the civil rights controversy.

We feel the same as you do about the Urban League having membership in the Southern Regional Council. The two organizations have many mutual problems which may be relieved through cooperation. Therefore, we enclose a money order (postal note) for $2 for Urban League membership.

Shortly, I shall send my personal membership in the Council. While employed with the Fort Worth Urban League, I represented the Texas Interracial Commission at a Southern Regional Council meeting in Atlanta. I wish to assure the Council that I have the greatest respect and admiration for the job it is doing.

Thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

Cernoria D. Johnson

(Mrs.) Cernoria D. Johnson
Executive Secretary

hmh

Enclosure

SRC - Fellows - Correspondence A-L

November 8, 1948

Mr. Abbott Ferriss
Box 925
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Abbott:

Thanks a lot for your postals with the most valuable information. We have an able guy, Charles Smith, sometime of Chapel Hill, working that business out. He will be here tomorrow and I will give him your postals so that he can look up the references.

Glad you are to be closer, in Nashville. When you get settled, please write me where you are. I am often in town at odd hours, when it might be hard to wake up the sociology department at Vanderbilt. If I know where you live, I may be able to get there.

Warm regards to all of you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Charles M. Smith

SRC - Fellows - Corres.
A - L

November 23, 1948

Professor John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

I greatly enjoyed talking with you the other day in the meetings in Chicago.

Here is a copy of our new manual. We hope to print it shortly in decent form.

If you can interest some town in your area in going ahead with it, we would very much like to see a survey done in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Jane Simpson

15. Ae - Misc -
Hill, Mozell

December 9, 1948
Dict. December 8

Mr. Mozell Hill, Editor
Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hill:

I mentioned this morning my having read Margery Perham's book on Ethiopia. Here is the review. Print it or not, as may seem to suit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

December 20, 1948

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear John:

We are trying to get wider use of our pamphlets for discussion groups and so on. We particularly like to get them exhibited and sold or ordered at meetings.

You have in Little Rock the Arkansas president of the State (Negro) Parent Teachers Association. She is Mrs. Irene McCollum, 2922 Ringo Street, Little Rock.

If I wrote her and expressed a hope that her Association would become interested in the Council's work and its publication, the consequence would probably be small. On the other hand, if you could go to see her or, if necessary, write her, we ought to get some results.

Here are a couple of copies of our latest price list. I am sure you have lying about various of our pamphlets. Could we ask you for the very generous service of getting in touch with her and telling us what you and she can plan?

At Hot Springs is the state president of the Arkansas Association of Colored Women, Inc., which is the federation of Negro women's clubs. She is Mrs. M. B. Stilson, 717 Pleasant Street, Hot Springs, Arkansas. Could you get in touch with her directly, or through some acquaintance of yours in Hot Springs who would interest her in our work?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

January 12, 1949

Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S. J.
Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Father Fichter:

It is kind of you to help the Council as a Fellow.

We will remember that you are busy, but shall call on you in case of need.

I am to be in New Orleans January 19 to talk to the teachers' training institute (which you doubtless know about) sponsored by the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations. I hope I may have an opportunity to see you then.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Written 1/13/49 MEJ

NAME Father Joseph H. Fichter, S. J. Date January 3, 1948

MAILING ADDRESS Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana

HOME ADDRESS same

RECEIVED JAN 7 1949 Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office Walnut 7500

PRESENT POSITION Chairman, Department of Sociology

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD _____

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER American Sociological Society, Catholic Committee of the South, American Catholic Sociological Society, Southern Regional Council

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Roots of Change, Man of Spain, James Laynez, Christianity, St. Cecil Cyprian, Apologetics (all books)

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD B. A. St. Louis University, M. A. St. Louis University, Ph. D. Harvard University

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet) I shall be glad to assist in any way possible, but because of my other duties I cannot promise a regular function like those listed above

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

NAME Glick, Clarence E. Date January 15, 1949.

MAILING ADDRESS Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tulane University, New Orleans 15, La. After January 20, 1949, until further notice: c/o Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 10, T.H.

JAN 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

HOME ADDRESS 1307 Audubon St., New Orleans 18, La.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home Walnut-7871-J Office Walnut-7472

PRESENT POSITION Professor of Sociology and Head, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tulane University.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD College professor (sociology) at: University of Hawaii, U. of Cincinnati, U. of Texas, U. of Chicago, Brown University, Biarritz American University; Research Analyst, Office of Facts and Figures, Office of War Information, and War Dept; Research Director, Rhode Island Commission on the Employment of Negroes.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Southern Regional Council; New Orleans Committee on Race Relations; New Orleans Inter-School Council; American Sociological Society; Southern Sociological Society; First Unitarian Church of New Orleans, American Association of University Professors; Friends of Democracy, Inc.; Phi Beta Kappa.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

(See reverse side of sheet)

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD DePauw University, A.B., 1927; University of Chicago, M.A., 1928 and Ph.D., 1938.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

✓ 1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
Newspaper clipping
Regular reports
Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
✓ 5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
✓ Speaker
✓ Participant
✓ 6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
✓ 7. Writing
✓ 8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make; (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

ARTICLES:

"Residential Dispersion of Urban Chinese", Social Process in Hawaii, II (Honolulu, 1936).

"Transition from Familism to Nationalism among the Chinese in Hawaii", American Journal of Sociology, March, 1938.

"The Relation Between Position and Status in the Assimilation of Chinese in Hawaii," American Journal of Sociology, March, 1942.

"Spanish-Americans of the Southwest and the War Effort." (With Dr. Renzo Sereno) OWI, Confidential Report, 1942. Parts used later, anonymously, under similar title by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"Fayetteville, North Carolina -- Army Camp Impact Area." (With William Bryant) OWI, Confidential Report, 1942.

"The Impact of Camp Shelby upon Hattiesburg, Mississippi." (With William Bryant) OWI, Confidential Report, 1942.

~~ARTICLES:~~

"The position of racial groups in occupational structures," Soc. Forces, XXVI, 1947, 206-211.

"A sociological approach to the understanding of race relations." In Charles S. Johnson (ed.), Race Relations in Human Relations (Nashville, Fisk University, 1948), pp. 10-15.

"Racial attitudes and group tensions." Ibid., pp. 36-40.

"Collective behavior in race relations," Amer. Sociol. Rev., XIII, 1948, 287-294.

ARTICLES ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION:

The role of the scholar in interpreting civil rights in the American democracy. Alpha Kappa Mu Quarterly.

Segregation of Criminals, in Encyclopedia on Criminology. (Philosophical Library Series) (With Dr. Doris L. Glick).

"Segregation", for Collier's Encyclopedia. (With Dr. Doris L. Glick).

January 27, 1949

The Reverend Mr. Henry W. Havens, Jr.
St. Mary's Episcopal Church
Milton, Florida

Dear Mr. Havens:

We are especially glad to have you as a Fellow.

I am sure you will help the Council in your area. We need more members and we need to get our literature out to other people. We need always to hear of special situations where action is called for.

Come to Atlanta sometime. It is always a pleasure to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NAME Henry W. Havens, Jr. Date 27 December 1948

MAILING ADDRESS ~~St Mary's Episcopal Church~~ Trinity Church

~~Milton, Florida~~ 1329 Jackson Ave.

HOME ADDRESS ~~same~~ New Orleans 13, La.

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1948

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 157 Office ---

PRESENT POSITION ~~Priest in charge~~ Asst. Rector

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD --

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Milton Kiwanis Club, Masons, Pensacola Yacht Club, Navy League of the U.S., Fla. Tuberculosis and Health Association - Board of Directors

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED --

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD The University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee - B. A., B. D..

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
x 3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

Appreciate appointment; desire to serve in whatever capacity I can.

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

January 27, 1949

Miss Dorothy Jones
Box 42
Winthrop College Rock Hill, SC.
~~Ashland, Virginia~~

Dear Dorothy:

It is very nice indeed to have you as a Fellow of our Council.

We need members and we need to know about things the Council or its State Divisions can do locally. We have got a new manual on the home town self-survey. It is in our mimeograph press right now. One will be sent you soon. We think it is a good idea, and we would greatly like for some South Carolina town, preferably a smallish town, to get started on such a survey. Will you think about it and let us know?

I spent a day in Ashland recently and made a speech at the college chapel. Besides that, I bought a pound cake at the town bakery, and roe herring at the country store at Gum Tree, and fixed a rural washing machine, and had an enjoyable lunch with Mary Dozier at the new snack bar. Are you envious?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

January 28, 1949

To: Jane Simpson

One of our Fellows in Texas is much interested in surveys, and has done several himself. He is Dr. R. C. Koeninger, State Teachers College, Huntsville.

Sam Houston

We have him incorrectly listed as at North Texas Teachers College. He ain't.

Maybe he would be your guy to hook up with in Texas for surveys.

GSM

cc: Margaret Boyd
(Will you please correct Dr. Koeninger's address wherever necessary.)

* he has been sent Home TS Survey in February. see GSM's letter to him welcoming him as a Fellow.

January 30,1949

Dr. R. C. Koeninger
State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Koeninger:

Early in December the Southern Regional Council sent out invitations to those persons who had been nominated and appointed to serve as Fellows. Through some oversight we sent your letter of invitation to the wrong address. Now that we are set straight on your correct address, we are reissuing the invitation to Fellowship, and hope that you will accept.

I am enclosing an explanation of the position of Fellow, and also a form which we request that you fill out and return to us for our files.

I hope that this delay will not alter your decision to accept.

Sincerely,

Miss Margaret Boyd

MB:s

Boyd

NAME (Mrs. E. B.) Effie Moten Goode Date January 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 20 South Hallett Street
Mobile 20, Alabama

HOME ADDRESS 20 South Hallett Street
Mobile 20, Alabama

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2-3971 Office

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Unemployed

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Teacher
Librarian High School -

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Bethel A. M. E. Church, Y. W. C. A., Interracial Committee of Mobile Council of Church Women, Civic Club; City & State Federation of Clubs.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED None

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Wilberforce University, Tuskegee Inst., State Teachers College, Fisk University

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   - ✓ Newspaper clipping
   - Regular reports
   - Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   - Speaker
   - Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

February 1, 1949

Mr. Norman D. Fenn
Box 584
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Fenn:

We are delighted that you will serve as a Fellow of the Council.

Help us, please, with information, with getting members, and with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call on us for what service we can do for you.

Miss Julia Allen has just sent us the names of some thirty persons at Berea who might be interested in the Council, and we will be writing them.

I believe Mr. Tydings is calling a special meeting of Fellows preceding the Kentucky Division's annual meeting in Louisville February 12. I hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

Box 584
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

January 4, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In reply to yours of the 23rd of December I would be glad to serve as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. Enclosed is the biographical material which you requested.

Sincerely yours,
Norman D. Penn

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

NAME Norman D. Fenn Date January 4, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Box 584, Berea College

Berea, Kentucky

HOME ADDRESS Berea College

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office 301

PRESENT POSITION Assistant Director of Physical Education + Athletics

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Representative & worker in India for the American Friends Service Committee

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Citizens Committee (race relations) of Berea

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Springfield College Springfield, Mass.; B.S. - working on Masters.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

- ✓ 1. Work with local communities
- 2. Reporting for the South
  - Newspaper clipping
  - Regular reports
  - Special reports
- ✓ 3. Special investigations
- 4. Membership recruitment
- 5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
  - Speaker
  - Participant
- ✓ 6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
- 7. Writing
- 8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JAN 6 1949 SRC

Mrs. ~~James~~ Hanens

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 4, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I had already read in the Herald Progress about your visit to Ashland and I was burning with envy even before your letter came. I was envious of you for all the fun I knew you were having in Ashland, Gum Tree and vicinity, and I was envious of Ashland because it was having a chance to hear you. I'm glad you could be there, though--despite my envy.

Sent 3/4/49 by NH ~~MET~~

The study ~~plan~~ manual you are preparing sounds very much like something we need so I'll be looking forward to seeing a copy.

Copy sent to Mrs. Hanens

Kenneth Phifer et als assembled last week and I think we have the beginnings of a small but alert Chapter in Rock Hill now. We plan to meet monthly and to carry on study, some research, and probably some projects. Stop by any chance you get.

My best to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy Jones
Prof. of Sociology

uc

SRC - Fellows Corresp.
(A - L)

February 8, 1949

Mr. Abbott L. Ferriss
Box 1164
Vanderbilt University
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Abbott:

Sorry to find, last time I was in Chapel Hill, that you had already shifted over to Vanderbilt.

Sorry also not to have you at the Durham meeting.

Howsomever, we will be doing the same thing in Tennessee before long, and will try to get hold of you then.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Dear Mr. Williams:

Sorry I won't be at your Durham, N.C., meeting on 9th Feb. due to my change of residence to address below —

Abbott L. Ferris
Box 1164
Vanderbilt Univ.
Nashville 4 Tenn.

February 14, 1949

Dr. Clarence E. Glick
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Hawaii
Honolulu 10, T. H.

Dear Dr. Glick:

Friends in New Orleans told me about the Hawaii business. That is interesting, I am sure. We will look for you back in the fall.

Meanwhile, we are mighty glad that you are one of our Fellows.

The reprint of your June article is circulating somewhere in the works here and has not got to me yet, but I will read it with interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS 15

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

January 15, 1949.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I appreciate very much the honor of having been elected a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I shall be happy to serve in that capacity. However, my participation in this role for the next few months will have to be as an "outside observer". At the end of this month I shall be leaving for the University of Hawaii where I shall spend the second semester and the summer session as a visiting professor. We shall return to New Orleans in time for the opening of the fall term at Tulane.

The biographical material you asked for is attached.

I am also enclosing an article of mine which was published last June and which I think has some bearing on the work of the Southern Regional Council. If you have the time to comment on your impressions or criticisms of it I would appreciate finding out what you, as a key person inside one of the social movements in the South, think of it. I also have a few extra reprints in case there are persons whom you think might be interested in it.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Glick

CLARENCE E. GLICK
HEAD

CEG/FGE
encs

February 14, 1949

Dr. P. W. Hill
P. O. Box 547
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Hill:

We are delighted that you are now a Fellow of the Council.

My father was born in Coffeeville, Mississippi, and raised in Jonestown in Coahoma County. I am glad to have that special link with you.

The Council needs more members. It needs still greater activity by its state divisions; it needs to get its various pamphlets sold and seen more widely. And of course it always needs money.

We sent the latest issue of New South (copy enclosed) to each county superintendent of schools and to Mr. P. H. Easom. We have already had a letter back from Easom's office asking for another batch of copies for his further distribution. I think that issue will help a good deal.

When I can get to Clarksdale I will want to come and see you. Meanwhile, if you are ever in Atlanta, please use the Council as your headquarters.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

MISSISSIPPI

HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

| | Number | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FELLOWS AT PRESENT | Total | White | Negro |
| Dr. Dorothy Dickins (W)<br>Miss. Ag. Experiment Station<br>State College | Dr. V. L. Wharton (W)<br>Millsaps College<br>Jackson | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Dr. W.H. Pipes (N)<br>Pres. Alcorn A & M College<br>Alcorn | | | | |
| RECOMMENDED AS FELLOWS | | 4 | | 4 |
| Rev. Clarence Howard (N)<br>St. Augustine's Seminary<br>Gulfport | Miss Arenia Mallory, Pres.(N)<br>Saints Industrial and Literary School<br>Lexington | | | |
| Dr. P.W. Hill (N)<br>Dentist<br>Clarksdale | Mr. Arthur Williams (N)<br>Vice President Insurance Co.<br>Jackson | | | |

January 17/49.

Dear Mister Thank you for this distinction, I accept your recommendation

P.W. Hill, D.D.S.

DR. P. W. HILL
DENTIST
339 ISSAQUENA AVE.
P. O. BOX 547
CLARKSDALE, MISS.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
SUNDAY: 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON

PHONES: OFFICE 714
RES. 1430

Some things about Dr. Purvis William Hill, better known as Dr. P.W.Hill.
AS Of January 17th, 1949.
Of Clarksdale, Mississippi.

---

1, Practicing dentist in Clarksdale, Miss. for the past twenty seven years,

2, Member of Metropolitan Baptist Church of Clarksdale, Miss,

3, Member, Hira Temple #131; better known as the Shrines Temple, a high branch in Free Masonry,

4, A Thirty Third degree Mason,

5, Parliamentarian for the Clarksdale Negro Chamber of Commerce,

6, Chairman or President of the Mississippi Progressive Voters League, Coahoma County Division, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

7, Member of the Executive Board of the colored Boy Scouts of Coahoma Co.,

8, Member of the Executive Board of the Southern Regional Council, Division Of Mississippi,

9 President of the Mississippi Dental Society,

10, Stockholder and Director of the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, with a cepital stock of $200,000.oo, and surplus of $50,000.oo, and with assets towering around the $1,000,000.oo, mark of Memphis, Tenn,

11, Stockholder and Director of the Universal Life Insurance Company, with a capital stock of a $1,000,000,oo, of Memphis, Tenn,

I seek no flatery in making this statement, but I say it be--cause it's so;

12, Dr. Hill and his wife hold credit cards issued them by the Illinois Central Railroad, representing forty four (44) different railroads of these united states, permitting them to travel over any of the roads listed, and the bill will be presented at the first of the month following after the said ticket or reservations have been is--sued.

The above are some of his connections at present.

Signed: P. W. Hill, D.D.S.,
P. W. Hill,

P.S:- Parliamentarian for the National Dental Association Inc.

February 24, 1949

Dr. Paul B. Foreman
Professor of Sociology
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Foreman:

We are delighted to have you as a Fellow of the Council.

Help us please, with information, with getting members, and with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile call on us for any service that we can do you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mb

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE
STILLWATER

February 16, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I owe you an apology for overlooking your letter of December 23 concerning a request for service as a council fellow.

I will be glad to help in any way I can and I am enclosing the check list which came with your request.

Yours truly,

Paul B. Foreman

Paul B. Foreman
Professor of Sociology

PBF:bjt

Enclosure

NAME Paul B Foreman Date 15 Feb 49

MAILING ADDRESS c/o Dept of Sociology
Oklahoma A&M College Stillwater Okla

HOME ADDRESS 421 W 5th St
Stillwater Okla

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2836 Office Campus 311

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Prof of Sociology

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Prof of Sociology U of Mississippi, Project Director State Planning Commissions Oregon & Mississippi

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Southern, Southwestern American Sociological Societies

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED two last: "Theory of Case Studies" Social Forces May 48, "Negro Lifeways in Rural South" Amer Jl Sociol Aug 48,

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Reed, Oregon State, Oregon (BA & MA) Vanderbilt (PhD) Minnesota Chicago LSU

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC - Fellows - Correspondence - A - L

28 February 1949

The Rev. Henry W. Havens, Jr.
St. Mary's Episcopal Church
Milton, Florida

Dear Mr. Havens:

Thank you very much for your letter informing us of the broadcast last week about the Mayor's Council on Human Relations in Minneapolis. From the information we have about activities in the Twin Cities, there seem to be a good many organizations doing constructive work in the area.

In St. Paul a voluntary citizens' group, the St. Paul Council of Human Relations, concerns itself with all fields from research and publication to legal aid in civil rights cases. In Minneapolis, the Mayor's Council on Human Relations operates as an official city agency, as does the Minneapolis Fair Employment Practices Commission. The latter is one of the very few municipal FEPC's in the country — the others are found in Chicago, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati.

We have some meager information in our files about a recent Minneapolis community "audit" on human relations, sponsored, I believe, by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and carried out by local civic agencies and leaders with the help of the University of Minnesota. Perhaps the findings of this survey were those dramatized by the broadcast you heard.

In any event, we are grateful to you for telling us about it and have written for more information.

If you are interested in the workings of a local FEPC, there is a very good report, prepared by W. Brooke Graves of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, on "Anti-Discrimination Legislation in the American States" (Public Affairs Bulletin No. 65, Nov. 1948). It is an excellent summary of both the arguments pro and con and the experience of the states and municipalities which have enacted fair employment practices legislation.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

2/24

Jane says if you will let her have this letter after you have read it, she will write her mother and have her get all the dope on the broadcast (perhaps transcript) and on the new civic plan. Jane's mother is coming to Atlanta middle of March and can bring the info with her then.

met

Jane-please answer-

Yours 'g

St. Mary's Episcopal Church
"A house of prayer for all people"
Milton, Florida

THE REV. HENRY W. HAVENS, JR.

21 February, 1949.

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

On Sunday night, 20 February, at approximately 11:15 Central Standard Time, I tuned in a program which had been transcribed earlier from WCCO, Minneapolis, being rebroadcast over KMOX, St. Louis. This program was apparently a half-hour broadcast and was entitled, "Neither Free nor Equal". It was a dramatized commentary of the Twin Cities' new civic plan which, I learned, was initiated in Minneapolis under the name, "The Mayor's Council on Human Relations". It was sponsored at this particular time under the auspices of National Brotherhood Week, and the summary was given by Mr. Nelson Rockefeller.

Whereas the plan described in this program would not be feasible in the South, and although I am certain it is not unknown to you, I was not willing to run the risk of having S.R.C's files on other regional work of this type incomplete.

I was particularly interested in the description of a municipal FEPC as it is now practiced in the Twin Cities working in close harmony with the above mentioned Mayor's Council. I feel certain that more information concerning this matter can be obtained from this Council in Minneapolis.

Gov's Interracial Comm.
Mpls. FEPC
407-A City Hall, Mpls.

Very truly yours,

Henry W. Havens, Jr.

Henry W. Havens, Jr.

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

m Boyd

3/3/49

March 2, 1949

Dr. R. C. Koeninger, Head
Department of Sociology
Sam Houston State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Koeninger:

Thank you very much for sending in the completed form. We are mighty glad to have you as a Fellow.

I am sending you separately a copy of the manual for the home town self-survey. We only got it off our bulky mimeograph machine four or five days ago. If you discover a smallish Texas place that would like to do a survey, we would be delighted. We hope that through use of the manual, the results from many towns will be statistically comparable.

I believe you told me at the meeting you were going to be good enough to make me up a small list of people in Texas who might be suitably approached by the Council for gifts matching Dr. Odum's $250. If you will send me such a list, it will help greatly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

# Sam Houston State Teachers College

Huntsville, Texas

February 24, 1949

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

BIBLE
ECONOMICS
GEOGRAPHY
GOVERNMENT
HISTORY
SOCIOLOGY

DIVISION STAFF

J. L. CLARK
FRANCES BALDWIN
C. E. DAVIS
J. Y. GATES
F. E. HOLLOWAY
R. C. KOENINGER
L. A. MC GEE
J. D. MC LEOD
FRANCES MC MINN
M. B. MEASAMER
JESSIE NEWELL
T. B. PRESCOTT

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

The Southern Regional Council
Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am not sure whether I sent this form you asked me to fill in or not. I believe that I did, but in case it did not come to you I am sending you the enclosed copy.

I have not received the community study outline which you mentioned at our meeting in Fort Worth. I would like very much to have a copy of this as it will be of use in my work with the students in Sociology.

Very truly yours,

R. C. Koeninger

R. C. Koeninger
Head Department
of Sociology

RCK:jk
Enclosure:

NAME R. C. Koeninger Date Feb 2 - 1949

MAILING ADDRESS SHSTC
Huntsville Texas

HOME ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 6212 Office 944

PRESENT POSITION Prof of Sociology + Head of Dept

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD (Same) Central Mich College. Mt Pleasant Mich
Marietta College Marietta Ohio - High School - Montana

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER American Sociological Society
Texas Academy of Science - Kiwanis

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Co Author Sociological Background of Education - Co Author Teacher Training - Author following Studies and some two dozen articles in periodicals -

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Texas Tech '27 BA
Univ. of Chicago 36 MA Ohio State PhD '39

SPECIAL INTERESTS (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED FEB 28 1949 Regional Council

SPA - Fellows Corresp - (Jones)

March 4, 1949

Miss Dorothy Jones
Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Jones:

Dr. Mitchell promised to send you a copy of our manual for The Home Town Self-Survey. We have just completed the mimeographing and are mailing this copy under separate cover. We hope that you will find it useful.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

March 7, 1949

Mr. Herbert James Greene
A. L. Lewis Junior High School
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Greene:

We are glad to have you as a new Fellow of the Council.

I send you three or four bulletins which may be of interest. The December-January New South has two articles that tie in to federal aid to education.

Help us in Jacksonville in any way you can. We need members, and we particularly need to get our literature out to additional people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
Sending: Fleming, Dec.-Jan. and Feb. New South, Vance, Raper, Race & Suffrage, price list

NAME Herbert James Greene Date December 27, 1940

MAILING ADDRESS A.L. Lewis Junior High School
Jacksonville, Florida

HOME ADDRESS 1539 West 23rd Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home None Office 4-2286

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Principal - Jr. High School

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Auditor Afro-American Ins. Co.
Chemist - U.S. Government
Instructor - Bethune Cookman College

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
Phi Delta Kappa - National Scholarship Fraternity
Duval Cty Principal Council, N.E.A. et al -

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Greene-Lewis Plan
(FSTA) Bulletin - Politics in Schools - (Jax. Journal)
Federal Aid to Public Education (Pending)

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD S.C. State A. and M. - B.S
Atlanta University M.A. N.Y.U. Ed D (Cooperative)

SPECIAL INTERESTS (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations ✓
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker ✓
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing ✓
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

I am particularly interested in securing statistical data

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

13-80-Misc-
Gomillion, Chas. G.

March 22, 1949

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion, Dean
School of Education
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Dear Mr. Gomillion:

Thanks a lot for helping on Hardin Hughes' pamphlet.

Enclosed are several circulars about the "Home Town Self-Survey."

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DEAN

March 15, 1949

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have your memo of recent date and a copy of the booklet entitled "The Negro in Our Economy", by W. Hardin Hughes . I am bringing this booklet to the attention of teachers of economics and the other social sciences, and am requesting our book store to place an order for some copies which may be sold to students enrolled in social science courses. Thank you for bringing this revised publication to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion, Dean
School of Education

CGG/b

NAME Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson DATE March 29, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 300 North Stiles - Urban League

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

HOME ADDRESS 2506 N. E. 15

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

RECEIVED
APR 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2-4236 Office 2-8817

PRESENT POSITION Executive Secretary of the Urban League

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Executive Secretary, Fort Worth Urban League (2 yrs)

State Supervisor, Work Projects Administration (7 yrs.)

Taught school for 7 years

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER American Association of Social

Workers, Okla. Chapter-Board member and editor of chapter's newsletter;
Oklahoma Social Welfare Association--board of directors and program committee;
Okla. City Council of Church Women-Board of directors;
Oklahoma City Council of Churches--co-chairmanof Commission on Social Action; YWCA et al.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED

Frequent contributor to both daily and weekly papers; article, "What Color is Health?" to be printed in April issue of Okla. State Health Journal, State Health Department.

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD Langston University,

Langston, Okla.-A.B. Degree; Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work--M.S.W. Degree

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South X
   Newspaper clippings
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council X at meetings and conferences: as Speaker ( ) as Participant ( )
6. Work with State Division X or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

April 4,1949

Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson
500 North Stiles, Urban League
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Thank you for returning the completed biographical outline.

We are delighted that you are serving as a Fellow of the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mb

Fellows

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

April 4

Dr. Mitchell:

Sol Sutker, who is in town for spring holidays, has just been to the meeting of Sou. Soc. Society in Knoxville. He brought a message from Abbott Ferris, that he and his wife are expecting you to stay with them when you come to Nashville.

You remember that you have promised to speak at a class at Vanderbilt when you are in Nashville next.

met

April 14, 1949

Mr. George F. Hull
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hull:

We are delighted that you are one of our Fellows.

The Tennessee annual meeting is coming up pretty soon, and I will hope to see you then.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NAME Geo. F. Hull Date 5 April 49

MAILING ADDRESS Care of The Chattanoog Times

Chattanooga, Tenn.

HOME ADDRESS 106 Old Bird's Mill Road

Chattanooga 4, Tennessee

RECEIVED
APR 12
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 4-3074 Office 7-2161

PRESENT POSITION head of photographic department, Chattanooga Times

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD reporter, news photographer

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Americans for Democratic Action

(president, Chattanooga Chapter)

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

# THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Effective immediately all correspondence for the Secretary-Treasurer or Managing Editor should be sent to Irene B. Taeuber, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

All communications relating to manuscripts or books for the AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW should be sent to the offices of the REVIEW, at YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, as in the past.

Ernest R. Mowrer

Fellows - Foreman, Paul B.

# THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

May 11, 1949

Mrs. Marie F. Saxon
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Saxon:

I am sorry to report that there are no copies of any of the issues of the American Sociological Review for 1948 available. I would suggest that you contact Paul B. Foreman at Oklahoma A and M College, Department of Sociology, Stillwater, Oklahoma if you desire a reprint of his article "Negro Lifeways in the Rural South: A Typological Approach to Social Differentiation."

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Irene B. Taeuber
Irene B. Taeuber,
Secretary.

May 13, 1949

Fellow

Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson
Executive Secretary
Urban League of Oklahoma City, Inc.
300 North Stiles St.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

New membership entered for 5-26-49 CAC

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Thank you so much for your letter with postal note for $2.00 covering your Urban League of Oklahoma City membership for the coming year. Please let us welcome the Urban League most warmly.

Membership dues at our last annual meeting were raised from $2.00 to $3.00 for single membership and from $3.00 to $4.00 for joint husband-wife membership. Could you therefore send us an additional dollar so that this membership may be paid in full?

We were indeed glad recently to have you become a Fellow of the Council. As a Fellow you do automatically become a member of the Council and with exemption from the payment of dues.

With all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Fellows —
Ferriss, Abbott

May 18, 1949

Dear Cousins:

You were both mighty kind to squeeze the juice and get out the cereal, cook the eggs and make the coffee, and provide me at the crack of dawn with such a generous and friendly breakfast. And thank Abbott for being one of our thin audience. He helped a lot.

I do hope the boy is all right.

Come to Atlanta sometime and sample our house. We've got tadpoles and crayfish in the creek.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Ferriss
2513 Kensington Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Fellows

Ferris, Abbott L.

April 19, 1949

Mr. Abbott L. Ferriss
Box 1164
Vanderbilt University
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Abbott:

I am going to be in Nashville all day Tuesday, May 17, on account of a meeting that afternoon at two at the YMCA of the Tennessee Division of SRC (to which I do hope you can show up).

I am going to talk at ten, I suppose, to Vandiver's class.

My recollection is that the night train from Atlanta gets in a little after seven. I am generally hungry when I get off that train. Could you and Mrs. Ferriss feed me some breakfast? My plan would be to arrive at your house about a quarter to eight on the morning of the 17th. Is that all right?

I intend to take the night train back to Atlanta that evening.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Fellows
Ewbank, John

June 24, 1949

Dr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

This is one of our rare appeals to you as a Fellow for a special bit of service.

We are going pretty seriously into a major fund-raising campaign this fall. We have engaged an able person named Thomas F. Byrd, of Burnsville, North Carolina, who will head up the campaign for several months on a salary basis.

He has asked me to get for him a list of the three or four leading ministers for each state, for each of the three or four major denominations.

It isn't necessary that they be persons who have shown much interest in the Council's sort of work; we want people who are influential in their denominations.

No one is going to ask them for money, but Byrd would go and see them and ask them to tell him where he might usefully address his efforts to find persons who could give substantially.

Would you ponder a bit and write me the names and addresses of three or four such persons? I assume one would be a Baptist, one a Methodist, and one a Presbyterian. For the Episcopal and Catholic Churches we would depend on the bishops.

Kind of you if you can help us in that way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM;d

S.R.C. - Fellows
Ewbank, John R

July 20, 1949

Dr. John R. Ewbank
Box 285
Y.M.C.A Camp
Estes Park, Colorado

Dear Dr. Ewbank:

That was mighty kind of you to send the names.

As our building here is Methodist Headquarters, I readily traced down Dr. Connor Morehead, who in 1947 was pastor of the First Methodist Church in El Dorado, Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Fellows
Galloway, Mrs Lettie S.

September 20, 1949

Mrs. Lettie S. Galloway
2018 Clifton Road
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Galloway:

We are delighted to have you as a Fellow and appreciate your kindness in filling out the form.

I send you, forthwith, a copy of our latest pamphlet which we have had back from the printer only a few days and have not as yet mailed out generally. We think it will be one of the most useful things we have ever done.

It can carry with it a local action program; committees should now visit the various papers and ask for conformity with the rules in the little green book. The pamphlet is just now being mailed to all the Southern papers by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

Whatever you can do to get us some more members, we would be most grateful for. I send you ten of our recruitment leaflets.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

NAME Mrs Lettie S. Galloway Date September 13, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 18th Ave. Community Center
1621-18th Ave. N. Nashville 8, Tenn.

HOME ADDRESS 2018 Clifton Road
Nashville 4, Tenn

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 4-0284 Office 5-5026

PRESENT POSITION Director

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Program Director-Bethlehem Center, Director-So. St. Center, Girls Worker-Fisk Social Center, Adult Activities Supervisor San Diego Calif.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER American Assoc. Group Workers, Amer. Camping Assoc., Y.W.C.A., N.A.A.C.P., Federation of Settlements, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority + others with only local identity

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED none published

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD A. + I. State College in Nashville B.S. — Fisk University 2 yrs grad work

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet) I would be very interested in 3, 5 + 7 also. I did not check these for my present duties are so extensive until I feel that a contribution along these areas, at present, would be negligible.

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC Fellows -
Ewbank, John R

October 7, 1949

Dr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Ewbank:

Thanks a lot for the excellent editorial from the Gazette, October 5.

We will try to get it into the stream of things in some way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

file

January 15, 1944

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
315 Pittsboro Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

You can be of great help to us in the ways which you indicated, especially No. 4, "Newspaper Clippings". We have a clipping service but it gives an incomplete coverage. We clip anything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc., pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested, too, in news of conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development. We would greatly appreciate regular clippings from the papers to which you have access.

We would appreciate news of the program and activities of Human Relations groups with which you are associated. Also, if you have any ideas concerning projects of local groups, or the procedure of work with local groups, which you think might be profitable to other Fellows interested in the same type work, we would like to be able to pass them on to the others.

In regard to No. 5, "Finding New Members and Supporters for SRC", you can act as a sort of good-will ambassador. You can discuss the Council with other people when you have an opportunity, and you can send us the names of persons who would make good members of the Council.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

GBJ:j
Sep. cover
Fellow literature

Sept 45
gv

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION

January 6, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am happy to accept the Honorary Fellowship which has been given me by the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council.

It will be my pleasure to cooperate with the Council and other Fellows. I hope I may be able to make some contribution in the task which the group has undertaken to build a better South and a better Nation.

At present I am a student in health education at the University of North Carolina and expect to finish my course here in March. After that time I will be at my home in Hickory.

Sincerely yours,
Annie Laurie McDonald
Annie Laurie McDonald (Mrs. W. R.)

#1 1 8 6 2 3 4

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | x |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | x |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | x | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | x | | |

10. Advice on SRC program x

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: At present: Student in Health Education

Work and address: School of Public Health, University of North Carolina

My mailing address is: After March: Hickory, N. C. 1527 - 12 1/2 Street

( I will take a position in education at a later date and will notify the Council when I do.)

My residence address is: Same as indicated above (permanent)

At present and until March 10: 315 Pittsboro St. Chapel Hill, N. C

My telephone number is: Home 528 - Hickory
8511 - Chapel Hill
Office F2387 School of Public Health
Chapel Hill

Date _____ SIGNED Annie Laurie McDonald (S)

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

November 28, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I accept with pleasure the election as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

I have followed with interest the work of the Council and I appreciate the opportunity of participating in its programs. It appears that my most adequate function would be in this region. On the enclosed sheet I have checked the areas in which I suspect I can serve most usefully.

While my time at present is rather fully taken up, I can assure you of my interest in furthering the work of the Council in this region and of my readiness to contribute what I can in the time available.

Very truly yours,

Roscoe E. Lewis

Roscoe E. Lewis

REL:fwj
Enclosure

Roscoe E. Lewis

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | [redacted] | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ✓ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My mailing address is: Box 101
Hampton Institute, Virginia

My residence address is: Box 101
Hampton Institute, Virginia

My telephone number is: Home 3833
Office ____

Date November 28, 1944 SIGNED Roscoe E. Lewis.

Lewis, Roscoe E.
Birthplace: Washington, D. C.
Education: Brown University, 1925
Howard University, 1927
Candidate for Doctorate, American University, Washington, D. C.
Director, FERA Adult Education School, Forsyth, Ga. 1935
Director of Research on Negro Affairs, Virginia Writers' Project, WPA, 1937-41
Rosenwald Fellow, 19~~43-45~~ 41-42; 43-44, for research with ex-slaves.

Present: Associate Professor and Acting Director of the Social Science department, Hampton Institute, Va.

Memberships: Elizabeth City County Voters' League
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
American Association of University Professors
Virginia State Teachers' Association
# 688, United Public Workers of America

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

file -

December 27, 1944

Dr. Horace Mann Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Dr. Bond:

In reviewing the minutes I took for the Committeeof Fellows of the Southern Regional Council, on December 5 in Atlanta, and in preparing letters of invitation for those people who were nominated to be Fellows at that time, I find listed as one of your nominations, a Mr. Ernest Neal, of Dallas Texas. Can you give me a more complete address for him? Also, can you give me the name of the man at G.S.C.W., in Sociology, whom you mentioned as a prospective Fellow? At the meeting neither you nor Dr. Odum could recall his name. Thank you very much. I hope this won't be too much trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Rosa Lee Jay
Office Secretary

# The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 29, 1944

Miss Rosa Lee Jay
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Miss Jay:

The two fellows I mentioned were Mr Ernest Neal, Specialist in Race Relations, Southerwestern Office, OPA, Dallas, Texas; and the person at GSCW whom I mentioned is John William Morgan, professor of social science.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

H M Bond

H M Bond,
President.

HMB:mbw

January 24, 1945

Mr. Ernest Neal
Specialist in Race Relations
Southwestern Office, OPA
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

It is my pleasure to inform you that the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council has selected you as an Honorary Fellow of the Council. Since you are a member of the Council you are probably more or less familiar with the purpose of these fellowships, namely, to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for leadership.

The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information you would like to have concerning the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. Unfortunately, the Council cannot undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

1/24
bv

GBJ:j

Encl.
#1 + Fellow Memo

February 10, 1945

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
3205 1/2 Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual for Fellows containing more detailed information.

You can help us in the ways you indicated. We have a newspaper clippings service but it gives an incomplete coverage. We clip anything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc., pertaining to Southern regional development. This includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, and post-war planning. We are interested, too, in news of conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development. We would greatly appreciate regular clippings from the papers to which you have access.

The item "Work with Human Relations Groups" is a very important one. We would appreciate news of the program and activities of groups in which you are a member, or with which you are associated. Also, if you have any ideas concerning the procedure of work with local groups, or concerning projects of local groups, which you think might be profitable to other Fellows interested in the same type work, we would like to be able to pass them on.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. You will find extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

2/10/9

GBJ:j sep cover

Fellows list.

3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

February 5, 1945

Fellow.

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I accept with pleasure the appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I am very happy to receive this honor and will cooperate to the best of my ability in carrying out the duties that I have checked on the inclosed form.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Neal
Ernest E. Neal
Regional Information Specialist

N:M

encl.

February 10, 1945

Mr. John W. Morgan
G. S. C. W.
Milledgeville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Morgan:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual for the Fellows with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity.

You can help us in the ways you indicated. In regard to "Finding Members and Supporters for SRC", you can act as a rort of good-will ambassador. You can discuss the Council with other people when you have an opportunity, and you can send us the names of persons who would make good members for the Council.

"Work with Human Relations Groups" is also important. We would appreciate news of the program and activities of groups with which you are associated. Also, if you have any ideas concerning the procedure of work with local groups, or concerning projects of local groups, which you think might be profitable to other Fellows interested in the same type work, we would like to be able to pass them on.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will contribute much to our work.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
spe.cover

fellows list

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ✓ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ✓ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ✓

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: G. S. C. W.
Milledgeville, Ga

My mailing address is: ibid

My residence address is: Beeson Hall
Milledgeville, Ga

My telephone number is: Home 6361
Office 4234

Date 2/6/45

SIGNED John W. Morgan

January 24, 1945

Mr. John William Morgan
Professor of Social Science
Georgia State College for Women
Milledgeville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Morgan:

It is my pleasure to inform you that the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council has selected you as an Honorary Fellow of the Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
Encl.
#1 and Fellow Bulletin

February 19, 1945

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
3205 1/2 Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

We have received several clippings from Texas newspapers reporting the arrest of a white man at Mt. Pleasant for having tried to organize among the Negroes "some sort of social equality organization for Titus county".

You have undoubtedly seen the story. I hope you can give us some more detailed information concerning the incident. The clipping is dated February 2. It goes on to say that the organization is a legal one, recognized by both the federal and state governments, that the man claims to be paid a regular salary for organizing clubs, and that he has previously been arrested in Camp county.

Can you give us more details on this? What organization is it? How much truth is there in the statement that several hundred members had been secured among the Negroes in Camp and Titus counties? If you will give us a report of the incident and your opinion we will appreciate it greatly. This information will be treated as confidential material if you wish.

Let me say again that we are delighted to have you as a Fellow of the Council as well as a member. I trust that you have by now received the literature package we mailed last week.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j:j

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Office of Price Administration
Dallas Regional Office

My mailing address is: 3205½ Thomas Ave
Dallas 4, Texas

My residence address is: 3217 Rochester St
Dallas 9, Texas

My telephone number is: Home None
Office Taylor-4855

Date Feb.3, 1945 SIGNED Ernest E. Neal

February 20, 1945

Mr. Alexander F. Miller
Anti-Defamation League
608 Peters Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your note about the price of the pamphlet, ABC's of Scapegoating. I am asking our treasurer to forward you a check for $20 to cover the 100 pamphlets which we purchased.

Under separate cover I am sending you some of our literature. If you have need for additional copies, please let me know.

It was good to visit with you and your associates the other day. I hope you will pay us a visit some time soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure - Check for $20
Separate cover
2 SRC #1
2 SRC #2
Negro in America
Report of Exec. Direc.
SRC 1945
INK
WP
Dec., Jan. Frontiers

V m

Miss F. H. Gray
Copy of
authentic or
Resolution.
Arthur Dunn.

Miss Day: Check

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

OF B'NAI B'RITH

608 PETERS BUILDING

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Telephone Walnut 3553

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
National Chairman
RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

FRANK GARSON
Commissioner Southeastern Region
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Director Southeastern Regional Office

February 19, 1945

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson

I have just received word from my Chicago office that the cost of the pamphlet, ABC's of Scapegoating, in quantities of 100 or more is $.20 per copy. Would you kindly forward check to this office, therefore, to cover the 100 pamphlets sent to you.

As for the other literature which I showed to you, if you will let me know, if you can use any, I will be glad to provide it to you.

I enjoyed our little chat the other day, and I look forward with pleasure to seeing you again.

Cordially yours,

Alexander F. Miller

Alexander F. Miller

February 21, 1945

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

Your letter of February 17 arrived just after I had gotten off a letter to you concerning the arrest of the man at Mt. Pleasant.

I was very much interested in the clippings you sent, particularly the series by Bernard Brister on Negro crime. We are planning to devote an issue of the "Southern Frontier" to the subject of crime. It will be useful here.

We have seen the pamphlet by Barry Bishop, and are in fact reprinting one of his articles in the February "Frontier", but the Quinn series on housing is new to us. Can you get us a copy? We would appreciate it.

Please keep us informed about the projects of the Dallas Council of Human Relations, and especially about your progress toward the training of Negro nurses in the city hospital. In your travel you will, no doubt, encounter activities in the fields of race relations and regional development which will be in line with our work. Please write us about these.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

204 Green Building
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

IN REPLY REFER TO:

February 17, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The pleasure is mutual to be working with the SRC. I received the package of literature and I will distribute it to the groups and individuals whom I think will appreciate it most.

I am inclosing a number of clippings mostly from the Dallas Morning News. I am sure that you have heard about the liberal policies that this paper has taken on Negro problems beginning immediately after the presidential election. This paper ran a series of articles on race relations by Barry Bishop and these series were followed by another on housing by Allen Quinn and the last group was on Negro crime by Bernard Brister. I am sending the series by Brister; the other series are in printed pamphlet form and if you have not received them I will make an effort to get them for you.

I have been quite active in the Dallas Council of Human Relations. It is composed of the most liberal and intelligent whites and Negroes in Dallas. This organization has been quite active in studying problems of race relations and making recommendations to those organizations and individuals who can do something about it. At present we are working on plans for the training of Negro nurses in the city hospital.

I shall keep you informed of interesting activities in the field of race relations that I encounter traveling about the Southwestern states.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal
Regional Information Specialist

N:M
enclosures

Ok 2/27/45
m

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

204 Green Building
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

IN REPLY REFER TO:

February 24, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter of February 19 relative to the arrest of a white man at Mt. Pleasant, Texas for having tried to organize among the Negroes "some sort of social equality organization for Titus county," I talked with A. Maceo Smith, secretary of the Texas Conference of Branches, NAACP, and he related to me the following information about the incident:

> The man in question is Reverend J. A. Gilliam, who was duly elected State Organizer of the Texas Branches, NAACP. He was arrested about the time the clippings indicated. The first time, he was arrested and jailed at Pittsburg, Texas, Camp County, on the false charges of vagrancy. Later, he was arrested at Mt. Pleasant, Texas. Each time he was bailed out by officials of the Texas Conference of Branches, NAACP, and this matter was reported to the FBI. All charges were dropped and Reverend Gilliam is still organizing local chapters of NAACP. He was secured for this position because of his sincere desire to assist in organizing chapters of NAACP. Prior to coming to Texas, he worked seven years in Oklahoma organizing local chapters of NAACP. He is doing a very effective job, in spite of prejudiced whites. During the six months he has been working for the NAACP, he has organized 22 local chapters.

Rev. Gilliam is white

Mr. Smith informed me, if you desire any additional information about Reverend Gilliam, he will be very pleased to supply same. You may write him: A. Maceo Smith, secretary, Texas Conference, NAACP, 2011 N. Washington, Dallas 4, Texas.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Neal

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH

608 PETERS BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Telephone Walnut 3553

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
National Chairman
RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

FRANK GARSON
Commissioner Southeastern Region
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Director Southeastern Regional Office

March 9, 1945

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed please find a reprint of a strong article by Philip Wylie decrying the amount and intensity of anti-Semitism in the American scene.

Should you desire to distribute copies of this reprint I will be glad to furnish them to you in any quantity you may desire.

Cordially yours,

Alex Miller

Alexander F. Miller

AFM/hs
Encl 1

To Eliminate Defamation of the Jews and to Counteract Un-American and Anti-Democratic Propaganda Through a Broad Educational Program; to Advance Good-Will and Proper Understanding Between American Groups; to Preserve and to Translate Into Greater Effectiveness the Ideals of American Democracy.

Filed

May 22, 1945

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
204 Green Building
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

Just a line to let you know that we appreciate your sending us clippings and other items from time to time. They are always useful to us.

We have been so shorthanded with help and so snowed under with work that we have not been doing justice to our Council Fellows. However, we are preparing to send out a memorandum soon asking Fellows to give us some assistance in making a survey of certain trends in employment and reconversion.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Fellow

204 Green Building
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

March 22, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Aubutn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It was really nice meeting you at the recent Urban League conference in New Orleans. I have collected a few more clippings that I think are of interest to the Southern Regional Council. I was particularly interested in the articles carried in the daily papers about Professor Dobie of University of Texas. I am also enclosing copy of letter from Mr. F. Rivers Barnwell. I think it would be a good idea to send him an additional supply of SRC literature.

In addition to the above, I am sending a memo from R. W. Puryear in which you will note that for the first time a Negro, W. R. Banks, was elected to the Area Council Board, YMCA Southwest Region.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal

N:M

enclosures

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM
TO CHAIRMAN OF BOARDS OF MANAGERS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES
AND COLORED WORK COMMITTEE MEMBERS

---

FROM R. W. PURYEAR, COLORED WORK SECRETARY
SOUTHWEST AREA COUNCIL Y. M. C. A.

---

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AT RECENT AREA COUNCIL MEETING

**********

I

MR. W. R. BANKS was elected to Area Council Board for a three year period.

II

Area Board adopted Negro Work Budget as submitted by MR. W. B. BEATTY, Chairman of Committee on Budget.

III

Special consideration was given to the responsibility of the Area Council for the support of Negro work.

(a) Negro secretaries and board chairman will receive special notices of Area Council meetings.

IV

By virtue of our Area Council being incorporated under the laws of Texas, representation of three persons from each Branch Association, gives us a greater opportunity to share in the program of the Area.

V

Appreciation is herewith expressed for the cooperation by our associations in response to the three (3%) per cent Area and National Support. The gains made this year prove necessity for our assuming greater responsibility in all matters effecting Y. M. C. A. relations in the Area.

SPECIAL NOTE

**********

I

Please write us your reaction and call upon this office more often.

II

MR. W. R. BANKS' appointment to the Area Board is a result of a decade of activity, and should serve as an incentive for local associations to develop finer and closer relationship between their Boards of Directors and Boards of Managers.

COPY

1328 Louisiana Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas 3
March 6, 1945

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

This is thanking you for the literature of the Southern Regional Council which you so kindly sent me. They were distributed in our regular meeting last Monday and all appreciated getting them; they were just not enough for the number present. You will be also interested to know that I am sending in five memberships today to the SRC.

You will also want to know that on April 13-14 we will have Drs. Howard Odum and Ira De A. Reid here in an Race Relations Institute under direction of the Texas Commission On Interracial Cooperation. You and others whom you may interest are invited to share with us in this institute.

Again thanking you for this thoughtfulness, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/
F. Rivers Barnwell
Texas Representative
The American Humane Education Society

May 22, 1945

Mr. Howard G. McClain
305 W. Cameron Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Howard:

I was glad to get your letter and to learn about your plans for work at Campbell College. This seems to offer you and Barbara a real opportunity to relate the college to the life of the community.

I am sorry that you have not been getting the Southern Frontier lately. We are sending a package of Frontiers and other material, and we will see that you get the literature regularly hereafter. Let us know as soon as your address is changed.

Will you have a chance to come this way any time soon? Guion and I would enjoy a long talk with you and Barbara about your new work and other things. We have plenty of room and would like to have you stay with us if you can come.

Best regards to you and Barbara.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

Last four Frontiers
Exec. Report - 1944
1945
Alilunas, Jones

Letter to McClain
future publications

M 5/23 EK 5/22/45

305 W. Cameron Ave.
Chapel Hill, N.C.
May 19, 1945

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Within the past few weeks we have made final plans for next year and I've been planning to relay the news on to you and Mrs. Johnson. I am going to Campbell College - in Buie's Creek, N.C. - to teach Economics and Sociology, mostly the latter, and to start an extension program which will make it possible for the college to become more of a community-related institution. Through the extension program the way will be wide open to do what we can in the area of social action, working especially through and with the churches and communities nearby. I am expecting, as you would suppose, to direct the program so it will have as much significance as possible in the area of human relations. I will be looking forward to receiving some help from you as we put things in motion next fall.

I would appreciate your calling the proper person's attention to the fact that I have not received the past four or five issues of The Southern Frontier (or any other material) though I ~~only~~ subscribed only last fall.

Please give our regards to Mrs. Johnson. We are fine and Barbara seems to be feeling better than she ever has.

With sincere regards,

Howard

Howard G. McClain

P.S. Please give my regards to Jane Martin and Rosa Lee Joy. We enjoyed having Dr. Reid at our Alpha Kappa Delta Meeting last month. He made a big hit on the campus among those who heard him. HGMc.

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH

608 PETERS BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Telephone Walnut 3553

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
National Chairman
RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

FRANK GARSON
Commissioner Southeastern Region
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Director Southeastern Regional Office

June 19, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed please find a reprint of the Look magazine article on "Prejudice" which I discussed with you on the telephone today.

I am also enclosing two recent pamphlets on the Springfield Plan on intercultural education which also may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander F. Miller

Alexander F. Miller

AFM/hs
Encl 2

To Eliminate Defamation of the Jews and to Counteract Un-American and Anti-Democratic Propaganda Through a Broad Educational Program; to Advance Good-Will and Proper Understanding Between American Groups; to Preserve and to Translate Into Greater Effectiveness the Ideals of American Democracy.

Fellows

June 20, 1945

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
Regional Information Specialist
204 Green Building
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

Thank you for your note of June 14. I am very sorry that I missed you when I was in Fort Worth. The meeting was quite successful and the Board meeting took steps to give the Texas Commission a closer working arrangement with SRC.

We continue to operate with too little staff, and at times we are somewhat discouraged because we realize that we are committed to more program activities than we can really take care of. For one thing, we have not given as close attention to the SRC Fellows as we would like. However, I hope that this can be remedied in the near future, since we have some proposals to make to the Fellows pretty soon.

The clippings which you have been sending are very helpful, and I want you to know that we appreciate them very much.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

204 Green Building
3205½ Thomas Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas

IN REPLY REFER TO:

June 14, 1945

6R:5:7:EEN

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am very sorry that I missed you when you were at Fort Worth. I had planned to attend the Regional Interracial Conference at Ft. Worth but my work had me in Kansas City and St. Louis at the time. I hope you got a fairly good impression of the interracial activities in the State of Texas.

I am inclosing a few recent clippings from the Dallas daily papers. You can rest assured that I will always be willing to cooperate with the activities of the SRC in any way you think might be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal
Regional Information Specialist

N:M

Incl. 10

June 27, 1945

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
133 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

I am glad that you liked Dr. Alexander's article. We have mailed you six more reprints.

It is good to hear that you are making progress in your study of organizations among Negroes in North Carolina. We are looking forward to seeing the finished product.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N. C.

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

JOHN R. LARKINS
CONSULTANT ON NEGRO WORK
133 EAST HARGETT ST.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
W. A. BLAIR, CHAIRMAN, WINSTON-SALEM
E. HERVEY EVANS, VICE-CHAIRMAN, LAURINBURG
ROBERT HAIRSTON, REIDSVILLE
MRS. R. H. LATHAM, ASHEVILLE
MRS. WALTER C. CROWELL, MONROE
A. W. MCALISTER, GREENSBORO
JOHN A. OATES, FAYETTEVILLE

June 23, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Director of Southern Regional Council
243 Auburn Avenue NE.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Acknowledgment is made of the recent copy of Will W. Alexander's "Our Conflicting Racial Policy." I read this article very carefully and to me it is one of the most pertinent articles on the racial question I have read to date. No one can doubt Dr. Alexander hasn't first hand knowledge of our racial problem.

If it is possible I would like to have at least six (6) copies of this article.

The study of Organization Among Negroes in North Carolina has made some progress. The suggestions made by Dr. Reed and yourself have been enclosed in the plans. We are hoping that it will be completed not later than early August.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp

September 5, 1945

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
The N.C. Board of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

I am glad that you liked the article by Dr. Alexander. We are sending you one dozen copies under separate cover.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Secretary.

GBJ:IBT

CW 9-5-45 "Our Conflicting Racial Policies".

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N. C.

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
W. A. BLAIR, CHAIRMAN, WINSTON-SALEM
E. HERVEY EVANS, VICE-CHAIRMAN, LAURINBURG
ROBERT HAIRSTON, REIDSVILLE
MRS. R. H. LATHAM, ASHEVILLE
MRS. WALTER C. CROWELL, MONROE
JOHN A. OATES, FAYETTEVILLE
FRANK A. DANIELS, RALEIGH

JOHN R. LARKINS
CONSULTANT ON NEGRO WORK
133 EAST HARGETT ST.

August 31, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We would appreciate your sending us a dozen copies of Our Conflicting Racial Policies by Will W. Alexander. Several weeks ago, you sent me a few copies. I distributed these copies, and have had a number of requests for additional copies.

I trust that everything goes well with the Council and your work. If we may be of assistance to you at any time, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Larkins - ARP

John R. Larkins,
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp

October 8, 1945

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
North Carolina College for Negroes
P. O. Box 656
Durham, N. C.

Dear Mr. Neal:

I am delighted to hear that you have moved to North Carolina College. I am sure you are going to like it there.

Thanks a lot for suggesting the names of Mr. Barton Beatty and Mr. Jackson Voltaire for Council Fellows. We certainly want them as Fellows and we shall issue them an invitation right away.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

P. O. Box 656

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

October 2, 1945

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

When I talked with you in New Orleans about the possibility of coming to North Carolina College, I did not know definitely at that time whether I was coming or not, but as you see, I am here. I realize that my leaving the Southwest leaves a vacancy for a fellow of S.R.C. out there. There are two fine young men in Dallas who are very active in race relations. If you are considering appointing someone in the Southwest, I would like for you to consider Mr. W. Barton Beatty and Mr. Jackson Valtair. Mr. Beatty is the executive secretary of the Moorland Branch, YMCA, 2700 Flora Street, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Valtair is a very liberal and active white man doing a very outstanding work in race relations. His address is 5201 Belmont. Dallas, Texas.

I like my work here very much. I hope to get out to the University of North Carolina very soon and meet some of your co-workers.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal

October 25, 1945

Mr. Howard G. McClain
Campbell College
Buie's Creek, N. C.

Dear Howard:

I am glad to hear about the Conference on Applied Christianity and that it is to be held at Campbell College on November 2 - 4.

Under separate cover we are sending a package of literature which we hope will be helpful to the students who take part in the workshop on "Problems of the South."

We can send additional copies of The Frontier, After The War and It Seems Queer free of charge. Extra copies of the pamphlets can be ordered at the rates shown on the inside covers. The pamphlet entitled The South sells at the rate of three copies for $1.

All good wishes for a successful conference, and highest regards to you and Barbara.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Send: 25 copies #1; 5 copies #2; 5 copies #3; 5 copies #4; 5 copies Oct. Frontier; 25 copies It Seems Queer; 25 After the War; 1 copy of The South, with 6 adv.; 25 mem. cards

CAMPBELL COLLEGE

BUIE'S CREEK, N. C.

LESLIE H. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT
R. L. WHIPPLE, VICE PRESIDENT
B. P. MARSHBANKS, BUSINESS MGR.

A. R. BURKOT, DEAN
LEONORA A. DORSEY, DEAN OF WOMEN
G. G. PAGE, ALUMNI SECRETARY

October 22, 1945

Dr. Guy Johnson
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The week-end of November 2-4 is the time for the Annual ADVENTURE IN APPLIED CHRISTIANITY conference here in North Carolina, and I have been asked to lead a workshop group on "Problems of the South". This workshop will meet for three periods during that time. To acquaint all the students with the Southern Regional Council I would appreciate for distribution any materials which explain the purpose and function of the SRC. If there are any suggestions as to ways in which college students can be encouraged to specifically work in connection with the SRC's program I would be very glad to pass the suggestions on to my group.

Sincerely,

Howard G. McClain

Howard G. McClain

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N. C.

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
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FRANK A. DANIELS, RALEIGH

JOHN R. LARKINS
CONSULTANT ON NEGRO WORK
133 EAST HARGETT ST.

December 7, 1945

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have received your letter of December 4th advising me of my selection as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I will be very happy to render whatever service in my power. You may feel free to call on me at any time to render assistance and cooperation in this very important job we all are attempting to do in the South.

My study on the Organizations Among Negroes in North Carolina has bogged down temporarily, but I am hoping that it will be possible to complete it within the next few months.

I trust that everything goes well with you.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins

JRL:arp
Enclosure

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1945
Southern Regional Council

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ✓ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ✓

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: N.C. State Board Public Welfare
Consultant on Negro Work

My mailing address is: 133 E. Hargett St.
Raleigh, N.C.

My residence address is: 520 So. Bloodworth St.
Raleigh, N.C.

My telephone number is: Home 5179
Office 6611-ext 385

Date 12/7/45

SIGNED John R. Martin

Fellows

December 4, 1945

Mr. John R. Larkins
State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

McClain

# CAMPBELL COLLEGE

BUIE'S CREEK, N. C.

LESLIE H. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT
R. L. WHIPPLE, VICE PRESIDENT
B. P. MARSHBANKS, BUSINESS MGR.

A. R. BURKOT, DEAN
LEONORA A. DORSEY, DEAN OF WOMEN
G. G. PAGE, ALUMNI SECRETARY

December 12, 1945

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It is a real pleasure to accept the selection as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and to look forward ~~to~~ the opportunity of having some definite part in the program in which it is taking leadership in the South.

Enclosed is the sheet on which I have checked three items as ways in which I think I can be of assistance at the present time in the Council's program. However, I will be awake to - and will be glad to assist in - other ways in which ~~xx~~ I can ~~able to~~ be of some service.

I sincerely hope that this policy of having Fellows will work out as successfully as hoped for.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard G. McClain

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | XX |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | X | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Campbell College
Buies Creek, N.C.

My mailing address is: Box 52
Buies Creek, N.C.

My residence address is: Ibid.

My telephone number is: Home 2708
Office 2705

Date December 12, 1948 SIGNED Howard G. McClain

December 4, 1945

Fellows

Mr. Howard McClain
Campbell College
Buie's Creek, N. C.

Dear Mr. McClain:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

Def. Follow

January 15, 1946

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
President
North Carolina Education Association
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

Thanks for your letter of January 13. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has recently published a Directory of Agencies in Race Relations which is quite useful. We do not have any extra copies on hand, but I am writing the Rosenwald Fund today to request that they mail a copy directly to you.

This Directory is far from complete, particularly for the South. It omits several of the state interracial committees and a large number of local committees.

There is another directory which you will find it worthwhile to have. Its title is Agencies Concerned with the Quality of Rural Life in the South, and it can be obtained from the Southern Rural Life Council, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 4, Tennessee, at the price of fifty cents.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

# THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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HUGH BEAM, Marion
WESTERN DISTRICT

D.H. CONLEY, Greenville
NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

CLYDE A. ERWIN, Raleigh
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Hickory, N. C.
Jan. 13, 1946

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Does the Council have on file or for distribution a list of organizations, committees, and groups in the Southern Region or in the Nation which are working for the improvement of race relations? This question has been raised in my class and I promised to see what I could find out. If such a list is available, I should like to have one.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Laurie McDonald

Annie Laurie McDonald (Mrs.)

# THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

DIRECTORS

MRS. ANNIE LAURIE McDONALD, Hickory
PRESIDENT

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HUGH BEAM, Marion
WESTERN DISTRICT

D.H. CONLEY, Greenville
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CLYDE A. ERWIN, Raleigh
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Hickory, N. C.
Feb. 10, 1946

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am enclosing a copy of a committee report in accordance with a request of the group. This was presented at the end of the first semester in a class in Sociology 1.

We didn't know whether you could make any use of the report or not, but we wanted you to know that we had done some exploring which students felt was a valuable experience. Let me call your attention especially to pages 14 and 15.

We shall study further in our Course, Social Problems, and we may let you hear from us again.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Laurie McDonald

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald, Teacher
Lenoir Rhyne College

Fellow

February 13, 1946

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
Lenoir Rhyne College
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

Thank you for your letter of February 10 and the copy of a report prepared by your class in Sociology 1.

The report is excellent. It is easy to see that your students really worked hard on it and that they had good supervision. The idea of rounding out their study by conferring with representative Negroes was very good. You and your class deserve hearty congratulations.

I am turning the report over to Mr. Warwick, our Director of Public Relations. I think he might want to mention it in a forthcoming issue of New South.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

**Memo** from GUY B. JOHNSON

to Ray Warwick

SRC Fellow

One of our fellows, Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald who teaches at Lenoir Rhyne College in Hickory, North Carolina, has sent me this report which was prepared by her students in Sociology 1.

I suggest that we use some 100 to 200 words about this in April New South. The main thing is the way they went about studying race relations. It might offer some encouragement to other teachers and classes as a technique.

GBJ

Feb. 13, 1946.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N. C.

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

JOHN R. LARKINS
CONSULTANT ON NEGRO WORK
133 EAST HARGETT ST.

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FRANK A. DANIELS, RALEIGH

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

March 6, 1946

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Guy B. Johnson

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed you will find a list of names of individuals who have expressed an interest in the work of the Southern Regional Council.

I hope that everything goes well with you and the Council. Please convey my best regards to Dr. H. L. Trigg.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins

JRL:arp
Enclosure

March 15, 1946

Mr. Howard G. McClain
Campbell College
Buie's Creek, North Carolina

Dear Howard:

I was very glad to have your letter of March 4 containing so much news, some good, some bad. I hope Barbara is still getting along fine. We shall look forward to hearing about the big event. I can assure you you will never been the same after it happens!

Best of luck in your efforts to get some kind of interracial committee organized there. The ministerial association is a good starting point, but there should be some more inclusive bi-racial organization in the county. The North Carolina Interracial Commission is still active, although it is a little slow right now because it has been in process of getting a new chairman and a new secretary. I know the Commission would like to encourage local counties, and as soon as they get a new secretary, they will probably be able to give some service to such committees. I am not sure who the new chairman is, so I suggest that if you want the latest information you might write to Dr. N. C. Newbold at Raleigh. SRC can help with literature and a personal visit about once a year.

Your comments about the attitudes of veterans on your campus are interesting and at the same time disturbing. I would like to see a little research project on the attitudes of white veterans but I would want to be very careful not to do anything that might sharpen their prejudices. What about drawing up a very brief tentative questionnaire and sending it to me for my comments. It might be tried out there and then something of the sort used elsewhere on both white and Negro veterans as a project which SRC Fellows could work on.

Two or our staff members have looked into the Columbia, Tennsessee situation. We have also had access to several other confidential reports. Unfortunately, some of the officials in Tennessee are trying to make it appear that the Negroes were "conspiring to make trouble", while others are going to the opposite extreme and are trying to glamorize the Negroes as heroes. Both points of view are pretty far off base. I am convinced that there would have been no violence beyond the initial episode, if the Negroes had not fired on the policemen who went into the Mink Slide district to talk to the crowd of Negroes. After that, the sheriff called for the state patrol and the state guard. The state patrol closed in on Mink Slide and behaved much more roughly than the situation justified. I think it is remarkable that in spite of a good deal of shooting, there were nokillings as far as

we can find out. Three days later, two Negroes were killed in the jail when one of them grabbed a confiscated gun and shot a deputy in the arm. It is a long and involved story, so I can't attempt to give the details here. However, we are planning to issue some kind of report and suggestions for constructive community action.

All good wishes from your friends here.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

CAMPBELL COLLEGE

BUIE'S CREEK, N. C.

LESLIE H. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT
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A. R. BURKOT, DEAN
LEONORA A. DORSEY, DEAN OF WOMEN
G. G. PAGE, ALUMNI SECRETARY

March 4, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Item 1: This year the county school system has received six new school buses which were apportioned equally - three each - to the Negro and white schools. Mr. Spivey, the Jeanes teacher for the county, has commented that this is surely a change from the situation even ten years ago when the Negroes were given only those buses worn-out by their use for white children. The acting county superintendent, Mr. Glenn Profitt, says that one of the county's more real needs is a Negro supervisor for all the colored schools in the county. He is also making plans, as I understand matters, for a bond issue for building schools that include the development of Negro as well as white schools. This seeming conscientious effort to develop the Negro school system appears not to be at all affected by the fact that there was a rape case in the county last spring and the apprehended Negro attacker is now awaiting his turn as a member of "death row".

There was a murder, at least a killing, of a Negro by white policemen in Dunn (14 miles away) during this past week. The newspaper report indicated that the Negro had a criminal record and was trying to break into a house when policemen were called. The policemen, in self-defense, shot and killed the Negro. I am trying to get some more facts in the situation to see if things are as they appear.

I'd appreciate any information about the Columbia, Tenn., situation if you all have had opportunity yet to get the inside "dope".

There seems to have been an Interracial Council in the County at one time but it has not been functioning in recent years. I have discussed the matter with Mr. Spivey, who has been in the county for quite a few years and was a participant in the old Interracial Committee, and several others in the county, and they all seem to be interested in getting some kind of organization in operation again. I have been thinking in terms of a Committee on Human Relations to be organized on a county basis (Dunn is the only town in the county with over 2,500 people, although there are several other smaller villages that are considerable trading centers). Sometime this month we are thinking of having a small meeting (ten or twelve) to discuss the ways

and means of getting started. An impetus to such an organization I am hoping will come from the organization in the near future of an inter-denominational and inter-racial minister's conference in the county. There has been a white Baptist Minister's Association, but we are expecting this group to invite all the minister's in the county to the April meeting - this action to be voted on tomorrow and I don't think that there will be any opposition. If all goes well the April meeting should turn into a permanent conference. I will appreciate any information or suggestions you have for these developments. Is there any state body that a county unit can be allied to in this state?

This final matter concerns the possibility of a small bit of research on the local campus. The idea came to be in this way. During the war we heard a considerable amount of talk about the possibility of better relations between Negro and whites in the South after the war because of the way in which they were fighting together, being in hospitals together, etc. Therefore, I was taken by surprise almost one morning in class when several of the veterans let it be known that they had been in the hospital between two Negroes'beds, but that a Negro better not sit down by him now in the street car. One boy even went so far as to sleep in a pup tent with a Negro soldier and "buddy" around with him in Belgium (there were few other white soldiers there at the time) but who now refused to even consider the possibility of sitting beside a Negro in a street car.

Since we have about 80 veterans on the campus now, I was wondering whether or not there would be any value in trying to make a study along these lines: 1) find out how many of them had any close contacts or relations with Negro soldiers while in the army, 2) find out their attitude, why there was acceptance by some and resentment by others, perhaps, of being thrown together, 3) how the attitudes changed with regard to the Negro since being out of the army and not being forced to act in certain ways. Are studies like that being made? Would there be any reason why we should attempt to work out a little study here? If so, what suggestions do you have to make as to purposes, objectives, methods.

Please let me know if and when there is anything special that I can do for the Council.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard G. McClain

P.S. Barbara has gone to Durham to stay until THE time, which the doctor is expecting to be about a week from today. She is still getting along fine.

Regards to Mrs. Johnson.

July 17, 1946

Mr. John Larkin
State Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkin:

It was really a pleasure to have the few moments of conversation with you on your recent trip to Atlanta. I had hoped to come to Raleigh several times since the first of January, but have not yet had the pleasure. I plan to be there some time next week, and hope that I may have the opportunity to see you in person.

Please remember to send me the information about the case in Wake County which I mentioned to you when you were here. I think that this incident is very significant and I shall be looking for trends in this field.

I trust that you, Mrs. Larkin, and your daughter are enjoying the best of health and a pleasant summer.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N. C.

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

JOHN R. LARKINS
CONSULTANT ON NEGRO WORK
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MRS. WALTER C. CROWELL, MONROE
JOHN A. OATES, FAYETTEVILLE
FRANK A. DANIELS, RALEIGH

July 26, 1946

File

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Your letter of July 17th, requesting information on the case of the attempted rape of a white man on a colored woman who received a long sentence, has reached my desk. I have attempted to secure this information, but due to the pressure of duties and several other factors, I have not been able to verify all of the facts that you need. You may expect a subsequent letter containing all of this information at a very short period.

I trust that everything goes well with you and your work. Congratulations on the splendid study that was made of the Jacksonville, Florida community. At present, we are engaged in some research projects that will be of some interest to the Council.

I shall expect you to keep me informed of the developments and trends throughout the south.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins

JRL:arp

COMMUNITY WORK CONFERENCE

on

HEALTH - EDUCATION - RECREATION

Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, N. C.

August 12, 1946

From Annie Louise MacDonald
SRC Fellow

Sponsored by

The Hickory Chamber of Commerce

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION

# CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Monday, August 12, 1946

2:30 p. m. Assembly Room of the Administration Building
Lenoir Rhyne College

Registrar: Mrs. George Bisanar, Regent DAR

## Opening General Session

Presiding: Mrs. Spurgeon Young, President
Hickory PTA Council

Prayer - Dr. P. E. Monroe, President
Purpose of the Conference - Annie Laurie McDonald
Findings of Survey Committee - Dora R. Tyer

3:30 - 5:30 p. m. Classrooms on Second Floor of the Administration Building.

## Work Session for Discussion Groups

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Group I A | Room #6 | Group II A | Room #16 |
| Group I B | Room #8 | Group II B | Room #15 |
| Group I C | Room #7 | Group II C | Room #11 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Group III A | Room #13 |
| Group III B | Room #12 |

6:45 **Dinner - The College Dining Hall**

Presiding: Max Steelman, Executive Secretary
Hickory Chamber of Commerce
Five minute reports from Working Groups
Discussion from Conference Participants

Address: Mr. Chas. W. Phillips, President
The North Carolina Education Association

Conference Consultants: Mr. Paul Reid, Controller
State Board of Education, Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Elizabeth Lovell, Health Education
Supervisor, State Board of Health,
Asheville, N. C.

Dr. E. H. Ellinwood, Former Director
State School Health Coordinating Service
(and now) Catawba-Lincoln District Health
Director.

## PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

The purpose of this Community Work Conference is to discover some of our problems relating to health, recreation, and education in Hickory; to study these problems; and to determine how we can plan a community program of action for their solution. We are all somewhat familiar with some of the most urgent needs of our town, but we have not up to this point done enough planning as coordinated groups for projecting a long range program of progress. Neither have we set for ourselves a few specific goals which are attainable in the immediate future.

All organized groups in our community have been invited to send representatives to this conference. Industry and business likewise have been asked to participate, and so have the churches.

## HOW IT BEGAN

The Health and Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce sponsored a survey as a means of determining some of our community problems in health, education, and recreation. The survey form was developed with the help of many people after the idea had been discussed among school and college people, health department and recreation personnel, parents, business and industrial workers and executives.

The findings of the survey were to be used in the Work Conference. The house to house canvas was conducted by members of the Committee and the PTA Council. Other civic leaders also assisted in the survey.

General plans for the Conference were decided upon at a meeting of twenty-five leaders representing twenty-one organized groups in Hickory. From this large group a Planning Committee was elected to work out the

details of the Conference. They selected discussion leaders for the Work Sessions and called a meeting of this group. At this meeting of leaders, plans were discussed and the final program completed. They considered such matters as:

1. The purpose of the Conference
2. Possible outcomes
3. How work sessions would be conducted
   a. Responsibilities of chairmen
   b. Responsibility of reporter
   c. Topics or problems to be discussed in each group
   d. General framework for committee reports
4. The use to be made of the findings which will be mimeographed.

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dr. P. E. Monroe, Honorary Chairman
Annie Laurie McDonald, Chairman
Dora R. Tyer, Co-Chairman

Rev. Frank Cauble
Mrs. J. A. Moretz
Professor G. R. Patterson
Mrs. E. P. Rhyne
Max R. Steelman
Mrs. Spurgeon Young
Marshall Young

## GROUP ORGANIZATION AND PROBLEMS

Group I A — Problems in Education — Room #6

Co-Chairmen: Professor G. R. Patterson, Head of Education Department
Lenoir Rhyne College
Rev. John Lackey, Chairman, Recreation Commission
Reporter: Mrs. Inez James, President Oakwood PTA

Group I B — Problems of Financing Education — Room #8

Co-Chairmen: Dr. R. W. Carver, Superintendent of Hickory Schools
Mrs. E. P. Rhyne, President American Legion Auxiliary
Reporter: Paul Reid, Controller, State Board of Education

Group I C — Personnel Problems of Schools — Room #7

Co-Chairmen: Mr. Calvin Moore, Personnel Director Shuford Mills
Mrs. Ted Kramer, Mother and Housewife
Reporter: Dr. Roy Ullman, Professor of Education, Lenoir Rhyne College

Group II A — Health Problems — Room #16

Co-Chairmen: Mrs. J. B. Steele, Secretary PTA Council
Mrs. Louise Anderson, Executive Secretary, T. B. Association
Reporter: Mrs. O. B. Austin, Home Service Advisor, Duke Power Company

Group II B — Problems of Financing Health — Room #15

Co-Chairmen: John Clark, Owner and Mgr. Clark Tire & Auto Supply Co.
T. J. Sharpe, Sanitarian, Health Department
Reporter: Dr. E. H. Ellinwood, Health Director, Catawba - Lincoln District

Group II C — Personnel Problems of Health Agencies — Room #11

Co-Chairmen: Mrs. Gladys Hord, Elementary Teacher, Hickory Schools
Miss Frances Allen, Public Health Nurse
Julian Taylor, District Sanitarian

Group III A — Recreation Problems and Finance — Room #13

Co-Chairmen: P. W. Deaton, Clerk of Court and Juvenile Judge
Baxter Weant, Playground Supervisor
Reporter: W. B. Stronach, Recreation Director

Group III B — Personnel Problems in Recreation — Room #12

Co-Chairmen: Dexter Moser, Playground Supervisor
Ester Ullman, Playground Supervisor
Reporter: Mrs. Spurgeon Young, PTA Council President

## GROUPS ENDORSING AND PARTICIPATING IN CONFERENCE

Hickory Chamber of Commerce - Mr. James E. Gaither, President
Lenoir Rhyne College - Dr. P. E. Monroe, President
Hickory Schools - Dr. R. W. Carver, Superintendent
Hickory School Board - Mr. Ernest Whisnant, Chairman
Catawba County Health Department - Dr. E. H. Ellinwood, Director
Hickory Recreation Commission - Rev. John Lackey, Chairman
W. B. Stronach, Director

| | |
|---|---|
| The PTA Council | Mrs. Spurgeon Young, President |
| Altrusa Club | Mrs. Karl Broome, President |
| Business and Professional Women's Club | Mrs. Earl Townsend, Pres. |
| Rotary Club | Dr. Shuford Abernethy, President |
| Kiwanis Club | Mr. Lee Frans, President |
| Lions Club | Mr. A. J. Preslar, President |
| Junior Woman's Club | Mrs. Robert Clark, President |
| Senoir Woman's Club | Mrs. C. T. Morrison, President |
| UDC | Mrs. J. A. Moretz, Head |
| Elks Club | Mr. Ford Roberts, President |
| DAR | Mrs. George Bisanar, Regent |
| American Legion | Judge David Swift |
| American Legion Auxiliary | Mrs. E. P. Rhyne, President |
| VFW | Mr. Harry Vander Lindon |
| Ministerial Association | Rev. Frank Cauble, President |
| Hickory NCEA Unit | Mrs. Ruio Walker, President |
| Hickory Classroom Teachers | Mrs. Henry Guigou, Secretary |
| Tuberculosis & Health Assn. | Mrs. Earl Townsend, President |
| | Mrs. Louise Anderson, Secretary |

## HEALTH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE - HICKORY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

| | |
|---|---|
| C. B. Scott, Chairman | Fred Smyre |
| A. C. Henderson | E. J. Sox |
| Rev. John Lackey | Ernest Whisnant |
| Mrs. E. P. Rhyne | Annie Laurie McDonald, Consultant |

Max R. Steelman, Secretary

## SURVEY COMMITTEE

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Spurgeon Young | Mrs. W. E. Marlowe |
| Mrs. Norman James | Mrs. Tom Gadd |
| Mrs. Dick Cannon | Mrs. Edna Barringer |
| Mrs. J. B. Steele | Mrs. Ruio Walker |
| Mrs. Raymond Hollar | Mrs. E. T. Byrd |
| Rev. John Lackey | Mrs. Lindsey Miller |
| Dora Tyer | Max Steelman |

and members of the Sponsoring Committee

September 13, 1946

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McClain
Faculty Apartments
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear friends:

Thanks for your note from Texas, which arrived while I was away on vacation. We were sorry to hear of all the trouble you had with the car. We were afraid that something of this sort did happen and that you had to go right on through Atlanta without having the chance to call us up.

I hope you enjoyed your Texas trip, although I can say from experience that it is really tough trying to travel around with a baby. We did a lot of that when Benny was a baby, and I don't know how we lived through it.

Well, I suppose you are settled now at Mercer. I believe you will like it there. If you don't know my good friend, Curtis Dixon, be sure to get acquainted with him.

Very best wishes to all of you from the Johnsons!

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Mc Clain

Aug. 20, '46
Marked from Texas?

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Johnson — 1

We were terribly sorry that it worked out that we could not stop after you so graciously answered our request for an overnite haven. Our car gave us quite a bit of concern for 24 hrs. The bearing in the water pump gave way, and the pump almost went through the radiator. We stopped just in time. Our auto is a '35 model and no parts are being made for any models farther back than '37. We finally got it fixed and left Chattanooga about 8:00 p.m. Sat. nite. We went on through Atlanta about midnite because we had been expected in Macon since Sat. noon. We have been going at such a mad pace ever since I just long to be settled again.

After a half house-hunting search in Macon for two days we left for Sherman, Texas — when we get to Texas its worse than ever hearing to more from one group of relatives & friends to another.

We have an appointment - faculty - at Mercer to return to, so we should be settled by the end of august. I hope we can get to Atlanta soon after that. We may have to wait for cool weather on account of the baby - will be there sooner or later.

Thank you again for your kindness. Give our regards to the young men & the family -

Sincerely,
Barbara Ed Howard

October 8, 1946

Mr. John R. Larkins
N. C. State Board of Public Welfare
135 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Thank you for your letter of October 5. I am very glad that you are planning to attend the SRC Annual Meeting and the Conference of Fellows.

Please feel free to use my name as a reference in your application for a Rosenwald Fellowship.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ~~CHARITIES AND~~ PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N. C.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
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ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

JOHN R. LARKINS
CONSULTANT ON NEGRO WORK
133 EAST HARGETT ST.

October 5, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Acknowledgment is made of your announcement of October 1st relative to the meeting of The Conference of Fellows to be held in Atlanta on November 14th and 15th. My plans are to attend and to include November 13th in my itinerary for the annual meeting of the SRC members.

I have made application for a Rosenwald Fund Fellowship for the school year 1947-48. I have not submitted my roster of individuals who will recommend me. I would like to use your name in my list. Please advise me whether this meets with your approval.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins

JRL:arp

October 10, 1946

Mrs. Raynell Goodman Lantor
1003 Main Street
South Boston, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Lantor:

Thanks for your letter of October 7. I am happy to hear that you have become a bride since we last heard from you. Very best wishes from all of us for your new career.

We most certainly want you to continue to be a Council Fellow if you would like to, and of course, we want you to attend the Council of Fellows. In fact, we would like very much for you to be on the program. We are asking several of the Fellows who have done active work in teaching or other aspects of race relations to speak for 10 or 12 minutes a piece on what they have done and how. Won't you please let me know right away whether you can attend the Conference and whether you would be willing to make a short talk.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

1003 Main Street
South Boston, Virginia
October 7, 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Since becoming an honorary fellow of SRC I have been married and moved from Richmond but not from the South! I wondered if you selected fellows because of loyality and if I'm still needed. The meeting sounds very nice to ~~the~~ but if you think my work is

limited here I wouldn't want the Council to go to the expense of having me down.

Now about my work... since ~~joining~~ joining you all I've done is read (with much interest) New South. I'm inclined to feel guilty here but I have not been called upon.

Wish you would clarify my status for me again.

Sincerely,

Raynell Goodman Lantor

memo to EKH re

change in name + address.

October 19, 1946

Mrs. Nathan Lantor
1003 Main Street
South Boston, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Lantor:

Thanks for your note of October 13. The article which you wrote for the Virginia Journal of Education will make a good talk for the Conference of Fellows.

We are looking forward with much pleasure to seeing you here at the Conference.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

RECEIVED
OCT 21
Southern Regional Council

1003 Main Street
South Boston, Virginia
October 18, 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am looking forward to the Fellows Conference. You ask for a brief report and I wonder if giving my past years work isn't more than you want?

In answer to your questions:

State of birth - Virginia
Schooling - Mary Washington College of U. Virginia; graduate work at Columbia U.
Main Positions Held - Teacher Richmond (Va.) Public Schools.

Present Occupation and Title - Housewife - Mrs Lanton

How Long in Present Position - Since Sept. 8

Memberships -
1. Nat'l. Educ. Assoc.
2. Va. Educ. Assoc.
3. Elem. Teachers "
4. Civil Rights Committee
5. Nat'l. Council Jewish Juniors
6. Southern Regional Council

Don't mean to be fresh about some of the above answers but I am not teaching this Fall.

Sincerely,
Raynell Lanton

Fellows

1003 Main Street
South Boston, Virginia
October 13, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Many thanks for your nice letter.

Yes, I shall attend the Council of Fellows. Last Spring I wrote for the Virginia Journal of Education my activities of the year. I believe you were sent a copy. If it will be all right for me to report on that for the Program I shall be glad to report. It covers just about everything. I think I have promised to speak before the Woman's Club here

next month on an entirely different theme and I'm afraid time would prevent me from preparing anything different.

Looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Raynee Lanter

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

October 21, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In compliance with your request of October 17th, I would like to submit the following personal history:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name: | John Rodman Larkins |
| State of Birth: | North Carolina |
| Schooling, H.S: | Williston Industrial School |
| College : | Shaw University - A.B. |
| Graduate Sc. : | Atlanta University School of Social Work - M.S.W. |
| Special Institutes : | New York School of Social Work |
| Main Positions Held : | Unemployment Compensation - Counselor and Interviewer<br>W.P.A. - Research Assistant<br>Warren County Dept. Public Welfare - Case Worker |
| Present Occupation and Title : | State Department of Public Welfare - Consultant on Negro Work |
| Membership : | Professional or Civic Organizations:<br>North Carolina Recreation Commission - Advisory Committee - Chairman of Negro Sub-Committee.<br>North Carolina Planning Board - member of committee on Health and Public Welfare.<br>North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation - member of the executive committee. |

My plans are to attend the meeting and if you are in need of additional data, please advise me and I shall submit immediately.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

October 1946

Brief Personal History
Mrs. Annie Laurie(Brinkley)McDonald
Born July 4th, 1908, Glen Alpine, North Carolina - Burke County

Normal School - East Carolina Teachers College -Diploma 1927
Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, A. B. Degree 1939
University of N. C. - M. A. in Education 1943
School of Public Health UNC M. S. in Public Health 1945

Sixteen years an elementary school teacher in North Carolina public Schools, teaching in Westmont School in Hickory from 1936 to 1944. Our home has been in Hickory since 1932.

This is the second year as Assistant Professor of health education and sociology at Lenoir Rhyne College. In addition to the part-time teaching load at the college, I serve as health educator in Catawba County Health Department and as professional consultant to Catawba County Schools.

A member of Delta Kappa Gamma, honorary society for women educators, member of the North Carolina Education Association the National Education Association and the Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, member of the American Public Health Association and the Southern Regional Council. N.C. Public Health Assn' and Mental Hygiene Society

Local community organizations include:
Womans Auxiliary of Presbyterian Church, PTA, Woman's Club, Altrusa, Business and Professional Women's Club and two Book clubs as well as local teachers organizations. I serve as consultant to the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Health and Education.

At present I am serving as Chairmen of the Regional Steering Committee on Health and Health Education of the Southern States Work Conference.

October 29, 1946

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Thank you for your letter of October 21. This is a hurried reply and I hope to write you further later on about your project.

In the meantime, put in your application for the Rosenwald Fellowship and list me as a reference. The Fellowship Secretary writes to the various persons listed as references and requests confidential letters from them. This is the usual procedure.

Looking forward to seeing you here two weeks hence, and with all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

October 21, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

During your recent visit to North Carolina I discussed the possibilities of securing assistance from the Rosenwald Fund to study for the school year 1947-48. During our conversation I indicated the subject which I am desirous of submitting to the Rosenwald Fund, "A Study of Institutional Facilities for Negroes in the South." This study would embrace the care of the feeble-minded, delinquents, insane, deaf, dumb, and blind. You advised me that this study would be worthwhile and a contribution to the existing body of knowledge in this field. You also advised me that you had started collecting data on this subject several years ago. I would appreciate any suggestions you would have to make on this subject.

I applied to the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration and the University of Pittsburgh School of Applied Social Sciences to work on this project. The University of Chicago accepted my application for admission in 1943. I would appreciate a letter from you to the Rosenwald Fund recommending me for a Fellowship. If you have any suggestions that would enhance my opportunities of securing aid from the Rosenwald Fund, I would appreciate them. If it is not asking too much, please send me a carbon of the letter you write them.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp

October 31, 1946

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
Dean of Students
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Lovejoy:

Thank you for your generous remarks about the Council's literature. I am glad that it is being useful to you in your work there at Lynchburg College.

I was interested to learn that you are chairman of your college group which will tackle the task of fact-finding in connection with conditions facing Negroes in Lynchburg. Under your chairmanship I am sure a very fine job will be done. Much luck to you and your co-workers, not only in your job of fact-finding but also in your efforts to initiate action programs based on your findings. You may be interested to know that the University of Tampa has recently set up a Department of Inter-cultural Relations, under the direction of Dr. Wm. G. Neiderland. I was pleased to send him some of the Council's literature.

As you requested, I am glad to send you several copies of a membership blank. You will see that it is included as a part of the small pamphlet The South is Yours! Space is also provided for the names of several persons to whom you or your friends might like for us to send information regarding the Council.

It was a real pleasure to hear from you again and to know that you are enjoying life there at Lynchburg. At the present time I'm afraid that I do not have any very definite suggestions to make as to your job possibilities in the research field here in the South. However, I shall certainly remember you if or when I do happen to run across something which might be helpful to you in getting satisfactorily located.

With kindest regards,

P.S. — Have you seen Gax Survey ...? etc.

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

**LYNCHBURG COLLEGE**
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF DEAN OF STUDENTS

October 16, 1946

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have been reading with considerable interest the studies being issued by the Southern Regional Council, and I hasten to add my words of praise to those I am convinced come to you from many sources. The studies are excellent, and I am finding them of considerable use in my class work.

As you may know, Lynchburg College has been selected as one of the twenty-two schools in the nation to participate in the college study on inter-group relations sponsored by the Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education of the American Council on Education. I have been assigned the job of chairmaning the committee of faculty and students that will attempt to find out some facts about the present conditions facing Negroes in Lynchburg. Eventually we hope to have some of our findings translated into action programs here on the campus and in the community. Right now, however, we are proceeding slowly.

Send $2.50 = 25 or 30

I have been asked by one other member of the faculty and by several students how they might become members of the Southern Regional Council; and, if you have any application blanks for membership, I shall be happy to see that they reach the interested persons.

I am finding life at Lynchburg College most interesting, but I wish there were more hours every day for the many things I would like to do. Frankly, I doubt if I will ever be really happy until I get into a research position, but I am not entirely certain what openings might exist in the Southern Research agencies and how to go about finding out. If you have any ideas, I should appreciate your telling me.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Johnson. The next time I pass through Atlanta on my way to visit relatives in Birmingham, I shall take the liberty of visiting your office.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Dean of Students

GWL/MEB

MERCER UNIVERSITY
MACON, GEORGIA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

RECEIVED
NOV 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 5, 1946

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The following is a brief sketch of biographical data:

State of birth: Texas - Cooper to be exact, which is about 100 miles from Dallas.

Schooling: Vanderbilt University, B.A.; Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, B.D.; Graduate study at the University of North Carolina and Duke, which was begun on a ~~xxhx~~ Rosenwald Scholarship.

Position: Assistant-Professor of Sociology at Mercer University, where I am in my first year.

Professional Societies: National Council on Religion in Higher Education, Southern Sociological Society, American Sociological Society.

Sincerely,

Howard G. McClain

Howard G. McClain

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Report to the Southern Regional Council

November 14, 1946

by

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald, Honorary Fellow
Hickory, N. C.

My work in education is with three agencies:

1. Lenoir Rhyne College
   Dr. P. E. Monroe, President

2. Catawba County Health Department
   Dr. E. H. Ellinwood, Health Director
   Catawba-Lincoln District

3. Catawba County Schools
   Mr. M. C. Campbell, Superintendent
   Newton, N. C.

The administrators of all three agencies cooperate in many ways to develop relationships and to make facilities available for the development of an over-all program of education. The administration and members of the faculty of Lenoir Rhyne College provide opportunities and assistance in most of the activities in which I am engaged.

As assistant professor of health education and sociology I teach 15 hours a week. The courses for which I am responsible during the year are: (1) Introductory Sociology; (2) Social Problems; (3) Educational Sociology; (4) Personal and Community Health; (5) Methods in Health Education.

Methods which are employed in teaching these courses may be conducive to

contribute to the development of social skills necessary in building better human relationships. They include:

(1) class discussions: a. led by teacher
b. frequently led by students

(2) field trips
(3) committee work
(4) voluntary community service
(5) interviews
(6) surveys
(7) observations
(8) clinics
(9) inventories
(10) keeping records
(11) demonstrations
(12) continuous evaluation

Some of the specific activities in sociology which we feel may contribute to better understading are:

1. Carefully planned visits to the Negro school

2. A meeting of student committee held jointly with a committee of Negroes including the school principal, a teacher, two high school seniors- a boy and a girl- was arranged for the conference at the college library.

3. Preparation of reports based on research and interviews

4. Committee study of occupational opportunities in college town and surrounding area and actual visit into industries to learn from employer and employee:
   a. labor-management relationships
   b. working conditions
   c. wages and hours
   d. provisions for medical care

5. Other class committees which make investigations and share the information in a variety of ways with their classmates include those which:
   a. visit the County Home and Welfare agency
   b. visit the city jail and police department
   c. visit the health department and confer with personnel and people entering and leaving
   d. visit the city manager then tour the town
   e. visit city council, city courts, city schools in health education

Some of the activities include a few of those metioned above with somewhat different purposes in mind. Others are:

1. Surveying community health resources
2. visiting preschool clinic
3. planning and holding clinics for class
4. writing research papers
5. collecting materials for present and future use
6. etc.

My work with the County Health Department and the County Schools include such activities as:

1. Assisting with planning, organizing, and holding conferences and workshops of interest to health and education personnel, bringing into these sessions the resource people of our County

2. Teaching an extension class of teachers in service on health education materials and methods

3. Working with agencies, clubs, and other organizations in program development, especially in the fields of health, education and welfare

4. Helping in my own community with the development of a community council which is tied into the work of the city planning board and the community chest to provide for well balanced over-all planning

5. Cooperating with the School of Public Health, the University of North Carolina in providing supervision of activities for graduate students in health education

I have tried in this outline to enumerate the fieds of opportunity which are open and to indicate the direction in which I am working. A critical evaluation would show great gaps and weaknesses and I am aware of that. We need to develop the sort of methods of work in schools and communities which would train the leaders in democratic procedures. This big problem must be faced if we are to get at the solution of numerous difficulties which are barriers to progress.

Meeting of Fellows
Southern Regional Conference Inc.
November 13, 14, and 15, 1946

Report of John R. Larkins - Consultant on Negro Work, N. C. State Department of Public Welfare Raleigh, North Carolina

Since January 1, 1925, the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare has had a Negro on its administrative staff to help extend and develop the welfare programs of the various counties and the state. In its early activities or programs, the Unit of Work Among Negroes was to a great extent a demonstration program.

Over a period of years the major emphasis of this work has been based upon the theory that the only practical approach to the Negro community lies through the machinery the Negroes themselves have set up.

The original wise policy adopted by the State Board of Public Welfare of inviting Negroes to have a voice in the planning of the program has been consistently followed. Today, we are continuing to follow some of the earliest suggestions and policies in the program of public welfare in North Carolina. However, it has been necessary to make some changes so that the work may keep abreast or in harmony with the other divisions or services of the agency and the general trend of events.

Today, the major emphasis - as it was in the early period - is a program of social welfare which has for its objectives the improvement of Negro community life through the creating and promoting of constructive family standards. The thinking of the Department and Work Among Negroes has gone beyond the boundaries of race and are attempting to improve the services of the public welfare departments throughout North Carolina. We fully realize that within the framework of a more comprehensive and adequately financed

program for the state at large, Negroes will secure additional services and increased financial assistance.

During the past two years, the Unit of Work Among Negroes has stressed the interpretation of the public welfare program and related agencies to civic, religious, and educational groups of both races throughout the state.

Serious study and analysis have been given to the need for expansion of available services and the establishment of new services and facilities that will assist in the solving and treating of the problems of the total population of North Carolina.

We fully realize that to attack and treat these problems it is necessary to have as a pre-requisite an intelligent knowledge and understanding of the liabilities and assets of the people of North Carolina if we are to meet their total needs. The present program of this Unit has been developed as follows.

Research or fact finding on community conditions, group discussions of the facts secured with state, county, and local officials, constant recording of pertinent data, planning with members of the state staff, superintendents of public welfare, state, county, and local officials, and interested groups or individuals.

In April 1944 a comprehensive study of the Negro Population of North Carolina was completed by Consultant. This study was made to point out the socio-economic conditions of Negroes in the state. Problems and facilities for their treatment were high-lighted so that the areas where we were in need of improvement would be given serious consideration.

At present, the State Board of Public Welfare, through the Consultant's office is making a study of the boys discharged from

Morrison Training for Negroes over a five-year period. This study is to attempt to ascertain the value of the training the boys received while there, and its effect in their later life, especially, in the areas of earning a living and of making a satisfactory adjustment.

Consultant has for the past two years spoken and participated in forums and panel discussions throughout the state before students of high school and college for both races in the fields of public welfare and race relations.

Workshops with Negro teachers and P.T.A's have been held to inform these groups of the many services available in N. C. for all people. This has helped to disperse ideas that discrimination existed in many services. In North Carolina, one of the greatest short-comings in all programs as they pertain to Negroes happens to be their lack of information. Public welfare, through its Work Among Negroes, is working conscientiously to educate people in North Carolina concerning its program.

Cooperation With Other Agencies

Due to the philosophy and the purpose of its establishment, the Unit of Work Among Negroes has been utilized and called upon to cooperate with many related departments and agencies, organizations, and groups.

It has cooperated with Federal, State, and other agencies in the promotion, development, and interpretation of their programs among the Negro citizenry. The State Commission for the Blind, Vocational Rehabilitation, Crippled Children's Division of State Department of Public Instruction, Parole Commission, and State Board of Training and Correction have requested consultation and assistance from this agency in connection with their programs as they

pertain to Negroes.

Consultant serves on various committees: Ex-officio member of the Negro Advisory Board of the State Board of Training and Correction, Executive Committee of the N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation, member of the Advisory Committee of the N. C. Recreation Commission and Chairman of the Negro Sub-Committee, and member of the Health and Welfare Committee of the N. C. State Planning Board.

At present, there is a movement underway to secure an institution for the training of Negro feebleminded children. The State Department of Public Welfare, through its 100 counties, made a survey to ascertain the needs of this institution. Consultant has worked with the committee appointed by the Governor to stimulate an interest in this project and to secure public support.

All of the activities of the Consultant have been carried on within the framework of duties prescribed by Commissioner and the Personnel Division of the State Board of Public Welfare. They are as follows:

"To be available to the divisions and services in the State Department of Public Welfare and to the superintendents of public welfare in county departments for consultation on problems and programs as they relate to Negroes. To interpret the public welfare program to Negroes, to cooperate with Negro citizens in the development of county-wide welfare organizations and projects, to make special studies of conditions affecting the welfare of the Negro population, and in close cooperation with Field Representatives to encourage placement of Negro workers on county welfare department staffs in counties with large Negro case loads. Specifically, in cooperation with the Division of Institutional and Protective

Services, to promote the improvement of State and county institutional facilities for Negroes; in cooperation with the Supervisor of Staff Development to assist in planning the annual Negro Institute for Negro Social Workers, interpret programs for Negro colleges and participate in other conferences and discussion groups centering around public welfare; in cooperation with the Director of Personnel, to develop recruitment plans and policies with regard to Negro workers; to cooperate with the Division of Child Welfare in the development of child welfare services for Negroes, including preventive programs."

It is our belief in North Carolina that the public welfare departments, situated in 100 counties, supervised by the State Department and administering the program on the local level, are doing much to improve the living conditions of all of the people of the state. By removing many of the causes that are responsible for maladjustment, and insecurity, the program is opening new vistas to a better way of life for the people of the state. We believe that the removing of poverty and ignorance will elevate the living standards of the people. Thus, we are attempting to provide more comprehensive services and increased financial assistance based upon the total needs of the individuals who find themselves requiring service from our department, regardless of race or creed.

Neal

REPORT ON RACE RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AT THE

MEETING OF FELLOWS OF SRC

Atlanta, Georgia, November 14-15, 1946

RACE RELATIONS

When I was appointed a Fellow in 1944, I was actively employed in the field of Race Relations. At that time the war was still in full swing. I was employed in the Dallas Regional Office of Price Administration as director of the Negro information program and served as Race Relations Adviser to the Administrator. In addition to my official duties, I was actively engaged in the work of interracial organizations. Along with Fellow Beatty and others of Dallas, we organized the Dallas Council of Human Relations. The Council brought together the leading financiers, civic and religious leaders of Negro and white groups. I distributed SRC literature to the interracial groups in the six state OPA Region V.

In September, 1945, I left the OPA to join the faculty of North Carolina College for Negroes. While in Durham, I worked with the student interracial and interfaith groups of the University of North Carolina College. At one time I addressed the Social Science Club at Duke University and used Duke University students on the program of the Social Science Club at North Carolina College. During the year, I helped this group with two concrete projects. Students from Duke University and North Carolina College for Negroes renovated the recreational building of White Rock Baptist

Beatty & Sand Jump
Dark valley & his home.

Church (Negro) in Durham, and gave a mixed choral program at the Episcopal Church (white).

In addition to these activities I was active in helping to organize the Committee for North Carolina, a state branch of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and served as North Carolina Reporter for the Monthly Summary published by the Social Science Department of Fisk University. I also read a rejoiner on Measuring Progress in Race Relations at the Southern Sociological Society.

PROGRAM OF BISHOP COLLEGE

Over the years, I have been attracted by the Educational and Race Relations Program of Bishop College. Bishop is located in Marshall, Texas, the county seat of Harrison County, where the Negro population is 58% of the total. In spite of the deep-rooted prejudices in this area, the President of the College is the recognized leader in the state for equal educational facilities for Negroes. He was chairman of the committee that brought the first suit in Texas for equalization of salaries. He is now the guiding figure in the fight for a state university for Negroes. This stand on the part of the President has caused him to lose much local financial support for the college but he has stood his ground and fought fearlessly.

After much consideration, I accepted the position of Director of Applied Education at Bishop. It is our belief that race relations and farm income cannot be divorced in the rural South. Fifty

percent of all farm families in the area in which our college is located had cash incomes of less than $400 in 1940. We have set ourselves to the task of discovering means of raising the general level of farm income in East Texas. There is no white college of any importance in this area, and no Negro college has directed its efforts at a thorough study of the rural problems. We are not only studying the problems but we added a department of agriculture to find out what the land is naturally suited to produce, and to develop techniques for producing and marketing these products. To give a concrete example, researches by the Texas A. & M. College show that this area is more suited for growing sweet potatoes than any section of the state, but 65% of farm cash income comes from cotton. The land is not suited for cotton. Each crop of cotton makes the land poorer and reduces the farmer's income, but he continues to grow cotton.

The answer for this unfortunate situation seems to be in the absence of an organized and well-financed market for sweet potatoes whereas there is a cotton gin in every community. This area is culturally and technologically geared to raise cotton. It will take more than statistics or collapsing cotton markets to change the agricultural practices.

Our program is to train a new kind of agricultural worker in East Texas. He will go to college 12 months a year instead of nine. One-half of his time will be spent in the home of a dirt

farmer. He will not only teach the farmer new and better means of farming; he will also be teaching the farmer the art and science of politics, the nature of racial prejudice, the union movement in the South, the value of cooperatives and cooperating.

If we can get the Negro farmer to start new methods of agriculture, improve his standards of living and develop in him a new social consciousness, we believe that his white farmer neighbor will be aware of what is going on. He will want to know how it is done. We hope his interest will be strong enough to bring him all the way to the college. Our program is Christian. We want to improve the living conditions of all the people in the area served by the college.

This new program does not mean that the philosophy of the college has changed at all in carrying on the battle for the constitutional rights of Negroes in East Texas. We just believe our job will be a little easier if we can increase the taxable wealth so that the political units have more money to carry out their obligations to all the people.

The laboratory for the program is the Sabine Farm Center, fourteen miles from Marshall -- a tract of 12,000 acres of land with seventy-five families and a center for carrying on the business and social activities of the community, valued at $60,000. The college and the seventy-five farm families own this center jointly.

Zilcus

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

133 East Hargett St.

November 18, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

This is to express my appreciations for the cordial invitation extended me by you and the members of the Council to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the meeting of the Fellows. It was indeed a stimulating and worthwhile experience with a group who is interested in the development of all the resources in the South. It is my belief that the majority of the Fellows attending the meeting left more enlightened on what others were doing in their respective areas to improve this section of our nation. I believe that this meeting was a step in the right direction and much credit should be given to you and your associates for pioneering in the field of regional planning development.

If we may render service to you at any time, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp

P.S. Enclosed you will please find the material I delivered at the meeting of the Fellows. Maybe it will be of help to the individual who is responsible for compiling this data.

November 20, 1946

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
Dean of Students
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Lovejoy:

The first printing of the Jacksonville Survey has been exhausted, but we finally dug up one spare copy, which we are sending under separate cover. I am sorry for this delay.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

**Memo** from GUY B. JOHNSON

to JBT

Was copy of Jax Survey sent?

no - We don't have a copy to send -

LYNCHBURG COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF DEAN OF STUDENTS

November 6, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am enclosing a check for one dollar, 25¢ for which please send me a copy of the bulletin, "Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community."

I am not at all certain that I am unduly qualified to lead the research into the problems of race relations as they have existed in Lynchburg during the past five years; however, I have done a considerable amount of reading and observation in an effort to remedy my quite frequently admitted deficiencies at the time I received my doctor's. Maybe by the end of the year I will be able to determine how ignorant I actually am.

I shall write to Dr. Neiderland, and I appreciate your telling me of his work.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Dean of Students

GWL/MEB

November 25, 1946

Mr. John R. Larkins
N. C. Dept. of Public Welfare
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 20. We are glad to have your nominations of new Fellows and we shall add these names to our growing list of nominees.

Enclosed is a clipping about some local institutions which might be of interest to you. I shall keep you in mind when I see similar news stories in the future.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

November 20, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Ref.: Honorary Fellows

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In compliance with your request and in harmony with the suggestion that was made at the recent meeting, I am nominating for Honorary Fellows the following individuals: Miss Mae D. Holmes, Superintendent of State Training School for Negro Girls, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Rev. G. E. Cheek, Director, Public Relation, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Muriel Johnson, Superintendent of Training School for Negro Girls, Glen Burnie, Maryland, Mr. W. L. Greene, Executive Secretary of N. C. Negro Teachers Association, Raleigh, N. C., and Mr. S. P. Dean, Tyrrell County, Columbia, N. C. These individuals are making outstanding contributions to their respective fields.

Miss Holmes is doing a splendid job in N. C. in the area of institutional training for Negro girls. Mr. Cheek is a former school man, who made an outstanding contribution to the people of Warren County in every aspect of their lives. Mrs. Johnson is a social worker and has had varied experiences in working with those who are handicapped or under-privileged. She is fully acquainted with causes and effects of social maladjusted children. Mr. Greene is also making an outstanding contribution to the educational, religious, and social life of the people of N. C. He is a fluent speaker and an excellent writer. Mr. S. P. Dean has gained recognition throughout the United States for his work in the field of credit unions and co-operatives as the founder, organizer and present director of the Lights of Tyrrell.

If you are desirous of additional information on these individuals, please advise me.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

JRL:arp

November 26, 1946

Mr. John Larkins
Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

I want to write you this special note of gratitude for having you present at the meeting of the Southern Regional Council on November 12 through 15. You and I both have attended many meetings over a period of years and I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that this one was very stimulating. It drew together a very fine group of people and I think that all of them left with the conviction that something can be done with our problems if we get busy immediately.

It is always a pleasure to see you. I am sorry you did not find time to come by our home at 32 C Street. There will be other opportunities however, and I wish to assure you that the invitation is a standing one.

You are close to Mr. Cyrus Johnson and I feel that you have an obligation to help him as much as possible out of your rich training and experience in this field of human relations.

Hope you can come to see us again in the near future.

With kindest good wishes to you and your family, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director

HLT:ms

# BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

December 12, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Please accept my belated thanks for the fine Conference of Fellows in Atlanta recently. I gained very much from this conference. It was indeed enriching to know the variety of work that the Fellows are doing all over the South. I also was able to get a better insight into the program of the SRC at this meeting.

Since I had already recommended Mr. Beatty and Mr. Valtair, I will not suggest any more this year. I think the other Fellows should have the opportunity to present some people from other sections of the South.

Thanks for the ten copies of the last volume of "The New South." I am using the copies in a class of student teachers. You have my fullest support for the continued success of the SRC.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal
Director of Applied Education

EEN:ecf

January 30, 1947

Mr. John R. Larkins
Department of Public Welfare,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Please, please let me have the facts about the rape case at Apex. It occurred late in 1945 or early 1946.

If you can get the State Supreme Court ruling (text) in the case of the four Negroes who raped the white woman at Lumberton, I would very much like to have it.

I may be with you in March. Regards to family.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

File

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

February 8, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Enclosed you will please find the latest developments concerning the case of the four Negroes who were convicted of rape in Lumberton, North Carolina. I have not had an opportunity to secure the text of the Supreme Court; however, if you will pardon the non-legal terminology, I can sum up the decision: The Supreme Court supported the position taken by the Superior Court and the sentence passed by the Judge of the Superior Court was that these men should die in the gas chamber. However, the Governor intervened because of new evidence.

We are looking forward to your visit in March.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp
Enclosure

February 10, 1947

Mr. John R. Larkins
North Carolina Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Dr. Johnson had to be out of the city and asked me to acknowledge your letter of January 27 enclosing a copy of your article "Negro Social Workers in the Southern States".

Dr. Johnson has turned the article over to Mr. Ray Warwick for consideration and possible publication in New South. We appreciate your sending the article.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

Larkins

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1947
Southern Regional Council

January 27, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the article, "Negro Social Workers In The Southern States." This is the article that we discussed and you suggested that it be submitted to the Southern Regional Council for publication. If you do not use this article, please return it at your earliest convenience.

I was able to submit my application to the Rosenwald Fund before January 1st. By now, you should have my project on The Institutional Facilities for Negroes in the South. Chicago University has accepted me as a full-time student for the 1947-48 school term, and the study prospectus seems to be acceptable with certain changes.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the suggestions you made and your cooperation.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins

JRL:arp
Enclosure

February 12, 1947

Mr. Alexander F. Miller
Anti-Defamation League
Suite 305
11 Pryor St., S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Alex:

Let me thank you for the clippings which you sent me sometime ago with reference to the action of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas in creating a bi-racial council. These clippings are very significant and we would like to keep them in our files, unless you want to have them back.

Although we have not made a study of the various actions taken by church groups recently, we do have quite a few clippings on this subject. As soon as we are financially able, we hope to publish a pamphlet on the general theme of the churches and race relations.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
SUITE 305 ELEVEN PRYOR STREET, S. W.
~~608 PETERS BUILDING~~
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Telephone CYpress 1618

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
National Chairman

RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

FRANK GARSON
Commissioner Southeastern Region

ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Director Southeastern Regional Office

January 31, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

My good friend, Thomas Friedman, who is Director of the Southwestern Community Relations Council in Houston, Texas, has just forwarded to me the attached clipping from the Houston Press which indicates that the Episcopal Diocese of Texas has voted to create a bi-racial council.

I have been reading with a great deal of interest during the past few months of the efforts by various religious denominations to lead the way in battling for a better deal for the Negro. Many of these church groups have even had the courage to attack segregation, itself.

I am wondering if your office has made any study or has any statistics of just what has been done during the past year by various church groups all over the South; for example, the action by the Baptists in Savannah. I think such a survey would be valuable in showing actually how active church groups have been and how far they have moved within a comparatively recent time.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Alex

Alexander F. Miller

AFM:bc
Enclosure
cc:Tomas Friedman - Houston, Texas

TO ELIMINATE DEFAMATION OF THE JEWS AND TO COUNTERACT UN-AMERICAN AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA THROUGH A BROAD EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM: TO ADVANCE GOOD-WILL AND PROPER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AMERICAN GROUPS: TO PRESERVE AND TO TRANSLATE INTO GREATER EFFECTIVENESS THE IDEALS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

February 17, 1947

Mr. John R. Larkins
State Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Many thanks for your kindness in securing the data on the the Apex rape, also the clipping on the Lumberton case.

The Supreme Court ruling in the Lumberton case contains a definition of rape that is very important to future consideration of rape in the South. If you can get a clerk up there to copy it I'll pay for it.

Looking forward to seeing you March 15, I reamin

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

February 5, 1947

Thanks

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

In compliance with your request of January 30th, I have attempted to secure the facts concerning the rape case at Apex. Enclosed you will please find the newspaper account of this case. This was an unusually hard case to secure data on because of the lack of names which we had to work with. Therefore, it was necessary for me to visit the State Library on two occasions and read the papers for late 1945 and early 1946.

I regret that time has not permitted me to secure the ruling in the case of the four Negroes who were charged and sentenced to die for the rape of the white woman at Lumberton; however, the sentence of these men has been committed by executive clemency until a later date because of information which has recently been uncovered.

Sincerely,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp
Enclosure

Looking forward to your March visit.

March 10, 1947

Miss Flora M. Rhind
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Miss Rhind:

I am very sorry for this unavoidable delay in replying to your letter which I received on February 24.

I am glad to recommend Mr. Ernest E. Neal for a General Education Board fellowship. I think he is a very fine person and that he is fully qualified to carry on the advanced study which he plans to do. Mr. Neal is one of the Honorary Fellows of the Southern Regional Council, and he attended our Conference of Fellows which was held here last November. He made a good contribution to the Conference, and we feel that the practical work which he has been doing toward helping Negroes in his area to work out their economic problems is a significant contribution.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
(INCORPORATED 1903)
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1947
Southern Regional Council

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, PRESIDENT
JACKSON DAVIS, VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR
W. W. BRIERLEY, SECRETARY

ROBERT D. CALKINS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
FRED McCUISTION, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FLORA M. RHIND, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

February 21, 1947

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Mr. Ernest E. Neal of Bishop College has made application for a General Education Board fellowship to enable him to do advanced study in the field of Sociology during 1947-1948, and has named you as a reference.

We should much appreciate your writing us your frank opinion of Mr. Neal's ability. Do you think that he is fully qualified and competent to carry on advanced study in his chosen field, and that his attitude and personal traits are such that he is likely to render valuable service in teaching or research? Inasmuch as General Education Board fellowships are designed only for persons of distinctly superior ability or attainments with a view to preparing them for positions of responsibility and leadership, your comments on Mr. Neal's character, promise of scholarly achievement and personal traits will be most helpful to the officers of the Board in their consideration of his request for fellowship assistance. Anything you say will, of course, be regarded as strictly confidential.

We should appreciate your courtesy in replying and are enclosing a stamped envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Flora M. Rhind

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

FMR:eib
Enclosure

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

April 9, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Please accept my belated congratulations on the splendid speech you made during your visit to North Carolina as the guest speaker of the N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation's annual meeting. It was a real statesman's address. As I stated to several friends of mine, "you out-trigged Trigg. There can be no doubt that it was one of the most outstanding speeches made in North Carolina during the past year. The repercussions and reverberations have been felt throughout the state and I believe that it may be safely stated that everyone from Manteo to Murphy has heard of this address.

I do not know whether it has been reported to you as yet, but Dr. E. H. Goold, President of St. Augustine's College has resigned, effective September 1, 1947.

I am eagerly looking forward to having a conference with you within the near future.

With best personal regards for your continued success, I am

Your friend,

John R. Larkins

John R. Larkins

JRL:arp

running for city council

Washington
Raleigh
Wilmington
Charlotte

April 16, 1947

Mr. John R. Larkins
State Dept. of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

I handed your manuscript to Mr. Warwick when it arrived, and then I left on an extended trip. On my return I set out on another trip, so I have been in the office so little lately that the fate of your paper had slipped my mind. I am asking Mr. Warwick to let you know as soon as possible whether or not it will be used in NEW SOUTH. The decision will rest with him and Dr. George Mitchell, who became Executive Director on April 1.

I know you are really on pins and needles awaiting the news from the Rosenwald Fund Fellowship Committee. They have been processing the applications recently. I believe you will hear from them within the next ten days or so.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Guy B. Johnson

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

RECEIVED
APR 16 1947
Southern Regional Council

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

April 15, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Several weeks ago I mailed you a copy of the Negro Social Workers in the Southern States. We had discussed this article and you expressed a desire to have it for publication. I regret that I have not heard from you concerning it. I hope that you have received it. If you are unable to use it, please return it at your earliest convenience so that it may be submitted to other publications which have indicated an interest in it.

I regret that you are leaving the Council; however, we are elated over the fact that you are returning to North Carolina. I am looking forward to working with you on your return to the university.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:arp

I am keeping my fingers crossed until the Rosenwald Fund sends me word of acceptance or rejection

# Extension Division Bulletin

## NEW DOMINION SERIES

No. 90 Charlottesville, Virginia June, 1947

# MAY DAY MODERNIZED

## Citizens Council Works for Better Health and Finer Living


Published monthly October through June
Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1941, at the post office at Charlottesville, Virginia, under the Act of August 24, 1912

## MAY DAY MODERNIZED

In the little town of South Boston, Virginia, on May 19, a queen was crowned. She was not "Queen of the May," nor of the Apple Blossoms, nor even of the Tobacco Festival for which South Boston was once famous. She was the Halifax County Queen of Health.

This is a realm generally considered too prosaic to rate a queen. Yet Halifax County succeeded in making the occasion a festive one full of pomp and ceremony. There was a parade. The 1,500 school children who are five-pointers (whose teeth, weight, eye, ear, and throat conditions meet the requirements of good health) kept step to the lively airs of an United States Marine Band and a high school band from a neighboring county. There were speeches at the fairgrounds by state officials in health and education. There was the coronation when the Governor of Virginia placed a wreath of roses on the head of the high school senior who had been selected as Queen of Health. Trophies were awarded the schools having the best record of corrections of physical defects. There were physical education demonstrations prepared by the schools. These included rhythmic games, competitive games, and mass calisthenics. There was a baseball game in the afternoon and a "Health Hop" with round and square dancing in the evening. Throughout the day, there was an air of excitement with cameras clicking and newsreels grinding while crowds of citizens from all parts of the county watched and listened.

While this was happening in South Boston, a similar program was in progress in Halifax about three miles away. Here the Negro citizens of the county crowned their queen and made their awards. They, too, had 1,500 "five-pointers." Their two prize-winning schools had a record of 86 per cent and 71 per cent corrections respectively. (The white schools which headed the list reported 65 per cent and 56 per cent each.) By staggering the time scheduled for the various events, it was possible to have the state officials and the Marine Band participate in both ceremonies.

In all, more than 10,000 citizens (one-fourth the total population) of Halifax County gathered to pay their respects to Health. The celebration was the culmination of a year's intensive campaign for better health, and hence finer living,

in the area. The work during the year was done by the Halifax County Health Council in cooperation with the school. The amount of time and energy given by the school personnel would be hard to estimate; "unstinting" is the word used of teachers and principals by the health council. The May celebration was sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The emphasis throughout the year undoubtedly contributed to interest in "Health Day." The program on that day could not fail to lay a foundation for the extensive health education program the council plans for next year.

*In the Beginning*

According to those most active in the council, the program started in May, 1946. The P.T.A. of the Halifax School wanted to find a way to assure the removal of defective tonsils previously discovered in school examinations but still neglected. Home visits by volunteers to urge parents to follow through seemed to be one way of attacking this problem. But the P.T.A. needed the help of other organizations. A meeting was called with the following interested persons participating: superintendent of public welfare, supervisor of elementary education, executive secretary of the tuberculosis association, F.S.A. home management supervisor, home demonstration agent, representatives of the Women's Club and Missionary Society, and members of P.T.A. health committee. As this group discussed the specific problem of removing tonsils, it became clear that both children and adults had many other equally important health problems. The group voted to organize itself into a "health council." Its first job was to schedule home visits and to make plans to "assist the medically indigent" in the matter of removal of defective tonsils.

*A Meeting to Report Results*

A month later this self-appointed health council met again to report accomplishments. Results were good. They proved that personal visits to homes were effective. Even more important, perhaps, was the evidence of the advantages of cooperation among the several interested agencies. The council might have been well enough satisfied with its success to let the matter rest there but Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist from V. P. I., had been invited to speak. He discussed health conditions in the state, recent legislation in

the field, and the newly organized State Health and Medical Care Council. He suggested the organization of a parallel council in the county.

It was, however, his report of a local housing survey he had recently made that stirred the group to action. Many things he had found had a direct bearing on health. His report, according to members of the council, gave "an appalling picture of conditions existing in this, a supposedly prosperous community."

He admitted all the facts that led the council to suppose their county a prosperous one. Income from tobacco alone, in 1945, had amounted to more than $10,000,000. In addition there were several thriving small industries. There were many fine and able people belonging to old county families. They had beautiful homes. They had served as leaders both locally and in important state positions—including that of present Governor of the Commonwealth. Yes, indeed, the county had much to be proud of.

*The Other Side of the Picture*

But the well-being of a community must be judged by its poverty as well as by its wealth; by its inadequate and unsanitary housing as well as by its fine mansions; by its ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed residents as well as by its leaders. And those present were not aware of this side of of the picture.

Among the facts presented by Dr. Garnett were the following: Out of 6,407 farm homes, 36 per cent had not more than three rooms and 57 per cent had not more than four. Ninety-two of Virginia's 100 counties made a better showing. Of these same 6,407 homes, 94 per cent were without running water and 88 per cent without electricity. In these respects 96 counties were ahead of Halifax. Ninety-seven per cent of the homes had no bathtub or shower and 40 per cent had *no toilet facilities of any kind.* The percentage of those lacking *sanitary* toilet facilities more than doubled that figure.

These, and other facts presented, had serious implications for all residents as well as for the "medically indigent." Discussion following Dr. Garnett's talk brought out these questions: Do we have adequate health services? Are we

making full use of them? Why did we have 476 out of every 1,000 draftees rejected? What is the real health picture in our county? What is the picture among our school children? *What can we do about it?*

That last question has never been lost sight of in the Halifax health program. The council has been a *doing* group from the beginning. An editorial in a local paper points out that in this respect the Halifax program is unusual if not unique:

> One striking thing about the health movement in Halifax County is that the various agencies, particularly the Health Council, are more concerned with people than figures. By that we mean that the health people are getting things done; they're bringing the people to the clinics and to individual physicians; they're doing a whale of a job in correcting defects among school children.
>
> Consider that most agencies attack their problems around a conference table, conduct their campaigns with pen and paper, and finally point to their very excellent results—on paper.
>
> This grass roots movement is something distinctly new for Virginia. Public health has always been a problem but it has always been solved by roundtable discussion.
>
> Our hat is off to the health people. They'll walk a mile—and more—to get a single patient to a doctor.

*A Survey by the Council*

But action did not preclude further study. Dr. Garnett's report was given at a June, 1946, meeting. During the following summer, members of the group he had met with gathered information. They studied vital statistics and census reports. They sent out questionnaires. They tabulated and organized the replies. By October they had ready a mimeographed report. It indicated that while the income from tobacco was impressive, there were other impressive, and less pleasant, facts to face—for example:

1. In Halifax County—814 square miles with 41,721 population, 80 per cent rural—the average net income of the farmer and farm worker, who constituted 70 per cent of the male working population was less than $1,000.
2. There were 3,000 persons to each doctor.
3. Medical care becomes, of necessity, more expensive the further the patient lives from a doctor, and this county covers 814 square miles. One out of 14 rural white families and one out of 4 Negro families stated that they could not afford a physician.
4. There was no public health doctor.

5. There were 20,000 persons for each public health nurse.
6. There are 41,721 people and 814 square miles to be attended to by one sanitation officer.
7. Sixty-two per cent of all school children had one or more physical defects.
8. One out of 3 births in the county were attended only by a midwife. There were 35 midwives for whom the nurses could provide little or no supervision because of their overload. There were 2 prenatal clinics. In 1945 these served 92 mothers. Approximately 250 mothers had no prenatal care.
9. In spite of the bad health conditions, the people were not using to advantage even the inadequate facilities that existed.

The report concluded: "There is no reason why Halifax County, with its reasonably good income, with the assistance of the State Department of Health and other agencies, and with the active interest and cooperation of its civic minded citizens cannot improve the very bad health situation. . . . Let us spend our money, our time, and our efforts on an enlightened Public Health Program."

*A Public Meeting to Hear the Report*

Armed with this report, the Council called a public meeting of interested citizens in October, 1946. This was a much more representative group than had been invited to the May meeting. Additional organizations represented were Lions Club, County Medical Association, Health Department, Masons, County Ministerial Association, Junior Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Farm Bureau, Men's Social Club, and Shriners.

The survey report might have been considered an indictment had it been the sole subject of this meeting. But the people who had worked on it were ready with constructive and definite suggestions. They had invited members of the Children's Clinic of Rockbridge County to come to the meeting and describe their program. (See *New Dominion Series,* No. 30.) An adaptation of this plan seemed possible for Halifax County. Before the meeting ended, a resolution was adopted that all organizations represented "band together in the Halifax County Health Council, the purpose of which is the coordinating of established agencies, the augmenting of public health services, the furtherance of health education in the county and the provision of med-

ical care for the medically indigent." The original council had not only broadened its base of representation; it had broadened its vision of the job to be done. It further extended its horizons by affiliating with the State Health and Medical Care Council. It has the honor of being the first county council to do this.

*How the Council Works*

The officers of the Halifax County Health Council are prominent citizens from various walks of life. The president is a business man. The vice-president is a young wife and mother who doubles as chairman of the "Family Clinic." It is around this clinic that the pioneering work of the council revolves. The original plan was that family clinics should be held monthly in each of the three centers in the county. Later the one in South Boston found it necessary to hold two clinics a month.

"The fundamental purpose of these clinics," says the chairman, "is not only to discover and remedy adverse physical conditions but also to teach proper health habits. At these clinics, the entire family is given a thorough physical examination, and the public health nurse explains in full the doctor's diagnosis and recommendations. Sufficient time is taken to make sure that the family understands exactly what they should do to correct any poor health condition and what they should do to safeguard health in the future. The lay personnel of the Halifax County Health Council and the staff of the Department of Welfare visit these families to see that recommendations are being carried out. When there is need for specialized medical care, not provided by existing agencies, the Halifax County Health Council pays for service."

The special clinics of the Health Council, to which people may be referred by the family clinic, are tuberculosis, cancer, prenatal, planned parenthood, well baby, crippled children, tonsils, eyes, and mental hygiene. These clinics also accept referrals from the public schools. A layman serves as chairman of each. Her job is to work as a middleman between the doctors and the public—making sure that both patients and doctors are on hand when the clinics are scheduled.

The council did not start all these clinics. When it was organized, there already existed two active prenatal clinics, a crippled children's clinic, and active tuberculosis and cancer associations. The council added the others. It seeks to coordinate the work of all. Its job is to supplement, not supplant, existing agencies. Members of the council continuously praise the time and energy given by health and welfare workers "over and above the call of duty."

*Trying to Reach Adults*

The health council program really got under way in October, 1946. The job with school children was relatively simple. The adult program, however, presented greater difficulties. Some families could be reached through the schools, but many of the most needy had no children in school. (The council made some incidental discoveries about school attendance and may go to work on that later.) Three mass meetings for white people and three for Negroes were arranged by the county agent, home demonstration agent, supervisor of elementary education, Department of Public Health, and Halifax County Health Council. The local theatre agreed to show "health shorts." The newspapers gave good publicity. Still many were not reached. Finally a letter was sent to each minister in the county asking him to refer medically indigent families in his church or community to the Family Clinic. The importance of having the entire family attend was stressed.

By January, after three months of spade work, the "Family Clinic" held its first meeting. The chairman felt some apprehension lest medically indigent families would not be brought in. By March, however, she was able to report real progress. Schools, churches, various agencies, and even the doctors were referring families. The March report showed that, in three months, 135 persons had been examined at 5 clinics. Of these, 94 had defects which needed attention. (This figure does not include chronic illnesses.) In addition, 92 were in need of immunization. With the cooperation of the health department, the immunizations were completed. For other defects, individual plans were made. They included referral to tonsil clinic (30), referral to mental hygiene clinic (3), fitting with glasses (4), referral to eye specialist (1), referral to orthopedic clinic (3),

referral for chest x-ray (12), instruction in planned parenthood (7), referral to Rapid Treatment Center for venereal disease (4). Health instruction was given to all. "Referral" meant actually getting people to the doctor or hospital indicated. Transportation was provided when necessary. Lay members of the council assisted the health and welfare workers in this and in follow-up visits to see that instructions were being followed.

*Social as Well as Medical Rehabilitation*

Mere figures and lists of ailments and treatments do not tell the story of the "Family Clinic." To the chairman and her committee, these families are people rather than "cases." In one instance, it was found that the children were not attending school or Sunday School. Lack of suitable clothes was an obvious reason. Clothes were provided. The report of the chairman in May states that the children of school age in this family now attend school regularly and all attend Sunday School. One sang a solo on Children's Day, and two of the others took part in the program.

There were six children in this family. All were undernourished. None had been immunized. The oldest was crippled by hernia. The mother, aged 24, weighed 98 pounds. The family had no milk and no garden. They now have both. The mother has been given instruction in planned parenthood and in diet and nutrition. The hernia was taken care of by an operation. The family paid part of the cost and the council the rest. The baby, who was undernourished and sickly, now reports monthly to the baby clinic. Members of the council visit the home to advise and encourage. The health council is as proud of the "social rehabilitation" of the family as of the medical care. Both will pay generous dividends in the improved quality of citizenship.

*Some General Problems*

In addition to the promotion of health of school children and medically indigent families, members of the council have attacked a few general problems with some measure of success. The program has brought about better coordination of all agencies concerned with health and welfare problems. The council has requested and procured a public health officer. In cooperation with the County Medical As-

sociation, it has requested a check of permits of midwives. The health officer reports that this check is progressing and that each midwife is being urged to have her patient see a doctor or attend a clinic before delivery. The council also asked the medical association to request the school board to improve sanitation in schools. The sanitation officer is now making a survey which will be the basis for recommendations from the health council and medical association to the school board.

*The Job Ahead*

The longer the council works, the bigger the job becomes. Possibly the members would have hesitated to begin had they been fully aware of the ramifications of the program. If they stopped now, Halifax County would be considerably better off than it was before. But they do not plan to stop. They may not be able to continue at the accelerated speed of the past few months. Plans, however, are pretty well completed for an extensive program of health education for adults. Health forums will be a part of this. The county agent, home demonstration agent, and departments of health and education are working out details. Movies taken at the Health Day celebration will be shown throughout the county. Recordings of that program made by the Danville radio station will also be used. Health Day is to become an annual event with the schools taking the initiative. Special help is offered to mothers through the mental hygiene program which will become a regular part of the pre-school clinics.

A year ago we wrote: "The *good community* will be quick to adapt scientific discovery, both in material and techniques to making a more abundant life for all. In the field of health alone, think what it would mean if all that medical science *knows* were available to the entire community and if every citizen were so educated as to be able to make use of it!"

This seems to be the direction in which the Halifax Health Council is moving. But members admit that the problems are many and the job is a staggering one. They want all the advice anyone can offer from successful experience in this field.—J. and J.

## MINIMAL SOCIAL LITERACY

It would be doctrinaire and unrealistic to regard a sudden attainment of social and cultural literacy as immediately possible. But some rudimentary attainment of both is, nevertheless, imperative. Just as our present level of civilization presupposes minimal literacy, so the complex and interpenetrating world life of today requires minimal social and cultural literacy. The average adult is not merely surrounded by a multiplicity of facts which are confusing and meaningless to him without social and cultural understanding; he is influential in forming a public opinion which, by being intelligent or unintelligent, progressive or reactionary, definitely affects the crucial issues of our collective living. Since we cannot deny adults their share of democratic participation, we must make sure that they reach the maturity of social and cultural adulthood.—*Alain Locke*

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To receive without cost the issues in the *New Dominion Series* describing experimental approaches to democratic living that are being tried effectively in various communities, send your name and address to the Extension Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

FROM THE DESK OF

**Alex Miller**

7/7/47

TO George Mitchell

Dear George:

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

Attached is a resolution
was based on a law which
we dug up some weeks
ago. In almost every State
there are sufficient laws to
bring these so & sos to Justice.
Its just a matter of digging
them out & getting the
proper officials to apply
them

Regards
Alex

June 23, 1947

KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL 6/23/47

ESTABLISH

LABO

# Suspect Admits Cross Burning; Names Others

## KKK Trio Charged With Violation of Old State Code

Three suspects in the Saturday night cross burning in front of Safety Building were put under charges today and one signed a confession naming the first two as his Ku Klux Klan companions in the burning, and naming several others as his companions in earlier cross burnings.

The confession was given officers by Robert Long, 914 Fort Sanders Avenue, knitting mill foreman.

The other two in custody are booked as Dock Peterson, 2433 Parkview Avenue, and James Lynch, 302 Catalpa Street. All three are charged with an old

(See picture on Page 11)

state law violation which specifies "night riding, intimidating and marauding."

### Signed Confession

The signed confession to police says in part:

"I belonged to the Ku Klux Klan for about one month. I paid $3 initiation fee and 50 cents a month dues. We meet once a week at Golden Cross Hall near Ashe Hosiery Mill—meeting at 7:30 p. m.

"On June 19, 1947, at our meeting we agreed to burn crosses at City Safety Building, City Hall and at Knox County Court House.

### Carried Out Mission

"Dock Peterson and James Lynch and I were appointed a committee to do this. We carried out our mission on Saturday night, June 21. The first one was set on New York Avenue at 9:30 p. m.—then to Safety Building—then to Court House—then to City Hall.

"We burned two crosses on New York Avenue. In all we burned five crosses Saturday night. I drove my own truck, a former Army ambulance. Peterson and Lynch were with me on all five jobs.

### Didn't Know of Dynamite

"—On June 14, 1947, Bob Stinnett, 725 Johnson Street, and five or six others burned a cross at 912 Fort Sanders Avenue at John Roberts' home.

—"On June 7, 1947, I helped burn one on Dandridge Avenue near where a colored doctor bought some property. Seven or eight were in the crowd—including a preacher. Dynamite was used that night but I did not know about it until I heard it go off.

### Burned To Scare Doctor

"Reason for cross was to scare the doctor out of the white neighborhood.

"—At a previous meeting a member (name withheld) of the Ku Klux Klan criticized city officials for lax law enforcement.

"—I wrote the note that was left at the home of John Roberts on Ft. Sanders Avenue. I copied it on a typewriter . . ."

### Violated State Code

The three suspects are charged with violation of 11035, State Code of Tennessee, against night riding which says:

"Any person or persons who shall willfully prowl or travel or

(Turn to Page 8, Col. 3)

CROSS BURNER

THE KNOXVILLE NEW

# Cross Burner Tells of KKK Activities

(STARTS ON PAGE ONE)

ride or walk through the country or towns, to the disturbance of the peace or to the alarming of the citizens . . . for the purpose of damaging or destroying property or for the purpose of terrorizing or intimidating any citizen or citizens . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor . . ."

Penalty is from $50 to $100 fine and imprisonment in county jail from 6 to 12 months.

Hearing was scheduled for late today on a writ of habeas corpus obtained earlier today from Second Circuit Judge W. C. Burton earlier today. However two of the suspects, Long and Peterson already have been released on $1000 bond. Lynch was being held for investigation in connection with some other charges.

Specific charges are expected in connection with the cross-burning in front of property purchased by a Negro physician, Dr. E. F. Lennon, at 1691 Dandridge Avenue, some three weeks ago.

### Take Statement

Asst. Atty. Gen. Andy Hartman, City Atty. Richard Carson and Law Director Oscar Tate took the statement from Long.

Reason for placing the charges in connection with the Dandridge Avenue cross-burning is that a threatening note was left there, warning the Negro doctor not to move into his property.

### Not Molested by KKK

Dr. Lennon later moved into the house, but Klansmen have not molested him.

### Sued for Divorce

Lynch's wife, Priscilla, filed a divorce petition in Second Circuit Court May 5. Among other things, she charged that he stayed away from home several nights per week.

He was ordered to pay his wife $25 per week pending the divorce hearing. However, he allegedly paid her only $10, and she had him arrested. He was released under $250 bond.

### Battered Ambulance

Only visible indication around the Safety Building of the arrest made is a battered Army ambulance bearing a Campbell County license plate.

Freshly-painted, the vehicle bears no identification other than the license plate, on the front. There is no license plate in the rear.

Chief Joe Kimsey said officers found a can of kerosene and several nails in the bed of the ambulance. He believed the kerosene was used in the cross burnings and the nails for tieing together the two cross pieces.

### All Under 40

It is understood that the arrested men are all under 40.

If the men held are charged it will be the first instance in which cross burners have ever had to face prosecution despite a long series of cross burnings here.

Several weeks ago approximately 10 men, said to have burned crosses, were arrested, but were released without being charged.

KNOXVILLE

NEWS-SENTINEL

6/23/47

July 24, 1945

Mr. Alexander F. Miller
Anti-Defamation League
608 Peters Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Miller:

I find that I have not acknowledged your letter of July 9. Thank you very much for sending us a copy of the U. S. Army Orientation Fact Sheet 64 on "Fascism."

We have several copies of this pamphlet, but we should be glad to have 25 more if you have them available.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH

608 PETERS BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Telephone Walnut 3553

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
National Chairman
RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

FRANK GARSON
Commissioner Southeastern Region
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Director Southeastern Regional Office

July 9, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have come across an excellent pamphlet on Fascism which has been prepared by the U. S. Army for their orientation courses, a copy of which you will find enclosed. It describes in simple terms the divisive influences against which both our organizations are struggling.

When originally issued, it was restricted to Army use only. Subsequently, however, the restriction was removed as a number of high Army officials felt that it should be made available to the Country at large.

If you desire a quantity of these pamphlets, I believe I can obtain some for you.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Alexander F. Miller

Alexander F. Miller

Enc.

mt

To Eliminate Defamation of the Jews and to Counteract Un-American and Anti-Democratic Propaganda Through a Broad Educational Program; to Advance Good-Will and Proper Understanding Between American Groups; to Preserve and to Translate Into Greater Effectiveness the Ideals of American Democracy.

SRC Fellows correspondence M-2

October 10, 1947

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
530 N. 5th Ave., Apt. 1
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Neal:

Thank you for the copy of your excellent paper "Negro Colleges Can Develop Racial Cooperation in the South." We feel that it would make an interesting and thought-provoking article for New South and should like to use it in our December or January issue. I hope you will not mind our cutting it a bit if space requirements make it necessary.

I hope your year of study at the University of Michigan will prove both pleasant and rewarding.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:hf

October 17, 1947

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
530 N. Fifth Ave., Apt. 1
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Neal:

Dr. Mitchell has passed on to me your letter of October 14.

I should like to thank you for your kindness in giving us an opportunity to use your paper "Negro Colleges Can Develop Racial Cooperation in the South" in New South. I was much impressed by the fresh viewpoint and constructive thinking you have applied to the subject of the Negro's future in the South.

My first thought on reading your letter was that you would like twenty-five copies of the New South in which your article is used. Then it occurred to me that perhaps you want the article reprinted separately for your use. Though the actual printing is several months away, I should appreciate your setting me straight on this point.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

530 N. Fifth Ave., Apt 1
Ann Arbor, Michigan
October 14, 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am pleased to know that you are planning to use my paper "Negro Colleges Can Develop Racial Cooperation in the South." It is perfectly alright with me for you to cut the article.

Will you pleasebill me for 25 reprints of the article? My work is progressing at Michigan, but I will be glad when it istime to return to South and get in theharness again.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal

Mc—

November 24, '47

Dear Mr. McClain,

We are delighted that you are coming on Tuesday.

The Council is wide open to you and your group. I have some meetings with the Ga. Citizens' Council at some time that day, but shall be in touch with Bob Thompson to plan when I and some of the others can meet you here.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

# MERCER UNIVERSITY
## MACON, GEORGIA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

November 13, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Next Tuesday, November 18th, I am bringing the students in my Race Relations class to Atlanta for the day. It began as a project to visit Atlanta University at the time of one of its Social Science Series'lecturers but has enlarged so that our plan calls for spending the entire day there, visiting some of the Negro businesses, etc., in the morning, and then being on the Atlanta University campus in the afternoon.

I am informed that Dr. Reid is arranging for Mr. Robert Thompson of the Urban League to plan and guide our tour in the morning; however, we have especially requested that we have the opportunity of visiting the Southern Regional Council and learn from you and your staff about your work.

If Mrs. Tilley and Mr. Russell (Georgia Interracial Commission) are in town and available, I hope that it will be possible for us also to meet and talk briefly with them. It would be very interesting and helpful, I feel, for us to have Mrs. Tilley recount some of her experiences as a member of the President's Civil Rights Committee, and to have her give her appraisal of the final report.

Looking forward to seeing you on Tuesday and hoping that these experiences can be included for the benefit of the class, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Howard G. McClain

Howard G. McClain

cc: Mrs. Tilley
Miss Price

Fellows

Mrs. Nathan S. Lantor
1100 Main Street
South Boston, Virginia

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

December 4, 1947

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

It is always a pleasure for me to receive New South. As a fellow I feel that I have all too little personal contact with the S R C and these bulletins keep me posted.

I was particularly interested in the September issue Vol. 2 No. 9 What North Carolina Did About Public Health because we are familiar with the program and because it gave us an incentive here in our own County of Halifax. Our group found we could not goad our State but to do something at home was something different. I am enclosing a pamphlet which will let you know more adequately than I can explain just what we have done, are doing. The delay in mailing it to you is due to the difficulty I had in securing the copy.

Plans for a Negro Council based on the same plan with occasional joint meetings have not materialized although in all program they have participated.

In all fairness I must mention we have not gone forward this year with as great as strides as we had hoped due to the resignation of our chairman who accepted nomination to County Schoolboard. Her successor has been temporary and until we have permanent leadership we are bound to flounder some.

Please call on me to assist in any tenet of the SRC program in which I can be of help.

Very truly yours,
Raynell Goodman Lanier
Honorary Fellow

Mr. Price: Fellows

Sent Fellows - Sec'y

February 4, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I am sorry to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the February meeting of the Fellows, especially sorry not to be able to renew acquaintances of our meeting in November '46. Because we are expecting an addition to our family

I feel that it will be some time before I could do any work in organizing meetings although I shall always lend my support.

If you feel as though you might select another Fellow from this section I shall certainly understand and be grateful for the wonderful experiences my associations with the Council have been. You will always have my support and cooperation and perhaps a Fellow say from a larger city such as Richmond, Norfolk, or Lynchburg might do some more actively constructive work than I've been able to do in the past few

Yours.

Cordially,
Raynell Lanier

24 February 1948

# Memo

To: Dr. Mitchell

I have read Mr. Larkin's manuscript. I think the idea of such a study is a good one. Also, his two questionnaire sections are good.

The Introduction, "The Employment of Negroes in Public Welfare in the South, 1937-47", apparently is designed to present the reasons for making such a study. This section is terrible:

1. He should be more specific about how the study will be made and what he wants to do with it.

2. The whole text needs tightening and condensation. It is wordy, repetitious, and awkward throughout. Also too much fuzzy wording -- eg, "utilization", "necessitate", etc. The language is not concrete enough -- for example:

Page 1, lines 19-21: what is the "early English philosophy and method"? (This is never explained.)

Page 3, lines 14-17: what "pursuits"? (This is not explained until several lines later.)

Too many awkward and ambiguous clauses.

3. Organization of material and argument poor. As a result, there are a lot of unexplained non sequiturs. Eg, page 4, second paragraph: no transition between the discussion of Negroes as recipients of welfare assistance and the question of employment of Negroes in welfare agencies. I suggest that his organization would benefit from a good outline of his material.

4. He does not present a good case for the study.* He might try to answer the following questions specifically:

Why would it be valuable to employ Negro social workers? There must be many reasons he could use.

(over)

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

*He's not planning this study in a vacuum. What are his reasons?

Is there a need for Negro social workers in public welfare? Where? Why? How great is the need?
Why is there a special need for them in the South?
What schools of social work are there for Negroes in the South? How many graduates do these schools have? Why?
What has been the experience of public welfare agencies ~~xxix~~ and communities which have employed Negro social workers? What does this experience show? How can his study contribute to existing knowledge of this experience?
What agencies in particular would or should use Negro social workers if they could?

5. "Contact" is not a verb! (page 7, lines 9-10).

I hope this criticism doesnt discourage him, as he has a valuable idea. In fact, some of his findings might make an interesting short item for New South.

JPS

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

February 15, 1949

To: Jane Simpson

The man who wrote this is one of our Fellows. He handed me the manuscript the other day in Durham and asked for merciless criticism.

Could you supply me with criticism, you making your own estimate of the praise and dispraise meat to be used?

meet

?

GSM

L-
Larkins

April 15, 1947

Mr. John R. Larkins
North Carolina Department of Public We;fare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Thanks for sending us your interesting article, "Negro Social Workers in the Southern States."

I'M afraid that the subject is too specialized for the varied readership of New South. Perhaps one of the social work publications would find it useful.

It is good to receive the offer of the article, though, and I hope that you will send us other articles which you consider useful to New South.

We are too long in returning this manuscript, but the job of getting out our latest quarterly, "Wanted: An Educated South," had me pretty well tied up. I hope the delay has not inconvenienced you.

Thanks again, and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ray Warwick
Director of Public Relations

April 30, 1947

Mr. John Larkins
Department of Public Welfare,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

If you would be interested in having your present or future books reviewed for The Packet would you be kind enough to fill the enclosed card and send it to the Stephens Press:

I am sure Mr. Stephens would be grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

# BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

October 22, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It is a pleasure to supply you with the information requested about my personal history.

I was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 21, 1911. I received the B. S. Degree from Knoxville College, 1935, the M. A. in sociology from Fisk University, 1938, studied at the university of Michigan 1942-43 on a General Education Board Fellowship.

Main Positions Held

Professor of Sociology and Chairman Division of Social Sciences, Texas College, Tyler, Texas, 1939-1944. Part-time field worker for the American Missionary Association, Division of Race Relations, 1943-44. Director of Negro Information Program of Southwest Regional Office of Price Administration, 1944-45. Professor of Sociology and Economics, North Carolina College, 1945-46. Since September 1st, 1946, Director of Applied Education, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.

Membership in Professional or Civic Organizations

Southern Sociological Society, American Teachers Association, American Association of University Professors, Texas Conference of Social Workers, Texas Colored Teachers Association, North Carolina Teachers Association, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Southern Regional Council, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Committee for North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal
Director of Applied Education

EEN:ecf

21 - L - Misc. -
Lovejoy, Gordon

November 23, 1948

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Mr. Lovejoy:

I greatly enjoyed being with you the other day in Chicago. You wanted a copy of our new manual. It is coming separately.

We hope to get a neatly printed edition soon.

Meanwhile, if you can interest anybody in your area in doing a survey, we would be greatly pleased.

I send you 10 copies of our recruitment pamphlet, hoping that you will have opportunities to find us some members in your area. Also, I am writing Mrs. Havens and asking her to get to see you at an early date. Call on us for anything that will be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Mrs. Henry Havens
Mrs. Jane Simpson

22-Li-Misc.-
Lovejoy, Gordon W.

December 17, 1948

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
3925 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Dr. Lovejoy:

Mrs. Henry Havens, Field Secretary of the Council has written us of your need of material dealing with the reaction of the South to proposed Federal Aid to Education. We are sending you such clippings as we have on this subject with the hope that they will be of some help to you. May we have them back when you have finished with them?

We have also send you under separate cover five copies of our pamphlet, Wanted: An Educated South.

For your information, we are enclosing our most recent annotated list of Council publications. Please let us hear from you further if we can be of help.

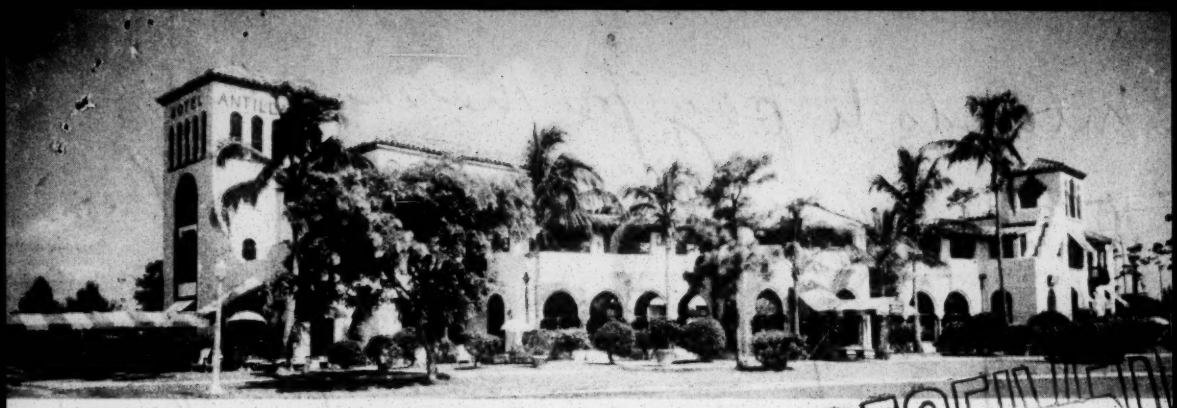
Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure — clippings, list

CC to Mrs. Havens




ANTILLA HOTEL · CORAL GABLES · FLORIDA

DEC 13 1947
Southern Regional Office

Thursday

My dear Mrs McKay:

A most interesting conference here with Dr Gregory & his group. He is doing a fine job both in the University & at the Community level, also. We will get several new members (some you already have).

12-15-47

Dr Gregory would like to have about 5 copies of "Wanted an Educated South". Think he

intends to pay for them - ask
Dr. Mitchell about this for I know
they are for some of our new
members (students in his class)
These same students + others
are on a debating team -
subject "Southern Reaction
to Federal Aid to Education".
Dr. Lovejoy used like to have
anything we have in the
office on that subject - either
pro- or con - such as state
ments made by Southern political
leaders, educators, etc. I know
we have something for I
have seen it - especially in

ANTILLA HOTEL • CORAL GABLES • FLORIDA

the clippings.

I hate to have to write you all of this - usually I have written Margaret Price - but thought it better to write it to you & let you give it to one of the girls. Know it is real for us to be as useful to Mr. Lovejoy as possible -

I am going to try & contact some of our other members while I am here - distances

are so great here - it takes so long to get from one to another

Hope you can read this - Should be back in Jack's circle the end of the week -

Best to all -

Jane Harris

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
3925 N. 2nd Ave. Blvd
Coral Gables - Fla

m Boyd

FROM THE DESK OF

Alex Miller

12/24/48

TO George Mitchell

I accept with thanks what I consider a real honor.

Best wishes

Alex

DEC 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

NAME Alexander F. Miller Date 12/24/48

MAILING ADDRESS 11 Pryor St.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

HOME ADDRESS 1369 Springdale Rd.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home Dearborn 9857 Office Cypress 1618

PRESENT POSITION Southern Director - Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER B'nai B'rith, Bd. Crime Prevention Commission, Georgia Workers Education Service, Natl. Assn. Community Relations Orgs. Zionist Org. Bd. Children's Home etc.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Anti-Semitism in South, Meet Miss Lucy, Jews in Small Southern Towns, The Story of Tula, Ga., ADL + the Quiet People

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD B.S. N.Y.U.
N.Y. School of Social Work Fellow

SPECIAL INTERESTS (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
F. G. CLARK, PRESIDENT
SOUTHERN BRANCH P. O.
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

January 3, 1949

LAW SCHOOL

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter to me dated December 23, 1948. I am happy to accept the great honor of having been elected as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

I have for some time been interested in this type of endeavor and have been awaiting just such an opportunity as is presented to me now. It is my fondest hope that I will prove to be worthy of this trust.

Sincerely yours,

A A Lenoir

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1949
RECEIVE
Southern Regional Counc

NAME Mr. Aguinaldo A. Lenoir Date January 3, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Southern Br. P. O., Baton Rouge, La.

HOME ADDRESS Southern Br. P. O. Baton Rouge, La.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home None Office 2-0344 Ext. 12

PRESENT POSITION Acting Dean and Professor--S. U. School of Law

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Instructor, Dept. of History & Gov't, Lincoln U., Mo.
Foreman, U. S. Cartridge Plant, St. Louis, Mo.
Private Practice of Law., St. Louis, Missouri

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Missouri Bar Association
American Judicature Society, National Bar Association, N. A. A. C. P.
and Y. M. C. A.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED None published

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Xavier University '35-'39
Lincoln University School of Law--'39-'42--LL. B.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities ✓
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping ✓
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations ✓
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing ✓
8. Advice on SRC program ✓

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

I would be happy to assist in any other way which would be most beneficial to the council.

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 8, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for your letter of December 23rd and your offer of an appointment as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I shall be very happy to accept and in accepting to say that my cooperation with the Council will be limited only by the demands made on me by this relatively new job to which I have fallen heir in a very difficult time.

I am enclosing the form which you sent and I wish you and my other friends on the Council a very happy and useful year in 1949.

Very truly yours,

Alonzo G. Moron

Alonzo G. Moron
Acting President

AGM:bm

Enclosure

Note: Sorry. Form not completed. Will be mailed to you in a few days.

(To be answered when the form comes in.)

NAME Alonzo Graseano Moron Date February 15, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Hampton Institute

Hampton, Virginia

HOME ADDRESS

RECEIVED
MAR 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 5607 Office 7941 Extension 331

PRESENT POSITION Acting President and General Business Manager, Hampton Institute

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Commissioner of Public Welfare, Government of the Virgin Islands, U. S. A.
Housing Manager, Atlanta Housing Authority

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers; Association of Business Managers in Negro Colleges; National Education Association; Virginia Academy of Science; NAACP.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Articles on Housing published in "Social Forces" and "American City"; book reviews published in "Phylon".

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Ph.B. Brown University; M. A. University of Pittsburgh; LL.B. Harvard University

SPECIAL INTERESTS (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

✓1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
Newspaper clipping
Regular reports
Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
✓5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
Speaker
Participant
✓6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
CORAL GABLES IN FLORIDA
MIAMI (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA

January 12, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am honored to accept election as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I enclose the required check receipt which you sent me.

Thank you for the material about Federal Aid to Education which you sent me.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations

GWL/ph

NAME Gordon W. Longyear Date Jan 13, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Miami (Community) Branch
University of Miami - Coral Gables, Fla.

HOME ADDRESS 3925 Ponce de Leon
Coral Gables, Florida

RECEIVED
JAN 17, 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 48-2457 Office 83-4611

PRESENT POSITION Professor of Human Relations

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Dean of Students - Lynchburg College - Lynchburg, Va.
Chairman, Dept of Sociology - Furman University - Greenville, S.C.
Coordinator, N.C. Youth Survey, U of N.C., Chapel Hill, N.C.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Southern Sociological Society,
American Sociological Society, Nat'l Assoc. of Intergroup
Relations Officials, Southern Regional Council

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Paths To Maturity; articles
in Florida Educational Assoc. Journal; book reviews
in Social Forces.

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD B.A.E. with High Honors &
M.A. from Univ of Florida; Ph.D. from Univ of N.C.

SPECIAL INTERESTS (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
✓5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
✓7. Writing
✓8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

January 18, 1949

Mr. A. A. Lenoir
Law School
Southern University
Southern Branch P. O.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Lenoir:

We are very glad you can agree to become a Fellow of the Council.

Since your interests are in law and government, I wonder if you might take on a small job that needs doing. We are getting out later on this year a pamphlet on the sub-regions of the South, and the planning needed to bring each of them to democratic institutions and economic progress.

Many signs point to a flaw in legislative representation (in the state legislatures) which seems to run straight across the South. That is the over-representation of certain, nearly always rural, areas. Generally speaking, these are the old plantation areas of the South which during the last thirty years have lost population heavily, but manage to retain at least their original proportion of representation in the state legislatures. You know that H. C. Nixon at Vanderbilt has done some work in this field.

What could you find out about how Louisiana stands on that? It would mean drawing a rough map, dividing the state into its several sub-regions, such as the Mississippi Delta, perhaps the Red River plantation area, the northwest corner, and so on, figuring population changes by areas and then trying to match those figures to distribution of legislative seats by areas. The result should lead to the drafting of a distorted map of the

state, showing the degree to which certain portions of the state are unfairly represented in the Legislature. That map could then be put side by side with an accurate map of the state. The two would teach a pretty sharp lesson.

We want to do this for each state in the South.

I should have soon our basic map giving our interpretation of the sub-regions of Louisiana, as of the other states too, and if you are interested, I will try in a month or so to get you a copy of that map. Meanwhile, you might be studying up on the slight statistical problem that would be involved and collecting information about the number of seats in the Legislature, constitutional provisions for reapportionment, and history of the reapportionment of legislative seats for the last thirty years or so.

Goodness knows, you are perfectly free to write back that you are too busy to take this on! However, if done it would be publishable by us or someone else and, I should think, quite a useful piece of work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NOTE:

Mr. Lovejoy answered, asking Dr. Mitchell to hold April 5 for them.

met

January 19, 1949

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations
The University of Miami
Miami (University Branch) Florida

Dear Mr. Lovejoy:

Thanks a lot for agreeing to be a Fellow. We need you and will use you.

I am to be in Hollywood, Florida Monday, April 4, for some sort of District Rotary Conference. I am to make the Rotary people a speech that day.

Hollywood is getting on to Miami. Would you like me to take an hour's teaching off your hands on the 5th, or otherwise advertise the cause of the Southern Regional Council?

I don't have to know quite yet, but should know within a couple of weeks whether to save some of the 5th of April for you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

721 RUSSELL, NE

TELEPHONE 66

M. Boyd

CASSANDRA E. MAXWELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

January 25, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In reply to your letter of December 23, last, I wish to assure you that I consider it an honor to be chosen a Fellow of the Council. I shall take pleasure in carrying out any assignment made, and await any instructions you may have to give.

I trust that you will pardon the undue delay in replying to your letter. This delay is not indicative of any hesitancy on my part to cooperate with your very worthwhile organization.

With kind regards to you and hoping that you will continue to have success in your work, I am

Sincerely yours,

Cassandra E. Maxwell

Cassandra E. Maxwell

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

NAME Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell Date January 25, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 721 Russell, N.E.
Orangeburg, S. C.

HOME ADDRESS 171 Boulevard, N.E.
Orangeburg, S. C.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 120-W Office 66

PRESENT POSITION Lawyer; Professor of Law

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Law Librarian
Legal Research Assistant
Stenographer - Secretary
Manager of Food Store

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; N.A.A.C.P.; Southern Regional Council, S.C.Division; National Bar Association; National Federation of Young Republicans; YWCA;

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED None

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD
Howard University, Washington, D.C.; A.B., 1935; LL.B., 1938.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

X 1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
Newspaper clipping
Regular reports
Special reports
X 3. Special investigations
X 4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
Speaker
Participant
X 6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
X 7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Sending: Fleming, Honest Answer, Condition, Digest, Healthy South, Educated South, Vance, price list, Race and Suffrage, Dec.-Jan. New South

January 27, 1949

Mr. Henry F. Liscio
Business Manager
The Catholic Virginian
811 Cathedral Place
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Liscio:

We are delighted that you are serving as a Fellow of the Council.

I send you quite a bundle of literature. Please take time to look through these. They are carefully prepared, honest, and in a reasonable temper. Through them all runs a strain of urging the South to put its own house in order. Our shelves contain several thousand dollars worth of these, and our budget is about an equal number of thousands of dollars in the red. So you see we are particularly anxious to get pamphlets out!

Of course Paul Williams is constantly working at this too.

We need also more members and a more active program in each community. Perhaps you would be interested in the idea of a home-town survey. I will send you our new manual on that as soon as it is completed. Richmond is a biggish city for what we have in mind, but you may have roots in some smaller place where it would fit.

I am sometime of Richmond myself, and love the city.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Fellow.

Forward

January 27, 1949

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Mulcahy
1838 Waldo Ave.
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Mulcahy:

Please, at long last, let us welcome you most warmly to membership in the Southern Regional Council. We need and are so glad to have your interest and support and are most regretful for a veritable comedy of errors which prevented your membership from reaching us as promptly as it should.

As a member, you will receive our monthly bulletin, New South, as well as any pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year. We are enclosing a copy of our leaflet The Southern Regional Council which outlines in convenient form the origin, aims and purposes of our organization, and which should help if you want to tell your friends about it. We are also sending you a small miscellany of other pamphlets and our latest annotated list of publications.

Please do not hesitate to write us whenever we can be of service or whenever you have any suggestions for the improvement of our program. We think of each member as an outpost, ever ready to alert us all to something which may need special care or where progress may be made.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

cwc

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

January 27, 1949

Mrs. Edward P. Mulcahy
1836 Naldo Avenue
Jacksonville 7, Florida

Dear Mrs. Mulcahy:

We are so glad you are a Fellow.

Mrs. Havens tells me she has you already at work, which we appreciate.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Jacksonville 7, Florida
January 10, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Absence from the city has prevented my answering your letter of December 23 asking me to serve as a Fellow for the Council.

I appreciate greatly this evidence of confidence in my ability to be of service and shall be glad to try to help in any way possible.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Edward P. Mulcahy

Mrs. Edward P. Mulcahy

1836 Naldo Avenue

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

NAME Mrs. Edward P. Mulcahy Date January 10 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 1836 Naldo Avenue
Jacksonville 7, Florida

HOME ADDRESS
same

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 9-9647 Office

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Retired

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Chief Health Information Office, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington D C ; Chief Public Relations and Recruitment, U.S. Cadet Corps Corps U.S. Public Health Service, Washington D C; Public Relations Consultant Florida State Board of Health; Executive Secretary Florida S tate-Wide Public Health Committee; Feature Writer Florida Times Union etc

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Fellow American Public Health Assn; Public Relations Society of America; American Public Relations Assn; American Assn for Advancement of Science; American Society of Tropical Medicine; Women's National Press Club; American Pharmaceutical Assn; Jacksonville Woman's Club.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

Various ones on public relations and nursing, as well as innumerable health pamplets, publications, articles etc.

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD

Maryland College , American University, U of Florida

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

February 1, 1949

Mr. A. A. Lenoir
Law School, Southern University
Southern Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Lenoir:

We are delighted that you will work on the Louisiana representation thing.

I have written our map-making man and asked him to send us (and we will send on to you) his latest sub-division of Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
cc: Jane Simpson

1/27

M. Boyd:

Would you attach to this the copy of Dr. Mitchell's letter to Mr. Lenoir?

I believe Jane should read this also. Please return to me then for Dr. Mitchell to see on his return Monday.

met

1/30

Here fig.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
F. G. CLARK, PRESIDENT
SOUTHERN BRANCH P. O.
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

January 24, 1949

LAW SCHOOL

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am happy to accept the project which you mentioned in your letter to me dated January 18, 1949. However, I have taken the liberty to solicit the assistance of the Head of our Social Science department, Dr. Rodney G. Higgins. I trust with your approval.

As you stated, the job is no small task. So I would be happy if I could be supplied with the following information:

(1) Approximately when do you expect this project to be completed?

(2) Will the maps which you mentioned, be available to me in time to complete this project within the time limit?

I shall begin this project as soon as I possibly can. In fact, I have already started accumulating the materials necessary. Any additional information which you have that would be of help in completing this work would be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Lenoir

db

24-Mc-Misc-McClain, Howard G.

# MERCER UNIVERSITY

## MACON, GEORGIA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

February 7, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

We are very grateful to you for your recent visit with us, and the very fine contribution which you made to our students. You gave a very auspicious beginning to our series of special speakers, and we have heard a large number of most favorable reactions to your talks.

May I again express both my personal and the campus' thanks to you for your visit.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard

Howard G. McClain

M/b

Enc.

P.S. Enclosed is the letter we sent to the ministers of Macon

MACON INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
MACON MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

February 1, 1949

Dear Fellow Minister:

For many years the Sunday nearest February 12th has been specially recognized in many American Churches as RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY. This observance has become increasingly recognized as a fitting symbol of the universality of our faith in Christ, and as a special opportunity to call attention to the"Christian Way" of thinking and acting toward members of different racial groups.

Sunday, February 13th is the date which has been set for this special observance this year. May we, with the endorsement of the Macon Interracial Committee and the Executive Committee of the Macon Ministerial Association ask that you will make some recognition of this observance in your Church on this date. If, however, this Sunday is already planned, we hope that you will use another Sunday in February for RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY.

There are many possibilities for such an observance in the Churshes through sermons, articles in your bulletin, programs for young people's groups, and numerous other ways which a creative pastor will develop. If you should wish further information on this subject, may we suggest that there is much source material in the libraries of the community. Washington Memorial Library is planning a special exhibit of relative materials on the subject. The Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, has available many low-cost pamphlets which may be found helpful.

If we can be of further help to you in this connection, please let us know. We would appreciate a bulletin, or post card, from you if you have any special observance of RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY in February.

Fraternally yours,

Howard G. McClain, Chairman
Macon Interracial Committee

Tracy H. Lamar, Jr., President
Macon Ministerial Association

SPC - Fellows Corres - M-Z (Neal)

green copy

February 10, 1949

Mr. Ernest Neal
Administration Office
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Mr. Neal:

We are trying to get wider use of our pamphlets for discussion groups and so on. We particularly like to get them exhibited and sold or ordered at meetings.

In Birmingham, you have the Alabama president of the State (Negro) Parent-Teachers Association. She is Mrs. P.R. Montgomery 2702 Loveless Street, Birmingham.

Notwithstanding how busy you are, could you write her or, if possible, go and see her, and see if you can work out something that would help the Council get its material into the hands of her groups. I am sending a couple of price lists. We would all be grateful for your kindness in this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive director

GSM:nh

February 10, 1949

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
Office of Administration
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Ernest Neal:

I was glad to see that you will attend the Alabama Division meeting February 22. Why don't you put Deborah Partridge in the station wagon and take her along? She should be in this show.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE PROGRAM

P. O. Box 304

Mr. Paul D. Williams, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Williams:

It will be a pleasure to attend a meeting of the Alabama division of the Southern Regional Council on February 28, at the Alabama State Teachers College in Montgomery.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal

EEN/mm

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

February 10, 1949

Mr. Alonzo G. Moron
Acting President,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Moron:

We were delighted to have your letter of January 8 to the effect that you would accept the appointment of Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

You indicated in your letter that you would send the Biographical form to us soon. This is to remind you that we need the material about you for our files.

Dr. Mitchell acknowledges acceptances of newly appointed Fellows, and I am sure he will want to write to you too, when your biographical material has been received.

Sincerely,

Margaret Boyd
Fellow's Secretary

cc: Harold Fleming

February 14, 1949

Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell
721 Russell Street, N. E.
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Miss Maxwell:

We are so glad to have you as a Fellow of the Council.

You can help us greatly--as I know you already do anyway.

We are talking about trying to get up by October of this year an appraisal of changes, good and bad, state by state in the South during 1948-49. It seems to me you would be a mighty good person to do some work on that in South Carolina. I will write you about it a little later.

Tickler set for April
MEJ

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Fellows

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

February 15, 1949

Mr. Paul D. Williams
President, Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Williams:

I wish to express my appreciation for the encouragement that I received from you, George Mitchell, Virginius Dabney, and all of the of the others during the meeting in Richmond on Friday, February 11.

I suggest as a prospective Fellow and active worker in the Council a friend whose address I could not recall during the meeting: Miss Laura Roberts, 6139 La Vista Drive, Dallas, Texas. Teacher of the social sciences in the Amarillo High School, Miss Roberts is a sincere contributor to and student of intercultural affairs. I can assure you that she would welcome the opportunity of spreading the program of the Council among the people of influence within her area with whom she is in constant association.

I believe she is a member
No, is not
MBT
Feb 21 '49

Very truly yours,

Roscoe E. Lewis

Roscoe E. Lewis

March 15, 1949

Mr. Alonzo G. Moron
Acting President
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Moron:

It was kind of you to send us, back in February, the completed form in connection with your becoming a Fellow of the Council. Mighty nice to have you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Fellows - Lovejoy, Gordon

# Character Building and Human Relations in Higher Education - the Half Finished Job.

by

Gordon W. Lovejoy, Ph. D.

Professor of Human Relations

University of Miami

Delibered before the Texas Association of Colleges and Universities
Dallas, Texas - March 25th, 1949

A few years ago people all over these vast United States were lamenting the fate of poor little Johnny who, no matter how hard he tried, could sing only "one note." Tonight, facing this distinguished gathering, I find myself in the same position as the Johnny of popular song: I have only one note to sing. To me, however, it is a note of extreme importance - even urgency - for what can be more important to us who are educators than a consideration of how we are, or are not, training the youth committed to our care in the philosophy and practices of living together on a globe definitely and irrevocably made "One World" by the technological advances of the past century? This, then, is the "Johnny One Note" I ask you to consider with me.

As a background for what I will say later on, I ask you to take with me a short imaginary journey into the past. Come with me, I ask, on a trip that will take us back eighty-five years into the past. Let us imagine, firstly, we are gathered here tonight celebrating the eighty-fifth birthday of some friend or relative. Then let us imagine, secondly, that instead of hearing the customary laudatory greetings characteristic of such a celebration

we are using the occasion to review mankind's achievements in the physical sciences and the social sciences during the span of this single lifetime.

Suppose we begin this survey by considering an aspect of change within the field of physical sciences: namely, seventeen major inventions which have so completely altered our manner of living, it is little, if any, exaggeration to claim that no other period of mankind's history has been productive of so much and so far-reaching change.

At the age of three our imaginary relative witnessed the discovery of dynamite with it's new release of power for good and for evil. When he was six the dynamo was perfected and with it the launching of the age of electricity. On the verge of his teens - when he was twelve - the telephone was given to mankind, and at fourteen he was able to abandon his oil lamps and study with the aid of an incandescent light. Along with his "sweet sixteenth" birthday came the linotype and its resulting increase in man's ability to distribute printed material at extremely low cost.

Toward the close of his second decade of living our relative saw, at twenty-seven, the perfection of methods for making steel alloy, at twenty-eight the invention of the automobile, and at twenty-nine the unveiling of the motion picture. Little imagination is needed to realize these were stirring years - precursors of changes yet to be.

When he was thirty-one the use of the X-ray was perfected with its potential value to health and long life. One year later, at thirty-two, our relative read about the first wireless transmission

and six years later he witnessed this initial discovery refined into radio broadcasting. Here, at one swoop, he saw how mankind was freed from the fetters of distance in so far as communication was concerned. Six years later, when rounding out his thirty-ninth year, he read perhaps about the experiments in flight being carried out on the sand dunes of North Carolina - man's first feeble efforts at the conquest of the air, efforts, incidentally, so universally ignored that scarcely a newspaper in the United States chronicled them.

The sixth decade of our relative's life opened with the discovery of vitamin D and all its attendant research centering about the science of dietics. Two years later at sixty-two, he read, doubtlessly, about the initial experiments connected with the sending of pictures through the air - a skill just recently perfected as television.

Nor has the pyramiding of invention upon invention and the perfection of initial effort through subsequent discovery slackened during the last few years of our friend's lifetime. As an old man of eighty-one he puzzled and perhaps shuddered a bit with many of us as he read about the use of the atom bomb with all its attendant possibilities for benefit and for harm to mankind in the release of this new source of power. At eighty-four he learned of man's ability to fly through the air faster than the speed of sound, and lastly, in the few weeks before his eighty-fifth celebration he heard how man had so conquered distance that round-the-world flight was possible within the space of four days.

Weigh with me for a moment these almost stupefying changes. As the period opened, mankind was still fettered to the earth, still isolated into areas comparatively remote one from another, still living almost as he had lived for centuries. Within the span of this single lifetime, however, man conquered distance, annihilated the security of those geographical barriers behind which he had crouched from time immemorial, and brought himself to the point where all men are neighbors whether they recognize their neighborliness or not.

But the story of what happened during our friend's life span is only half told if we consider solely the aspect of the physical inventions he has witnessed for mankind has been working alone in the field of social relationships. When we turn to a consideration of these, though we find our analysis presents many more difficult aspects. Here the record is a spotty and confused one. A record we cannot unravel with the same precision as when we considered the physical discoveries. Nevertheless, I ask you to resume our journey as we look in retrospect at the more noticeable social relationships of the immediate past. To do so, we must divide our approach into two parts: 1)-what barriers has man erected between men, and 2)-what has man done to tear down the barriers keeping one man from sharing our "One World" with other men.

When we turn to a consideration of these barriers built within the past eighty-five years between ourselves and other men who differ from us either in religion or race, we turn to the consideration of a gloomy and unpleasant aspect of our daily living; nevertheless, it

is as much a phase of our culture as the glorious record of achievement in the physical sciences. Suppose we examine some of these relationships. May I call them "backward steps"?

Beginning when our imaginary relative was in his teens - say about the late 1870's - and continuing unabated but with increasing momentum to this present year, we Americans have committed ourselves seemingly to a policy of religious discrimination aimed pointedly at those who differ from the majority in their religion. At first this discrimination was a little thing scarcely worth noting but with the passing years it grew and spread like a malignant cancer until today this form of social disease which we call anti-semitism permeates every phase of our intergroup relationships. From a tiny beginning in hotel discrimination (1) it has proliferated until it reaches into job opportunities, place of residence, and even in the right to an education. And this in a nation whose constitution guarantees religious freedom to all.

How extensive is the social cancer of anti-semitism? No less an authority than one of America's top-flight scholars - Dr. Gordon Allport - tells us "we may estimate roughly that one-fifth of our people are violently anti-semitic, while perhaps forty-five percent or more are mildly bigoted in the same direction." (2) Personally, I hope Dr. Allport's estimate is too high, but that we have many thousands who make no effort to conceal their anti-semitism is

(1) - See Carey McWilliams' A Mask for Privilege New York:
(2) - See The Commonweal of October 6, 1944

shown by the continued existance of numerous "hate groups" whose actions and publications spread disunity and prejudice throughout the nation. Many of you perhaps - just as I do - receive the literary effusions of these "poison pens" but whereas we may not be contaminated by them, thousands of our fellow citizens, some among them perhaps our students, may be "taken in" just as the Germans were hoodwinked by Streicher's "Der Strumer."

We have seen this virus of hate creep there past twenty-five years into even our educational institutions to the extent that religious preference and not intellectual ability becomes sometimes the criterion for college admission. I doubt if there be one of us who has not witnessed the iniquitous operation of the "quota system." How strange it must seem to our aged relative - I submit to you - for him to see how we who set, at least theoretically, the educational pattern of the nation have agreed to the proposition that there is a positive coorelation between mental ability and religious preference.

Nor has it been solely in the field of religious discrimination that the eighty-five years of our relative's life-span has witnessed the creation of barriers between fellow Americans. Although our library shelves are jammed with books written by competent biologists, anthropologists, and sociologists, in which we are told the facts about race, we have none the less racist doctrines of one group's supremacy over another to dictate our thinking and to condition our actions. Instead of believing scholars of the calibre of Ruth Benedict, Franz Boas or H. Ashley-Montague, we have chosen as

the pattern makers of our thinking discredited writers such as H. Stewart Chamberlain, Madison Grant, and Lethrop Stoddard. Time and again we have chosen to ignore the wise admonition of that Supreme Court Justice who reminded us our constitution was "color blind". How unreal and horrible it must seem to our relative when he realizes we have lynched nearly 5,000 men and women during the span of his lifetime - and that in the nation whose basic philosophy of group living is expressed by the deathless and ringing prose: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the persuit of Happiness." What a macabre feeling must be his when he realizes how during the same eighty-fourth year of his life in which his fellow countrymen first flew faster than the speed of sound they were arraigned before the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee of the United Nations as violators of our solemn guarantees of fair treatment for all regardless of race.

However, it would be utterly and completely erroneous if we did not consider the reverse side of man's social relationships: all has not been hate and bitterness these past eighty-five years, for increasingly, especially of late, we have taken constructive steps to lower these barriers. Within the last thirty years our relative has seen established in these United States over 1,100 agencies designed to promote better patterns of intergroup relationships.(1)

(1)-See Directory of Agencies in Intergroup Relations
Chicago: American Council on Race Relations, 1948

Some of them influence only a few members while others have many thousands of adherents. All-large and small alike-are striving feverishly to encourage understanding, mutual respect, and trust between those who differ in race, religion, place of origin, or place of residence.

During the past four years thirty public school systems have been experimenting with ways of improving intergroup relations and, in addition, more than twenty of our colleges have been engaging in cooperative research designed to determine what modifications are needed in the teacher-training of those who are to direct the education of tomorrow's citizens.

Again, on the college level, our aging friend must have noticed the number of American Colleges who are devoting at least some of their efforts to educating in the field of human relations. The list of these colleges is not very extensive as yet, but it includes such institutions as Columbia University, New York University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Miami. At this latter school we have a distinction we will share gladly with any of the institutions represented here tonight - the distinction of being the only college, so far as we can learn - at which a student may complete either an undergraduate minor or an undergraduate major in human relations.

These be encouraging signs, and with them I bid farewell to our imaginary friend. May the optimism of my closing comments be a balm on the wounds given him when I mentioned weaknesses in a few phases of our group living.

And now, projected against this background of spectacular scientific achievement on the one hand and not too exceptional human relationships on the other, I ask you to meditate with me about the function of the colleges - higher education if you choose - in the attainment of the "One World" concept, both internally among our various groups and externally among the peoples of the world whom we are urging to follow our way of life. Perhaps we can answer best this question by considering together some quotations from the recently released report of the President's Commission on Higher Education:

> "American society is a democracy; that is, its folkways and institutions, its arts and sciences and religions are based on the principle of equal freedom and equal rights for all its members, regardless of race, faith, sex, occupation, or economic status. The law of the land, providing equal justice for the poor as well as the rich, for the weak as well as the strong, is one instrument by which a democratic society establishes, maintains, and protects this equality among different persons and groups. The other instrument is education, which as all leaders in the making of democracy have pointed out again and again, is necessary to give effect to the equality prescribed by law."(1)

Note well the status given us: we as educators and the product we have to sell - education - are placed on a level equal in importance to the law; but whereas the function of law is the essentially static one of enforcing that which has been accepted as good, our function is the dynamic, pioneering one of helping people understand the intent of the law. As the President's Commission phrases it, our job:

(1) - See President's Commission on Higher Education, "Higher Education for American Democracy", Vol I, p. 5, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947

> ". . . .is at once to insure equal liberty and equal opportunity to differing individuals and groups, and to enable the citizens to understand, appraise, and redirect forces, men and events as these tend to strengthen or weaken their liberties."(1)

How different is this dynamic, alive function suggested as properly being ours from the traditionally ivory-towered and pedagogically aloof practices considered characteristic of our profession. Instead of contenting ourselves with being so many degree-bearing, academic phonograph records, passing on to our students by a type of rote process that which we have learned of the past by rote, we descend from our aloofness and grapple with the demands of the here and the now. However, as the President's Commission reminds us, education can perform this action role only:

> " ....if its programs and policies grow out of and are relevant to the characteristics and needs of contemporary society. Effective democratic education will deal directly with current problems."(2)

We cannot achieve - and we dare not fool ourselves into believing we can achieve - these demands for dynamic leadership merely by forcing upon our students more of what we have given them in the past. Ours is not the task of re-doubling our contemporary efforts. Ours, rather, is a pioneering and exploring task - a sailing of "Uncharted Seas", far from the safe and known harbors in which we can continue to ride safely at anchor. Assuming we accept the challenge of forward-looking leadership, we must:

> ".....divise programs and methods which will make clear the ethical values and the concepts of human relations upon which our political system rests. Otherwise we are likely to cling to the letter of democracy and lose its spirit, to hold fast to its procedures when they no longer serve its ends, to propose and follow undemocratic courses of action in the very name of democracy....."(3)

(1) - Ibid. p. 9
(2) - Ibid. p. 6
(3) - Ibid. p. 12

If all I have said has not yet made clear our function as educators committed to character development and the role of our institutions in that process, may I resummarize? The role of the colleges is one of leadership. It's role is:

> "....that of critic and leader as well as servant; its task is not merely to meet the demands of the present but to alter those demands if necessary so as to keep them always suited to democratic ideals....." (1)

Bold and challenging is this job laid out for us. The faint-hearted can never hope to rise to the expected heights, but I say to you in all sincerity that if we would be worthy instruments of a democracy, dedicated instruments to the service of a way of life that has been good to us all, we must make the effort. On the assumption that we do want to determine what we can do in the way of character development in intergroup education I submit for consideration a six-fold action program designed to help improve our human relations problems.

1

As the first step in this action program, I suggest a complete analysis by each of us of our personal stand, and the position of our institution on the fundamental problems of human relations facing Americans in 1949. Such a study has been completed for us nationally by the President's Commission on Higher Education but now we need to apply these findings to local situations and to local persons.

One phase of this initial analysis should be the determination of what we are already in process of doing to promote better group

(1) - Ibid. p. 6

understandings. A few weeks ago I sat down with a group of Ohio college presidents making just such an analysis of their colleges, and to their amazement and pleasure they found that in many already existing courses the factual backgrounds of group understandings were being presented to their students. Unfortunately, they found also, that the efforts of one department were not correlated with those of another and as a result there were entire segments of their student bodies not being touched or affected by the newer social science discoveries designed to develop ideas of better human relations.

A second phase in the analysis should be devoted to considering those policies and practices which, instead of promoting better human relations, are erecting barriers between our people. In this category we can place a review of our admission policies, a consideration of any teaching inadequacies and the way in which our extra-curricular programs function. It is not pleasant for ust either to be told or to consider that perhaps we are guilty of encouraging tacitly undemocratic practices which undermine the democratic idealogy of our way of life and in so doing make a mockery of what we teach in our classes. Nevertheless, such negative practices are in existance on nearly every campus in the United States and we blind ourselves to reality when we deny their existence. How much better it is, or it seems to me, for us to look upon our campuses as laboratories in which we practice democracy - laboratories from which we attempt to eliminate germs of hate and misunderstanding just as vigorously as our medical colleagues attempt to prevent disease germs from entering their

laboratories. Only by letting the spirit of democracy permeate the daily life of our students can we expect to develop in them the traits of character necessary for good human relations.

The third phase of the analysis should be given over to an attempt at finding out what we are not doing in the way of encouraging more appreciation for the cultures of the various groups existing in our society and the contributions each has made to the total culture of the nation. Here our failures - if we find any - will be ones of omission rather than of commission.

2.

The second step in our six-fold program should be devoted to a gathering of facts needed to understand the basic processes and practices by which people live together. Here we will find extensive work done already by sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, and economists - to name only a few. Their achievements will give us a start toward the total knowledge we need but it will by no means furnish us with all the information we need. Permit me to elaborate a bit on the meaning of what I have just said.

We know, for example, very little about the factors responsible for the development of either group misunderstandings on the one hand, or group underderstandings on the other. We have certain general theories concerning group behavior and we have applied these theories in a few instances, but nowhere have we done this in any program of major scope. We talk grandiosly about "rapport",

"in-group and out-group relationships", "accommodation", and "adaptation". But what causes these conditions to exist and how to produce deliberately their desirable aspects - that is a type of factual knowledge in which we are novices.

Nor do we know much more about measuring attitudes. We have numerous tests, of varying validity, which give us some insight into what people say they will do in a given situation or what they think of a certain group, but we do not have as yet a scientific instrument which measures people's behavior patterns with the objectivity and reliability of a Geiger Counter analyzing radio activity. Impossible, someone objects, because of the "human factor" involved. Perhaps yes, and perhaps no. Ten years ago no scientist had ever split the atom either and there were many who said such could not be done. Today we are doing it and our knowledge came as the result of herculean efforts by physical scientists who refused to begin their research with the negative attitude of "it cannot be done". Could it be that those who work in the social sciences have made such a shibboleth of the "human factor" they have emasculated their intellectual ingenuity when they turn to pioneering in the social sciences?

Mine is not the job of giving answers tonight, even if I know all the answers. Instead, mine is the function of reminding you here are two types of facts we need desperately before we can undertake our programs of character development.

The third step in our program develops logically from the first two. Once we have analyzed our current needs and have learned better how to measure human behavior, ours is the task of organizing this material in such a way it is incorporated into our daily teaching and actions.

Two alternatives are open to us as we consider the organization and presentation aspects of our program. First, we can set up specific courses in human relations, placing in these courses a synthesis of material on intergroup living garnered from various subject matter fields. This is essentially the approach on the graduate level of the Center for Intergroup Living at New York University and on the undergraduate level in the Department of Human Relations at the University of Miami. Second, we can develop coorelated programs of study without the creation of a separate discipline as it is being done at Columbia University and the University of Chicago.

It is proper to ask me which I feel is the more satisfactory approach, but I must beg the question, and answer frankly that I do not know. All of us at the various colleges I have mentioned are experimenting and while we may have personal predilections we are open to being convinced of the rightness or wrongness of our differing approaches. At my own university a combination of administrative factors made the first type of organization the most logical with which to begin, the approach of the separate department with courses in human relations. We have been, I think,

to say with due respect to modesty, phenomenally successful in our initial start, but increasingly in the future we will be expanding our activities in non-specialized areas of operation. To the extent we do this satisfactorily, to that degree will we influence the character development of more students than we can reach solely through class instruction.

4

The fourth step in our action program consists of creating an attitude on the part of our collegues, our students, and the people outside our academic milieu, that it is correct and proper for us to explore, experiment, and take remedial action in the field of the social sciences. Time was, and not so long ago, when physical scientists dared not question the movement of the celestial bodies, suggest vaccination against disease, or explore the mysteries of time and space. Today practically all limiting attitudes toward what is proper and what is improper so far as the physical sciences are concerned have been eliminated. Such is not true, however, when we enter the area of operation of the social sciences, especially those phases of the social sciences which deal with intergroup tensions and their correction.

Today there are many people quick to label as "irresponsible agitators" those who would consider society's ills. No one would think of crucifying a chemist who discovered a new element, but a social scientist who even hints at new techniques for training youth in the ways of promoting brotherhood among men is lucky to

escape public censure. A doctor can perfect a new method for the preparation of blood plasma and he is honored by a grateful government, but let an anthropologist attempt to contradict some of the fallacies of race superiority and he is attacked by officials of his government as a radical and a threat to public order. Such is a true paradox of our civilization.

This it is I submit as our fourth necessary goal the operation of an atmosphere in which the teacher concerned with the field of human relations may work in safety and in honor as he goes about his character building functions.

The fifth step in our program centers around the training of personnel for work in human relations. Here, too, we have a major job cut out for us. I know, for example, of two leading midwestern universities anxious to embark on programs of human relations and stymied because they cannot locate trained men to accept the posts. Other colleges - perhaps yours among them - will face the same problem since of late we have been preparing men to be specialists in certain well-tilled areas of knowledge and not pioneers equipped for exploring and creating new fields.

It is difficult to estimate how long persons trained in tackling the delicate problems of intergroup relationships on other than the purely research level will be in a short supply. Not before June, 1950, will the first Ph.D. in human relations be conferred and that degree is going to a person who is already committed to a job. The same is true of fifteen other persons I

know who are approaching the end of their academic training. For many years, it is my feeling, we must look to already established social science disciplines for our pioneers in human relations. We must find men and women willing to take what knowledge they possess now and by personal experimentation and further study prepare themselves for broader horizons while withstanding, in so doing, the jibes of colleagues who taunt them with being apostate sociologists, or apostate economists, or apostate psychologists.

Much the same condition exists when we try to locate in our public schools those teachers who are qualified to handle intergroup problems. Less than 3,000 of the nearly one million teachers in our nation's public schools have had formal training in the methods and materials of intergroup education. What makes this even more serious to the south where intergroup problems are very keen is the fact that barely 100 of the 3,000 with such specialized training are teaching in the section of the country which has one-third of the nation's children. Nor is a change in sight since not a single teacher's college in the south is doing more than giving token training in intergroup education.

Here, as in our other areas, there is work for us.

6

The sixth, and final step in our program is one which leads us away from our college campuses and into the real of competition for public approval and public support. Ours, in this step, is a job of selling to the general public the need for a consideration

of the problems of human relations, and of supporting our research and study. The general public understands and agrees with our work in the physical sciences: this we see from the manner the expenditure of several billons of dollars for research in atomic research is accepted without question. But how much have we been able to raise for work in human relations? To the best of my knowledge the combined expenditures of every college and university now engaged in specific phases of human relations study and teaching amount to less than 2$200,000.00 annually. Until we convince people of the importance of our work there is no reason to believe this sum will increase materially, yet we must have money for our work.

Gentlemen, we approach the close of what has been to me a most pleasant and profitable session, and I have only one additional thought present in conclusion: we who are the educators have prided ourselves on being ever in the vanguard of leadership. We have counseled with and helped our people as they crossed the mountains and the plains, drained the swamps, irrigated the deserts, and conquered a continent. Our schoolmen have followed close upon the heels of our frontiersmen. In war and in peace we have played our part in the development of our country. We have seen it grow strong and wealthy and honored among the nations of the world. But to what avail is all this material gain if in the process we have failed to gain for ourselves or to give to our students a sense of values about the human worth of <u>all</u> men regardless of how these men may differ in race or creed? Today there be many critics of these United States eager to indict

us in the eyes of the world by saying we preach one code of conduct while practicing another. As one writer expressed it in a recent issue of The Annals: "...Our capacity to play the significant role which history has thrust upon us rests on our ability and our will to conquer prejudices which, if allowed to persist and flourish, will disappoint the hopes of the world." (1)

Will we as educators be party to any such betrayal of our people and of the world, or will we be so many Moses' leading our students toward the bright hopes of a new "One World"? Ours is a half-finished job for if we would give true character development to our students we must give them sound and adequate training in the various aspects of human relationships.

(1) American Academy of Political and Social Science - The Annals, March, 1946.

Fellow -
J.R. LARKINS

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

March 28, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

During your visit to North Carolina I had a brief conference with you relative to the Study I am desirous of making on the "Employment of Negroes in Public Welfare in the South".

You were kind enough to consider reading the Study prospectus I had developed to make suggestions or recommendations. If you have had an opportunity to consider the improvements that are to be made please advise me at your earliest convenience. I would appreciate your returning the prospectus with the suggestions you are desirous of making.

I am hoping to have the opportunity to visit Atlanta and discuss this matter with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins,
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:mlh

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

Ellow - Larkins

March 30, 1949

Mr. J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
State Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Many and profound apologies for sitting on your manuscript for so unpardonably long.

The scheme is a good scheme. The questionnaires would get what you want, although to my mind, they would get a good deal of unnecessary information too, particularly from employed persons. For instance, I don't see why you want such detail on age of children.

I greatly doubt that administrators or directors of public welfare units will fill out the questionnaire for them in anything like a satisfying way. Many will just lay it aside and refuse to answer. I believe you are going to have to put into the budget enough money for twenty or twenty-five personal interviews with people who run welfare units. In my experience that is the only way to get such information.

The argument which uses the eight pages of text is, I think, ill put. For one thing, the language is besprinkled with jawbreakers like "utilization" and "necessitate". Note on page 6: "...desirous of securing pertinent data on the number and distribution..." My taste says, "The study wants to get the facts on..."

The first three or four pages run awkwardly. After you bring the reader along to where he begins to see looming ahead a study, you strike your

stride and then it carries one eagerly. I suggest that the first five or six pages be outlined and then rewritten.

I know, as you know and as perhaps most of your readers will know, what is the cause for the study you want made. Nowhere does it seem to me that you really present the case. You show that social work has got big and that you suppose very few Negroes are in it, but where do you show that for social work's own purposes more Negroes should be in it?

The questionnaire for boss men seems to me to give too little space for those who have successfully used Negro social workers to brag about what was done.

Of course, a few people in these states are persuaded that Negroes should have these administrative jobs just as a matter of justice. Also, it will of course emerge from the questionnaire that those who have been employed have not been given full scope for their ability. You have got another good argument with administrative heads--an argument thus far in the paper neglected--that much better social work would get done if more Negroes were used.

I should think the study would be pushed more willingly if that argument were set out.

It is a good thing you are after, and you are right to go for the facts and then use them to talk people into doing what is right. My guess is that what is going to clinch the usefulness of the venture is not the fine statistical points resulting from completed questionnaires mailed back to you, but five, six, or eight choice bits of colloquialism coming out of interviews with informed practical administrative people and social workers. So please, in addition to the questionnaires, contrive the conversation which will luck you on to the clinching phrases.

I mean to convey much more appreciation of the plan than this letter does. The thing to do is to get it going.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Jane Simpson

Fellow - Lovejoy - Gordon.

April 1, 1949

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations
University of Miami
Miami (University Branch), Florida

Dear Dr. Lovejoy:

I will show up in your office at ten o'clock on Tuesday, April 5.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Suspense

March 23, 1949

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations
University of Miami
Miami (University Branch), Florida

Dear Dr. Lovejoy:

I am at your service all day Tuesday, April 5, at Coral Gables.

If that is, for any reason, a poor day with you, I am to be somewhere in Miami the evening of April 4, and I could stretch my sun-bathing into April 6, but think I ought to get back on up here.

The night of April 3 and the morning of the 4th I could be reached on any emergency matter at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Florida.

The late afternoon of the 4th will probably find me at the home of a lady named Miss Edna Robeson, 7357 N W Miami Court, Miami.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Florida trip

GSM calendar

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

CORAL GABLES 46, FLORIDA

MIAMI (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA

January 25, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

By all means please reserve April 5th for a visit to this campus. As soon as I learn your itinerary I shall make specific plans for your service.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy
P.H.

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations

GWL/ph

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

April 4, 1949

Miss Arenia Mallory
Saints Industrial and Literary School
Lexington, Mississippi

Dear Miss Mallory:

We are delighted that you will serve as a Fellow of the Council.

Thank you for sending the completed biographical outline. I am sending herewith the information about the position of Fellow. It is unfortunate that your letter of appointment did not reach you.

Help us, please, with information, with getting members, with getting out literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call on us for any service we can do to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

NAME Arenia C. Mallory DATE March 29, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Saints Industrial School
Lexington, Mississippi

HOME ADDRESS Saints Industrial School
Lexington, Mississippi

RECEIVED
APR 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 9105 Office 9105

PRESENT POSITION President-Founder, Saints Industrial School

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Dean of Women, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida
Field Secretary, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER National Council of Negro Women,
Vice-President. Regional Director, Southern States,
(Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas.)

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED Origin and Development of Saints
Industrial School. (Requested by Columbia University.)

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD Simmons University, Louville, Ky. A. B.
Columbia University - Graduate work. Jackson College, Honorary M. A.

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clippings
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker (X) as Participant ( )
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

# Saints Industrial And Literary School

ACCREDITED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ARENIA C. MALLORY, PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

Lexington, Mississippi

March 29, 1949

Miss Margaret Boyd
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Miss Boyd:

Your letter dated March 23rd informed me of my appointment to the position of Honorary Fellow in the S. R. C.

May I express my appreciation and acceptance of the honor, and apologize for delay of acceptance.

Upon checking my December mail, I find I have not received a letter of appointment. Will appreciate full information.

Yours for better race relations,

Arenia C. Mallory

Arenia C. Mallory

RECEIVED
APR 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

~~State~~ Fellows ~~Suspense~~
Larkins, John R.

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

April 8, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your kind letter of a few days ago and the splendid suggestions you made concerning my proposed Study. You may rest assured that your suggestions will be incorporated into subsequent development of this project.

I am in receipt of data from Dr. Michael M. Davis, Committee on Research in Medical Economics of New York City. Dr. Davis has advised me that it was at your suggestion that this material was sent to me. Thank you for your thoughtfulness in this matter.

I shall be in Atlanta April 27, 30 at a conference at the School of Social Work. I am hoping that it will be possible for me to hold a short conference with you on several matters. /Noted on calendar

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins,
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:mlh

Fellow-Lovejoy, Gordon

April 11, 1949

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
Professor of Human Relations
University of Miami
P. O. Box 51
Miami (University Branch), Florida

Dear Gordon:

I am not a Bible student, but somewhere in the Bible praise is given for opportunities made "to enter into other men's lives." I greatly enjoyed the couple of days on and near your campus, and appreciate particularly the close association with you and your work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
CORAL GABLES 34, FLORIDA
MIAMI (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA
P. O. Box 51

March 30th, 1949.

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It's good to know you will be in Miami on the 5th. I hope you can meet classes of mine at 10:30 and 2:30. I will attempt to arrange also for you to meet some Sociology classes.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Prof. of Human Relations

GWL/ejg

RECEIVED
APR 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

~~SEC~~ Fellows — McDonald, Annie Laurie

**Memo** . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

To file

4/22/49

To whoever has responsibility for
Fellows now:

Change of address --

from Annie Laurie McDonald
...Gimghoul Road
Chapel Hill, N.C.

to General Delivery
Gainesville, Florida

SRC - Fellows
Larkins, J. R.

May 18, 1949
Dict. May 16

Mr. J. R. Larkins
North Carolina Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Thank you for your letter of May 12. I have filled out the form and sent it on to Mr. Eisenhart. I do wish you luck.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

May 12, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Several days ago I wrote you expressing my appreciations for the excellent suggestions you made concerning the Study that we are desirous of making pertaining to the employment of Negroes in public welfare.

Recently an application was made for a grant to complete this Study from the American Philosophical Society. I have taken the liberty, on the basis of our correspondence and your suggestions, to use your name as a reference. Enclosed you will please find a form requesting data that should be immediately filled and returned to the Society. Would you be kind enough to supply the requested information and return this form to the Society at your earliest convenience?

The Study is moving forward and it is my belief that if the Society gives favorable consideration to my request, this Study could be completed within a six months period.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins,
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:mlh
Enclosures: 2
P. S. The form is to be mailed directly to Mr. L. P. Eisenhart, Executive Officer, American Philosophical Society, The Old Custom House, 420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania.

Dr. George S. Mitchell

# THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN PUBLIC WELFARE IN THE SOUTH 1936-1947

## Purpose

This Study is to secure the facts on the number and distribution of Negro social workers, in public welfare, in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Information will also be sought regarding the types of positions held and salaries received; the academic training and experience of workers; the length of time employed in the present job and previous positions held; some of the reasons workers did or did not return to their home communities to seek employment; the methods or techniques utilized to secure the present position or prior positions in public welfare.

Serious consideration will be given some of the employment problems confronted by Negroes who have been and are now employed as professional social workers in the public welfare programs. Problems of administrators, responsible for the selection of personnel and administration of the public welfare program when they employ Negro social workers, will be analyzed. An attempt will be made to determine the reasons administrators are able or unable to employ Negroes as professional social workers. The trends in the employment of Negro social workers in public welfare since 1936 to 1947 are of special interest as they relate to the states embraced by this Study.

The policies and procedures used in the selecting of professional personnel for the public welfare program will be given careful study.

Some of the states included in this Study provide out-of-state financial assistance to Negroes desirous of pursuing professional education in social work. Over a period of years an increasingly large number of Negroes have attended accredited schools of social work. A large number of them have not returned to their respective states to secure employment for numerous reasons. Information will be sought relative to the provisions made by the states for those desirous of securing social work education, the number returning to their respective states, and the type of employment they have been able to secure on the basis of their education.

## Value of Proposed Study

This Study should make a substantial contribution to the existing knowledge in the field of public welfare, in which are found more social workers than any other field, in this region.

At the present time, there is little information available regarding the employment opportunities for Negroes in the public welfare programs of the South. It is hoped that these data will result in the development of further research with reference to the Negro's status in the public welfare program in the South. It should contribute to a better understanding of some of the

problems confronted by Negro social workers as they attempt to secure employment in public welfare programs. It should also throw some light on the problems confronting administrators, who are desirous of employing Negro social workers in public welfare. It is hoped that this Study will stimulate and accelerate the employment of qualified Negro social workers in the public welfare program.

Since 1935, the states in this region, as in others, have developed and increased services and assistance available through public welfare programs

With this Study as a foundation, a program to employ more Negroes in social work positions with the public welfare program could be outlined. An improvement in methods and techniques to secure employment in this field should be one of the results of a Study of this type.

SRC - Fellows
Maxwell, Cassandra

July 19, 1949
VIA AIR MAIL

Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell
721 Russell Street, N. E.
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Miss Maxwell:

In our forthcoming issue of New South, we plan to run an article -- the third in a series -- on South Carolina's legislative apportionment. Enclosed is the brief manuscript, just completed. Your comments, including any changes you think advisable, would be most important to us.

Since we are behind in our New South schedule, we are proceeding to have the article set in type. But we shall gladly make such changes in the proof as are necessary.

Could you give us your reactions within the next day or two? I am sure you will understand the pressure of time which makes it necessary to ask for such a prompt answer.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:nh

# BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

August 5, 1947

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing a copy of a paper I read at Bishop College and the editorial comment on the paper by The Dallas Morning News. If the SRC feels favorable toward the ideas expressed in this paper, you are at liberty to use it in any way you wish. The paper has not been published.

I will be out of Texas during the school year 1947-48, studying at the University of Michigan on a General Education Board Fellowship.

I am wishing for you a very successful year as the new Director of SRC.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal, Director of
Applied Education + Fellow of SRC

EEN:tfr

SRC - Fellows
McDonald, Annie Laurie

August 8, 1949

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
2795 Vernon Terrace
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Cy Johnson. I quite understand the personal difficulties which make it impossible for you to do the North Carolina report.

As you undoubtedly know, Cy is no longer with the North Carolina Commission but is assisting in the direction of an American Friends Work Camp in Wisconsin. It may be that he will not find it possible to do the report; but, if that is the case, we should be able to get the necessary information from some of our members who have been in North Carolina through out the year.

We appreciate your conscientiousness and look forward to your help in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

2795 Vernon Terrace
Jacksonville, Florida
August 3, 1949

Dear Cy:

I am at your mercy and pleading for help. I accepted a responsibility this past early spring that I thought I could meet, but complex circumstances prevent my doing a good job so I would like some help from you and Dr. Harold Trigg. Since you are both there in the Capital City you could give a more accurate picture than I can, under the circumstances, of the progress which has been made in North Carolina with regard to race relations, etc.

You will find enclosed the letter I had from Mr. Harold Fleming March 14th. It was forwarded to me in Florida where I had come for a rest. It had attached a checklist for annual state summaries which I am also enclosing. He indicated that he sent you a carbon of the letter so you no doubt have it in your files. Also attached is the letter of July 27th from Mr. Fleming forwarded to me here.

These are the circumstances, Cy. I was supposed to take my doctor's orals in March but was not physically and emotionally able. A rest was advised. I began that course and my father was taken ill and died four days later, April 3. This was quite a blow for he and Mother had lived with me for thepast nine years and coming at such a time- I guess no time finds us ready, really- I had difficulty facing the situation. After weeks of rest I took my orals andpassed, then did a teachers' workshop here in Jacksonville. You see I have been completely out of touch for five months and I am anxious as you and others are that North Carolina's report be all that it can be and a real contribution to the New South.

I am under contract with the University of Florida to begin another workshop for Alachua County, along with about eight other consultants, next week, so you see my chances for doing the report even with much help at this distance are questionable. I was really not able to work this summer but needed the money and too I felt that my usefulness might help me otherwise.

If you will come to my rescue and make the report for North Carolina I will be eternally grateful and perhaps in some way can pass on your helpfulness when I am given another opportunity. I should have written you weeks ago, but Mr. Fleming's recent note was the first I had thought of the problem in several weeks-just didn't realize time was so near out. Just a card from you would be appreciated, saying you can do this. I have done so little for the Council except in my teaching and daily contacts that I feel I am passing up a real privilege as well as a responsibility, but perhaps I can redeem myself later.

Most sincerely,

Anne Lewis

cc to Mr. Fleming -

SRC - Fellows
Maxwell, Cassandra

August 9, 1949

Miss Cassandra Maxwell
721 Russell St., N. E.
Orangeburg, S. C.

Dear Miss Maxwell:

We thought you might like to have some extra copies of the New South with the article on the South Carolina Legislature. I send you ten copies and would be glad to send you more if you should need them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

SRC - Fellows
Lovejoy, Gordon

August 22, 1949

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
P. O. Box 51
Miami, Florida

Dear Gordon:

Very nice to hear from you. I have been thinking about you particularly the last couple of days. Mr. L. E. Thomas asked me to come down to Miami in January, 1950 to make my speech to the "King of Clubs," a group which, I believe he told me, that you had appeared before and whose forum you had helped with speakers.

I accepted for January 15, which is a Sunday.

I still remember with pleasure the opportunities you gave me last year to talk with various student groups. If you want to fit something of that sort in again this year, I am at your service. I suppose my best day at Miami University would be Monday, January 16, 1950.

I will keep in my head your own needs.

What would you think of your asking an able student to write an article for New South on the work in human relations at Miami University? It would make him appreciate the work, and he would presumably see himself in print. Address manuscripts to 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga. We would like to have such an article.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
~~CORAL GABLES 34, FLORIDA~~
MIAMI (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA
P. O. Box 51

August 12th, 1949.

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell, Exec. Sec'y.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 East Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

What is the old folk saying, "if you don't toot your own horn no one else will". All of which means I am suggesting - not very subtley- you might include in some issue of the "New South" a brief article about the work in Human Relations at the University. I think ours is a unique activity so far as Southern schools are concerned. Now don't come bakc and ask me to write the article for my "horn tooting" does not go that far.

Activity here goes on quite merrily if somewhat hectically. I am caught between the cross fires of those those say "let sleeping dogs lie" and don't discuss our controversial problems and those on the other hand who say an undergraduate course is not the proper level at which to work. This latter group claims that only through research and writing is any worthwhile contribution made to teaching.

To make me more unhappy the university is retrenching financially and my student assistants have been cut to the point I will be spending several hours each day in purely routine tasks of filing reading reports.

As you wander around the South please keep your ear open for any vacancies in Sociology in the more progressive schools - whatever type that may be.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Prof. of Human Relations

GWL/ejg

SRC - Fellows
Lovejoy, Gordon

September 14, 1949

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
University of Miami
P. O. Box 51
Miami, Florida

Dear Dr. Lovejoy:

Thanks a lot for your letter of August 31.

I will mark aside Monday, January 16, 1950 as being at your disposal.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

~~CORAL GABLES 34, FLORIDA~~

MIAMI (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA

P. O. Box 51

August 31st, 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We should be delighted to have you visit the university on Monday, January 16th, 1950 and if it meets with your approval I would like to arrange meetings similar to those you attended this year.

Mrs. Estelle Greene has agreed to write an article for New South regarding our work in Human Relations. It may be some weeks before you receive the manuscript but when you do I think you will like it.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Prof. of Human Relations

HCF
OK HCF

GWL/ejg

Fellows

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

CORAL GABLES (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA

P. O. Box 51

November 30, 1949.

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have read with considerable interest the letters you sent me from Miss Gundlach at Berea and Miss Wilson at Edward Waters College. I am delighted to learn I was in error on the two points you mentioned. I feel, however, that to award honorary degrees to Negro graduates of Berea is scarcely the same as Mrs. Bethune's award by a college she could not attend.

The "Jacksonville Journal" was not checked by me and, therefor, I missed the item referred to by Mrs. Wilson. I am positive, however, that none of the major newspapers in Florida carried the item to which she referred, nor, for that matter, did the Florida edition of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Thanks so much for your kindness in sending me additional copies of the article.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Prof. of Human Relations

GWL/ejg

RECEIVED
5 1949
Southern Regional Council

AM. World

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1949

# Congressional Committee Hears Dr. Neal Of S'kee

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Dr. Ernest E. Neal of the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute was an impressive witness before the congressional committee studying low-income families on last Thursday. Dr. Neal discussed the situation facing Negro families engaged in the growing of cotton as well as that of white southern farmers in the same economic strata.

Dr. Neal said that mechanization of cotton farms has resulted in the Negro no longer being an essential in cotton production in the South. He pictured the problems of readjustment facing Negro families in the South who are being replaced by cotton picking machines. He recommended small loans to reestablish these families on farms which they could operate themselves.

Senator Sparkman of Alabama followed Dr. Neal. He pointed out also that the old deep South is losing out in cotton production which is moving to Arizona California and Texas. The Alabama senator said that two-thirds of the cotton this year was being raised in states west of the Mississippi.

Tuskegee's agricultural department and those of Negro land-grant colleges are giving close study to the problems facing Negro farmers in the area.

The Catholic Virginian
Official Publication of the Diocese of Richmond
811 CATHEDRAL PLACE
RICHMOND 20, VA.
TELEPHONE 7-2014

JOHN J. DALY
EDITOR AND
GENERAL MANAGER

HENRY F. LISCIO
BUSINESS MANAGER
FRANCIS B. SAUNDERS
CIRCULATION DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

December 28, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter informing me that I have been elected a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

I consider it a privilege to have been chosen, and being in complete accord with the Council's aims, I shall endeavor to serve to the best of my ability.

Please send me whatever literature you have that will help me to be fully conversant with the various phases of the Council's work, together with whatever ideas, plans or special assignment you may wish me to undertake.

I humbly accept this expression of confidence, and I assure you of my wholehearted cooperation.

Sincerely,

Henry F. Liscio

Henry F. Liscio

Send:
Fleming pamphlet
"Honest Answer -"

NAME HENRY FRANCIS LISCIO Date DECEMBER 28, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS P. O. BOX 3-N

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOME ADDRESS 1116 FLOYD AVENUE

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 5-5640 Office 7-2014

PRESENT POSITION BUSINESS MANAGER OF "THE CATHOLIC VIRGINIAN"

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD SECRETARY TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE OF RICHMOND

PROFESSIONAL VIOLINIST

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 123, American Federation of Musicians, JOHN BANNISTER TABB POST 569, Catholic War Veterans.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

X 1. Work with local communities
X 2. Reporting for the South
Newspaper clipping
Regular reports
Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
Speaker
Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Fellows - Lovejoy, Gordon

Human Relations

Professor Lovejoy; Assistant Professor Sprague

Courses offered by the Department of Human Relations are designed to give students the opportunity of learning about the many intergroup activities which characterize, to an increasing degree, contemporary life in the United States. From these activities develop many of the racial and religious problems which can become, if not corrected, major threats to the continuation of democratic society. A major or minor in human relations is suggested for students who are preparing for such essentially public occupations at teaching, the ministry, the law, social work, or any occupation involving inter-group activities.

A minor consists of 12 credits.

Individual courses in human relations may be taken either to satisfy the social studies requirements for graduation or as free electives.

The major in human relations is an area major consisting of an integrated program of courses offered cooperatively by the Department of Human Relations and other departments of the University. A major consists of a minimum of 33 or 34 credits of C grade or better.

The following courses are required:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Human Relations 201 | - (Patterns of Human Relations) | - 3 |
| Human Relations 301 | - (Action Programs) | - 3 |
| Human Relations 302 | - (American Ethnic Minorities) | - 3 |
| Human Relations 501-502 | -(Field Studies in Intergroup Relations) | - 6 |
| Speech 211-212 | - (Public Speaking) | - 4 |
| English 225 | - (Semantics) | - 2 |

In addition to the required courses, the student must complete one of the following groups of courses offered in the indicated departments. (The group may not be presented also as a minor field in the College of Liberal Arts.)

Group I * (Education)

| | |
|---|---|
| Education 101 - (Introduction to the Study of Education) | - 3 |
| Education 260 - (Educational Psychology) | - 3 |
| Education 411 - (History and Philosophy of Education) | - 3 |
| Education 571 - (Methods and Materials in Intergroup Education) | - 3 |
| | 12 |

Group II - (Government)

| | |
|---|---|
| Government 141-142 - (Introduction to American Politics) | - 6 |
| Government 251 - (Public Opinion and Progaganda) | - 3 |
| Government 252 - (Political Parties and Pressure Groups) | - 3 |
| | 12 |

Group III - (History)

| | |
|---|---|
| History 201 - (History of the U. S. to 1865) | - 3 |
| History 202 - (History of the U. S. since 1865) | - 3 |
| History 328 - (Emergence of the Modern U. S.) | - 3 |
| History 506 - (The New South) | - 3 |
| | 12 |

Group IV - (Philosophy)

| | |
|---|---|
| Philosophy 203 - (Logic) | - 3 |
| Philosophy 301 - (Ethical Values and Problems) | - 3 |
| Philosophy 313 - (Development of American Philosophy) | - 3 |
| Philosophy 326 - (Political and Social Philosophy) | - 3 |
| | 12 |

Group V - (Psychology)

| | |
|---|---|
| Psychology 300 - (Tests and Measurements) | - 3 |
| Psychology 301 - (Social Psychology) | - 3 |
| Psychology 401 - (Applied Psychology) | - 3 |
| Psychology 402 - (Mental Hygiene) | - 3 |
| | 12 |

Group VI - (Sociology)

| | |
|---|---|
| Sociology 211-212 - (Introduction to Sociological Methods) | - 4 |
| Sociology 308 - (Community Organization) | - 3 |
| Sociology 321 - (Collective Behavior) | - 3 |
| Sociology 511 - (Social Change) | - 3 |
| | 13 |

201. Patterns of Human Relations Each Sem., 3 cr.

General survey of human relations activities characterizing the relationship of majority and minority groups in the United States. Emphasis on the diverse racial and cultural origins of the American people in an effort to explain how tensions have arisen from our intergroup relationship. Credit may be applied toward a minor in history. Prerequisities: Sophomore standing or permission of instructor.

301. Action Programs Each Sem., 3 cr.

Intensive study of the best, current practices for combating intergroup tensions. Emphasis on the methods and techniques which have yielded satisfactory results, but students will consider also devices still in an experimental stage. Prerequisite: 201 or 6 credits in sociology or 6 credits in history.

302. American Ethnic Minorities Each Sem. 3 cr.

Study of historical backgrounds and contemporary conditions and needs of four, selected, ethnic minorities in the United States: Indians, Mexicans, Japanese, and Negroes. Emphasis on current aspects of white and Negro relationships because of the paramount position of such in our culture. Appropriate techniques for improving intergroup relationships are considered. Prerequisite: 201 or 6 credits in sociology or 6 credits in history.

400. Supervised Readings in Human Relations Each Sem., 3 cr.

Designed to enable students interested in some phase of human relations to read extensively in that field of interest. Prerequisite: 6 hours of human relations or permission of instructor.

501. Field Studies in Intergroup Relations First Sem., 3 cr.

Seminar for students who desire to analyse some special campus or community human relations problem. Students are given the opportunity to work constructively at some intergroup problem. Prerequisite: 9 hours of human relations or permission of instructor.

502. Field Studies in Intergroup Relations Second Sem., 3 cr.

Continuation of Human Relations 501. Prerequisite: 501 or permission of the instructor

571. Methods of Intergroup Educations Second Sem., 3 cr.

See Education 571.

596. Workshop in Intergroup Education 6 cr.

See Education 596. By announcement.

April 29, 1944

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Thank you for your letter of April 26. The Southern Regional Council is continuing the publication of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, a monthly paper. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. We also have a mailing list privilege at $1.00 a year including THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and copies of all pamphlets issued by the Council.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the March, 1944 issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and some selected pamphlets.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

April 26, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

Some weeks ago I read with much interest the announcement of your taking charge of the Southern Regional Council's work. I believe that an organization such as I understand this to be can have a real part in improving social and economic conditions in the South.

Would you be good enough to let me know if you issue some sort of journal and what its subscription price is? If you have some sort of mailing list to carry announcements of special publications, please put my name on this list.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

George M. Stephens

George M. Stephens

GMS:b

August 15, 1944

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Thanks for your good words about the July issue of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. It is good for our morale to have someone tell us once in a while that we have rung the bell.

We have been thinking of initiating some kind of weekly or bi-weekly news service. However, I realize that such releases have to be short, timely, and readable; else they will go into the waste basket about 95% of the time. If you have any suggestions about how to operate an effective news service, we should certainly welcome them. We are also thinking of making the SOUTHERN FRONTIER an 8 page instead of a 4 page publication. Do you think this would spoil it?

Incidentally, we are in the market for an intelligent and liberal young man with some editorial experience who can take over the job of editing the FRONTIER and handling the publicity. At present, Dr. Reid and I are doing these jobs as best we can along with all the other things which we are trying to carry on. If you know of anybody who would fill the bill, do let us know.

I hope we can get together some time. If you ever come to Atlanta, please look us up.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GJB:m

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

August 10, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Congratulations on the July issue of the Southern Frontier just received.

Your front page headed Here and There in the South is just what I believe is needed. I had been puzzling for some months about the way to pass on small pieces of news mostly on the constructive side about successful handling of race and labor relations, particularly for the benefit of mill owners, teachers and ministers. A number of private news services use the type-written letter makeup because it seems to imply rapid dispatch.

Do keep up the good work, and when you are in Asheville please plan to have lunch with me if possible.

Yours very truly,

George M. Stephens

George M. Stephens

GMS:b

August 24, 1944

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Thank you for your letter of August 22 and for your good suggestions about an SRC news bulletin. Dr. Johnson is out of the city, but as soon as he returns your letter will have his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Johnson

# Southern Regional Council
INCORPORATED

# NEWS BULLETIN

Atlanta, Georgia, Friday August 25, 1944

RE-HIRING

CONFERENCE of negro

August 30, 1944

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I have spent about a week at Chapel Hill looking after the moving of our household goods to Atlanta, consequently there has been a delay in my replying to your good letters of August 22 and 24.

I like your suggestion on the form of a news bulletin for the SRC, and I hope we can inaugurate something of the sort in the near future.

I recall Don Shoemaker's excellent record at Chapel Hill, and I think he would make an excellent editor of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. However, I am afraid that we would have to try to entice him away from the Asheville Citizen, as we want a full-time resident editorial man. We would want him to edit the FRONTIER and the news bulletin, to supervise the writing of pamphlets, to write a good many feature articles, and to cultivate friendly relations with the press. The salary would be around $4,000 a year.

I am tentatively planning to go to Gatlinburg, Tennessee sometime between September 6 and 12, and it may be that I can come to Asheville. I would like very much to talk to you and Shoemaker.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

August 24, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The conference with Don Shoemaker, associate editor of the Asheville Citizen, regarding a possible editor for Southern Frontier produced an unexpected lead: There is a possibility that he might handle this assignment himself. This arrangement would depend upon his continuing his present work, but as he has every Saturday free I think he might easily handle Southern Frontier.

If you could secure his services, I think you would be lucky. After graduating about 1932 from Chapel Hill with a good record, he began working with the Asheville papers and for several years has been their principal editorial page writer. I know that he has been interested for a number of years in broading his contacts with the South, particularly as a regional interest. He is about thirty-two years old.

Would it be possible in any of your traveling for you to meet Shoemaker and me in Asheville? Getting away from Asheville is difficult because of his newspaper duties.

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens

George M. Stephens

GMS:b

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

August 22, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Johnson:

Thank you for your nice letter responding to my ideas about the SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Probably the most practical form for such a news bulletin would be a sheet size 12" wide by 7" deep before folding. After folding once each way this would fit into a standard size 6¾ envelope, or might even be mailed with a pre-cancelled stamp to hold the fold itself closed, using no envelope.

If you would have a few proofs made of your heading, this could be pasted on a sheet. You could do the typing in your own office, and after a photographic reduction to about two-thirds the original size your copy could be printed by photo offset lithography. One place in Atlanta which does this work is the Bryant Lithographing Company.

As to your question about doubling the size of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER making it eight pages, I should be inclined to put the same money into reaching men in business and public office who are not so likely to give attention to the SOUTHERN FRONTIER in its present form. The news bulletin described above would serve this purpose and might also serve as a clip sheet if sent to newspapers throughout the South with permission to use.

I shall talk to Don Shoemaker of the Asheville Citizen regarding an editor for the FRONTIER, though it may be best to wait until more of our young men are coming home from the war.

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens

George M. Stephens

GMS:b

Weekly analysis of economic developments and tendencies prepared by the staff of PRESS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

*for*

# TRENDS

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

*Member of Federal Reserve System • Largest Unit Bank in the Carolinas*

## Washington

Vol. 21, No. 21
Thursday, August 17, 1944

**SHIPPING PACT:** An international conference on post-war shipping is expected to be scheduled soon. Uncle Sam holds most of the cards, but can't play them for all they're worth without hurting some of his fellow United Nations. Britain, Norway, the Netherlands and others have national economies which depend to a large extent on shipping revenues.

United Nations delegates probably will discuss such matters as standards for seamen, cargo rates, spheres of trade, and how much shipping the beaten Axis nations shall be allowed to operate.

**O.P.A.:** Chester Bowles is headed for a swing through the Southwest and the West Coast states. He'll see regional O.P.A. officials during his trip. The Price Administrator thinks his agency's policy-making job is about finished. He has told associates that from here on out O.P.A. will merely administer price controls until they are eventually relaxed and then lifted.

**ISLANDS:** Plenty of pro and con discussion is expected throughout the country on the proposal of Senator McKellar that the United States acquire possession of all British, French and Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere, including Bermuda, as well as most Pacific islands between here and Japan. For obvious reasons, the State Department can't confess its reaction at this time.

**RECONVERSION:** Output of civilian goods, authorized Tuesday for areas where manufacturers have available labor and materials not needed for war, won't really get under way on a large scale for some time. There still is plenty of red tape involved. A manufacturer must file a formal request with the W.P.B. district office on specified forms. If W.P.B. and officials of the War Manpower Commission have no objection, W.P.B. will grant an authorization. This will fix the quantity of goods to be made and will set a production schedule.

Detroit sees little chance for early production of passenger automobiles. The Automotive Council for War Production says the auto industry is doing more war work now than before the invasion of Normandy.

**DEMOBILIZATION:** The House is expected to give speedy approval to the George Demobilization Bill, which already has been passed by the Senate. The rival Murray-Kilgore Bill, backed by New Dealers, has been shunted aside. A coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats is in the saddle.

**POLITICS:** Republicans are more confident of a November victory than they were a few weeks back. Many Democrats admit privately that there has been somewhat of a swing toward the G.O.P. At the same time, they hope that President Roosevelt can regain his hold on the electorate when the campaign gets into full swing next month. Dewey has drafted several of his campaign speeches, and is expected to swing hard against the alliance of the New Deal with the C.I.O.-P.A.C.

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## Foreign

**EUROPE:** In pre-invasion days, some anonymous wit described Hitler's Europe as a "fortress without a roof." There were formidable defenses around its walls, but the entire German war-built empire, held together by Gestapo terrorism, was vulnerable from the skies. Allied airpower took full advantage of that opening.

Although rocked day and night by Allied bombs—even though entire German cities were reduced to ashes and rubble—Europe remained a fortress until June 6, when Allied armies under the supreme command of General Eisenhower landed in Normandy. That landing, and the establishing of a beachhead up to the outskirts of Caen and St. Lo, broke the Atlantic Wall. However, as long as the Germans could keep us cooped up in Normandy, we were without the tactical initiative which wins great battles. They did, in fact, keep us cooped up until July 25.

On that day, the American 3rd Army, commanded by Lieutenant General George Patton, went on the offensive and quickly broke the deadlock. Patton's tanks and motorized infantry knifed through the supposedly impregnable German defenses at St. Lo and Avranches, sealed off and overran the entire Brittany Peninsula, forced the River Loire south of Nantes and at the same time fanned out in great force to the eastward toward Paris. Patton's men crossed the Mayenne and then the Sarthe, and the Germans had good reason to believe that Paris was the objective. Instead of withdrawing to the east bank of the Seine, the German 7th Army threw in a very strong counterattack with the objective of recapturing Avranches and isolating Patton's army from its vitally needed supply depots in Normandy. This counterattack occupied the German 7th Army for about a week, during which Allied headquarters gave out no detailed information on the progress of Patton's 3rd Army. The Germans, unable to carry out air reconnaissance, plainly didn't know our strategic plan until last week-end when Patton's army encircled Argentan, far to the rear of the Nazis, and left the German 7th Army only a narrow road of escape from Normandy. The Germans then belatedly began their attempt to escape entrapment—with British and Canadian armies on their north flank and General Patton's Americans on their south flank.

While the German 7th Army was being decimated, a major Allied amphibious force appeared off the French Mediterranean coast and disgorged a big invading army on the Riviera. One purpose of this landing was to engage, if possible, the German 1st and 19th Armies under General Blaskowitz, in central and southern France.

Clearly, Hitler's roofless fortress has become a wall-less fortress as well. The Nazis have frittered away much of the manpower and equipment which might have defended the home soil of Germany, the inner citadel. When we landed in France, the Germans had four armies on French soil—the 7th in Normandy, the 15th in the Pas de Calais region and the two Blaskowitz armies in the south. The latter are numerically below par. Right now the 7th, already badly depleted, is being liquidated in the Falaise pocket. The 1st and 19th have been neutralized by our Mediterranean landings and may be ground to bits against the armor of Patton's right wing blocking their retreat to Paris. For the defense of France the Germans have only one army intact—the 15th. Against that single German army and scattered remnants we already have in northern France at least four armies—two American, one British and one Canadian—plus underground support and full supremacy in the air. German chances of holding any line west of the Rhine must be assessed with these facts in mind.

In the east, the German situation is desperate in East Prussia, around Warsaw and on the approaches to German Silesia.

**PACIFIC:** The Japs are an island people. Like the British, they must import not only to prosper but to exist. Therefore, Admiral Nimitz tells us, we may defeat the Japs without invading their home islands—although we certainly shall occupy Nippon for some time thereafter. Our strategy, then, is as follows: We shall bomb Jap cities from the air and shell them from the sea. We shall use thousands of planes and warships to cut Jap communications. We shall deprive the Japs of the sustenance they derive from the Asiatic continent and starve them out. Meanwhile MacArthur will proceed swiftly with his planned reconquest of the Philippines.

## Business

**UNEMPLOYMENT:** Senator George of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, sees "little basis for the apprehension that there will be widespread unemployment immediately after the war." He thinks the trouble will come 18 to 24 months later.

**VETERANS' JOB RIGHTS:** Here's a hypothetical case: A business employed only a handful of workers before 1940, but subsequently accepted war orders and hired hundreds of men, scores of whom were drafted as time went on and called off to war. After the war, the firm will shrink nearly to its pre-1940 size. A man who was drafted will return with an honorable discharge and duly request within 40 days that he be reinstated in his old job. The department in which he worked has been rendered virtually inactive by lack of orders. Employees with greater seniority than G. I. Joe possessed have been laid off. Nevertheless, pending determination of the point by the courts, officials of Selective Service insist that this returning serviceman is entitled to get back his old job and to hold it for at least 12 months.

From coast to coast, employers are bending over backward to help ex-servicemen. There has been no recorded hedging on the moral obligation. Nevertheless, employers are eager to learn the exact limits of their legal obligation. Selective Service gets more than 1,000 letters weekly. While holding that the courts must interpret the law, Draft Headquarters has put out a 46-page pamphlet entitled "Information Concerning the Veterans' Assistance Program of the Selective Service System." It may be had for ten cents by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

**HOME BUILDING:** The F. W. Dodge Corp. estimates that around 8,200,000 new homes will be built in the ten years after the war. The number built during the 1920's was 7,117,000. New construction dropped to 3,007,000 units during the depression decade.

Building costs now are 40% higher than in the 1925-1929 period and about 30% above the 1935-1940 level. These costs may drop to about 25% above 1939.

Construction men think most new post-war dwellings will have 5 or 6 rooms and will cost from $6,000 up. There is a popular notion that these homes will be revolutionary in design and construction, with housekeeping reduced to a matter of pushing buttons. The National Association of Home Builders has begun an educational campaign to rid the American public of this idea. The F.H.A. has warned that it will hesitate to insure mortgages on homes built by untried methods or with untried materials. Certain pre-fabricated sections will be widely used, however, and the post-war home will be better insulated than its pre-war counterpart. Dining rooms will take up less and less space. Air-conditioning for an entire house will send the price up. Facilities for air-conditioning one or two rooms may be more popular. Basement recreation rooms may become standard in low-cost homes.

The Department of Commerce estimates that the demand for new homes in the first year of peace will run to $7 billion. In each community, however, local conditions will temper or stimulate the demand. With building costs at their present level, many people may prefer to rent if rental property is available when wartime population conditions give way to normal.

**AUTOMATIC PROGRESSION:** In four recent cases, the New York Regional War Labor Board upheld union demands that employers abolish merit pay increases and substitute a system by which all workers progress automatically to the maximum pay for their classification. Eventually, under this system, all doing similar work receive uniform pay, without regard to ability. Many employers have found this cuts production because the good worker becomes discouraged and the poor worker no longer needs to aim at the pace formerly set by the good worker. The four New York cases now are up on appeal before the National War Labor Board. The N. Y. Commerce & Industry Association is advising members to overhaul their merit rating plans so they will actually reward merit and thus deprive unions of their principal arguments for automatic progression.

## Finance

**BOND OFFERINGS:** Both municipal and corporate calendars were light this week. The sole issue on the corporate calendar was $920,000 of Equipment Trust Certificates of Wheeling & Lake Erie. Biggest issue among the municipals was $17.6 million General and Refunding bonds of the Port of New York Authority, due in 1974. Also up for bids were certain municipal securities of Houston, Miami Beach, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Clinton, Okla., and of Paterson and North Arlington, N. J.

**FOREIGNS:** Foreign bonds held in this country total roughly $5.3 billion. The status of these bonds has been surveyed by Dean John T. Madden of New York University. He finds that, of the $5.3 billion bonds outstanding, not quite $2.6 billion paid their debt service in full last year. In other words, 48.58% of the foreign bonds are in good standing. This represents a drop from the previous year, when 50.07% were current. This is due mainly to the fact that amortization and redemption of fully serviced bonds were greater than repurchases and cancellations of bonds in default.

Of the defaulted bonds, 85% are European or Latin American; 57% of the defaulted European issues are German. Of the defaulting Latin American issues, 26.5% are Brazilian and 31.7% are Mexican.

**MONEY MARKET:** The general public is little aware of the mechanisms in force to keep money cheap. In this war, for the first time, rates for borrowing were arbitrarily imposed, rather than determined by the market. These rates ranged from ⅜% for short-term treasury bills to 2½% on the longest-term market obligations. These rates were allowed to be exceeded only on the Series E War Bonds, which pay 2.9% when held for the full 10 years. These rates, arbitrarily imposed, have kept down the cost of financing the war. To prevent fluctuations, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System have exercised stringent controls when necessary.

To keep down the cost of financing the peace and to maintain the value of low-interest bonds issued during wartime, Federal Reserve authorities urge indefinite extension of price controls over money and basic commodities. It is obvious that a rise in money rates would be automatically accompanied by a drop in market value of low-rate government securities.

## Commodities

**GLASS:** A new glass has been developed which conducts light but keeps out heat. An electrical equipment manufacturer and a glass concern are working on it together. One possible application is in "sun windows" for homes, to be put up the way storm windows are in the wintertime. It may also be used in stores and factories, and possibly in automobiles.

**ANTI-BUG DRUG:** The powerful new insecticide, DDT, will go into volume production September 1 at the Monsanto Chemical Co. plant in St. Louis. At present, virtually the entire DDT production of American chemical concerns goes to meet military requirements. As soon as the supply exceeds military demand, the new insect-killer will find scores of uses in civilian life.

**SUGAR:** Soviet Russia is expected to continue her sugar imports for two more years while restoring the sugar regions of the Ukraine to full productivity. The sugar production of Turkey has increased 70% in the past year. Ankara aims at early self-sufficiency in this commodity.

**WHEAT:** On July 31 last year, Canada had a wheat carry-over of 594,628,000 bushels. On the same date this year, Canadian wheat stocks had dwindled to 355,176,183 bushels. Our carry-over at the start of 1944 was 316 million bushels. We have since imported large quantities of Canadian wheat, and our 1944 crop is expected to meet all demands, almost to the bushel. U. S. wheat acreage goals for 1945 nevertheless have been set at 68,500,000 acres, an increase of 1,900,000 over this year.

September 5, 1944

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

According to present plans I shall be in Gatlinburg on September 11 and 12. I can get over to Asheville on the 13th if this is suitable to you and Shoemaker. If this is not convenient, let me know as soon as possible and I will see about changing my reservations so as to be in Asheville on Sunday, September 10.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ;m

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

August 31, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It was good to have your letter of August 30 written on your return from Chapel Hill.

I hope you will be able to come to Asheville as you mention, as I think Don Shoemaker is definitely interested, though he may be making somewhat more than the figure you name.

Regarding the bulletin, we may be able to show you some helpful examples of the photographic process here, as we have about the same equipment that I described in a previous letter. The printer I should have mentioned is not Bryant but the Stein Printing Company.

The chances are that Don and I might see you nearly any day, so that you can make your plans after you get to Gatlinburg. It would be a good precaution to notify us one day ahead, and I do hope to have the pleasure of seeing you.

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens

George M. Stephens

GMS:b

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(31)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1944 SEP 8 PM 3 39

QA66

Q GEA558 10= ASHEVILLE NCAR 8 427P

DR GUY B JOHNSON=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNSEL INC 710 STANDARD BLDG ATLA=

SEPT 13 IS AGREEABLE WRITE YOUR ARRIVAL TIME IF POSSIBLE=

GEORGE M STEVENS.

Write him 9-8-44 [illegible] to
[illegible] for [illegible] date
night of 12th or [illegible] 13th.

13

The Stephens Press
46 Walnut St.
Asheville

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | X |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ____ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ____ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program XX

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Virginia State Colle

Ettrick, Virginia

My mailing address is: Same as above

My residence address is: 51 Boisseau Street

Ettrick, Virginia.

My telephone number is: Home (Petersburg) 863 W

Office " 2970

Date November 30, 1944 SIGNED Harry W. Roberts

# Virginia State College
## Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

November 29, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I owe you an apology for tardily replying to your kind letter dated November 16 inviting me to become an Honorary Fellow of the Council, to cooperate in its work and to attend the annual meeting in Atlanta on December 6. I have been absent from the college for a few days.

If the fact of my birth outside the region does not affect my being included in this list of Southerners, I am happy to accept membership, I will do all that I can to cooperate in building a better South, and I will be present at the meeting on December 6.

May I say with regard to the activities listed on the sheet "How Fellows Can Serve The Council" that if the Council should wish me to do something other than what I have checked, and if I have the competence and time to do it, I shall be happy to substitute the activity desired by the Council for the one or ones I have checked.

I shall look forward to seeing you in Atlanta.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/lp

Harry Walter Roberts, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Walter Roberts was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on October 5, 1902. He began his formal education in the public school system of Philadelphia but did most of his elementary school work in Tansboro, New Jersey. After graduation in 1915 he entered Haddon Heights High School in Haddon Heights, New Jersey, where he spent a year and a half in the classical course. He left school to aid financially in support of his family.

He entered Wilberforce Academy in Wilberforce Ohio in the fall of 1924 and graduated from the high school in 1926, Valedictorian of his class. He completed college in three regular school years, graduating from Wilberforce University in 1929 with the degree A.B. Magna cum laude. While here he did his major work in Philosophy and Sociology.

In the fall of 1929 he entered the Yale Divinity School in New Haven, Connecticut and graduated in 1932 with the degree of B.D. cum laude, majoring in Theology. He then entered the London School of Economics and Political Science, a school of the University of London, from which in 1934 he received the degree of M.A. 'with a mark of distinction'. Here he majored in Sociology. During the summer of 1933 he attended Oxford University, England pursuing studies in history.

In the summer of 1935 he attended the summer school at the University of Chicago, exploring that University's offerings in Sociology. In 1936-37 he completed his residence requirement for the doctors degree in the Department of Race Relations at Yale University. During this year he made a field trip studying education and race relations that covered the American Indians in Oklahoma, the

rural and urban Mexicans in Mexico and several Negro private and State schools in the South. In Feburary 1943, he received the Ph.D. degree from Yale University in the field of Race Relations, presenting in partial fulfilment for the degree a thesis on the "Life and Labor of Rural Virginia Negroes" - based on a first hand study of rural Negro life in Virginia.

On Jamuary 1, 1935, he accepted a teaching position at Virginia State Collete, Ettrick, Virginia, as an instructor and Head of the Department of Sociology which he created upon the request of Dr. John M. Gandy, President-Emeritus. He is now professor and continues as Head of the Department of Sociology, and for the fourth year since its founding he is Director of the Summer School for Ministers held at Virginia State College under the auspices of the Conference of Virginia Negro Colleges on Rural Life. During the summers of 1937 and 1938 he was employed as special research assistant of the Department of Rural Sociology of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Virginia. During his college days he won several honors, among which were - election in the Sophmore year to the honorary society of Sword and Shield, a society that honors a student for any outstanding achievement on the college campus; election to Sen Mehr Rehk, an honorary society for graduating students who have achieved and maintained an excellent scholorship record throughout his college years; the varsity debating key for four years of college debating; a silver cup for the most valuable student to the university in the year 1929; the Russ and the Jones oratorical prizes offered by the college for oratory; the first prize of $50.00 in the 1929 intercollegiate oratorical contest; and a Ford roadster as first prize in the Founder's Day drive in 1927.

In his first year at Yale Divinity School he divided with a class mate the Tew prize of $100.00 in books for scholarly work; he won the Mersick Elocution Prize (second) in 1930, the first prize of ($100.00) of the Yale Industrial Research Prizes for the best written report on industrial relations by any Yale student working "side by side" with labor during the summer of 1930; and the Day Fellowship of $1,000.00 as the second ranking scholar upon graduation.

He holds membership in the following professional and other societies:

The American Sociological Society
The Southern Sociological Society
The American Academy of Political and Social Science
The Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges
The Virginia Research Society
The American Teachers Association
The Virginia State Teachers Association
The Virginia Social Science Association
The Virginia League for Planned Parenthood, Inc.
International Institute for Afro-American Studies
National Religion and Labor Foundation
Committee for Virginia, Southern Conference for Human Welfare
The American Civil Liberties Union
The N.A.A.C.P.
Fellow of the Southern Regional Council
The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
The Good Citizenship League of Petersburg, Virginia

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ___ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ✓ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ✓

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: North Carolina Mutual Life Ins Co.
Durham North Carolina

My mailing address is: Same as above.

My residence address is: 1608 Lincoln Street
Durham North Carolina

My telephone number is: Home J-8364
Office R-114

Date Dec 1, 1944 SIGNED Asa D. Spaulding

Allyn P. Robinson

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ✓ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: The United Church
Raleigh, N. C.

My mailing address is: same

My residence address is: King Charles Rd.
Raleigh, N. C.

My telephone number is: Home 20731
Office 21119

Date December 4, 1944 SIGNED Allyn P. Robinson Jr.

THE UNITED CHURCH
(Congregational - Christian - Friends)
Cor. Hillsboro & Dawson Sts.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ALLYN P. ROBINSON, JR.
MINISTER

November 28, 1944.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council, Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Guy:

Thank you for your invitation to become a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I am highly flattered by the election, especially since I note that these Fellowships are awarded to "Southerners". Personally, I have long felt that my heels were well stuck in the tar, but I have not always been able to convince my fellow compatriots.

I want to congratulate you on the splendid job that you are doing, and I shall certainly be glad to help the cause in any way that I can. I wish very much that I might attend your meeting on December 6, but coming so close to Christmas I do not see how I could afford either the time or the money that a trip to Atlanta would consume.

Best personal regards to you and to Mrs. Johnson.

Yours cordially,

Allyn

Allyn P. Robinson, Jr.

APR:ebw

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NAME: Allyn P. Robinson, North Carolina Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.

BORN: Center Moriches, Long Island, New York, March 24, 1909.

EDUCATED: Sayville (N. Y.) High School; Columbia University, A.B., 1931; Union Theological Seminary, New York, B.D., 1933; Graduate work at Columbia University.

POSITIONS: Minister, Puritan Church Congregation, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1933-39; Minister, United Church, Raleigh, N.C., 1939-46; North Carolina Regional Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., 1946---.

MEMBER OF: Exchange Club; Watauga Club; Sigma Chi; Chairman, Southern Convention Committee for War Victims and Reconstruction of the Congregational Christian Church; Member of the Congregational Christian Committee on Church and Race; a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council; Secretary and Member of the Board of the Raleigh Community Council; Congregational Christian representative to the North Carolina Council of Churches.

ALSO: Founder and first director of the Raleigh Institute of Religion; Editor and Commentator, "Religion in Review", heard weekly over WPTF; Author of a number of articles on international and intergroup relations; Maintained, during his pastorate at the United Church, a Personal Problems Clinic, and has been called upon for a good deal of student counseling; Has done a good deal of speaking in the field of counseling.

December 20, 1944

Mr. G. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville 11, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

The item, No. 6, "Work with Human Relations Groups", is a very important one, in which you can contribute much to the work of the Council. We would appreciate news of the program and activities of groups with which you are associated. Also, if you have any ideas concerning the procedure of work with local groups, or concerning projects of local groups, which you think might be profitable to other Fellows interested in the same thing, we would like to be able to pass them on.

I enjoyed my visit to Louisville last week very much, and I am sorry that I did not get out to Municipal College as I had planned.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of our Honorary Fellows. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE

SEVENTH AND KENTUCKY STREETS

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

November 24, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It pleases me greatly to accept the appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. I know that the association afforded will be valuable to me and certainly hope that I can render some useful service, however little, to the Council.

If at all possible, I shall attend the annual meeting on December 6, although it appears very doubtful at present due to prior commitments.

Yours very truly,

G. D. Wilson

G. D. Wilson

G. D. Wilson

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | X |
| 2. Special investigations | X | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | X | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | X |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | XX |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Louisville Municipal College
1018 South Seventh Street
Louisville, Kentucky

My mailing address is: 3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville 11, Kentucky

My residence address is: (same)

My telephone number is: Home Shawnee 3230
Office Jackson 7474

Date November 24, 1944

SIGNED G. D. Wilson
G. D. Wilson

December 20, 1944

Mr. John F. Potts
Chief Specialist (r) USNR
1410 Pine Street
Columbia, SoutheCarolina

Dear Mr. Potts:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

We shall be glad if you will let us know what subject you might be able to write on in the near future for publication in the Southern Frontier. We shall also be glad to receive any reports of a confidential nature which you might wish to send us.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available at present for distribution. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

U. S. NAVY RECRUITING SUBSTATION
City Hall
Columbia, South Carolina

Nov.24,1944

Mr Guy B. Johnson,Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432,63Auburn Ave,N.E.
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I accept the appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council and will gladly assist in the extension of its program in this area. I believe the organization has a great future because it is using what I feel is the correct approach in helping to ease racial tensions and improving the Negro's citizenship status.

As you probably already know I am at the present time and most likely for "the duration" serving as Chief Specialist in the Recruiting Service of the Navy. I am in charge of the recruitment of Negroes in this state and this type of work entails a great deal of travel. This may be of some advantage to the extension of your program.

I regret that I cannot attend the Conference in Atlanta. My travel is restricted to South Carolina and I have used all of my free time for this calendar year. I hope to attend the next one.

Very truly yours,
John F. Potts
John F. Potts,
Chief Specialist (R) USNR

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

John F. Potts

I was born April 18, 1908 in Hot Springs, Arkansas and received my educational training from Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina (both high school and college), and received my Master's degree with a major in Social Science and minor in Education from Cornell University, 1937; attended Harvard University during the summer of 1941. I have contributed articles to The Nation's Schools, The School Executive, and The National Elementary School Principal, and I am the author of The Growth Of The Negro Population of Gary, Indiana. My teaching experience includes three years in the Social Science Department of the Roosevelt High School in Gary, Indiana; three years as Principal of the Waverly Elementary School, Columbia, South Carolina and I am now serving as Director of Avery Institute. For three years and three months I was in the Navy as a Recruiting Specialist with the rating of Chief Petty Officer. I am very interested in consumer cooperatives. I organized one in the Columbia Pubic School system among Elementary School children. I have a wife, a son and a daughter.

I am a member of the following organizations:

The National Education Association
The American Teachers Association
Vice-President of The Palmetto State Teachers Association
Chairman of the local Christmas Seal Sale Campaign
Chairman of the only "Sea Scout Troup" in South Carolina
Last year I served on the Red Cross Campaign Committee
Chairman of the Membership Campaign of the local Y. M. C. A.

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ____ |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | X |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | X |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Navy Recruiting Station
First National Bank Building
~~Columbia, S.C.~~

My mailing address is: _____

My residence address is: 1410 Pine St.
Columbia, S.C.

My telephone number is: Home 2-1249
Office 2-2442

Date Nov. 24, 1944

SIGNED John F. Potts

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
FOUNDED BY JOHN MERRICK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

A. T. SPAULDING
ACTUARY-ASSISTANT SECRETARY

December 26, 1944

Mr Guy B Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr Johnson:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 19 welcoming me to membership as an Honorary Fellow in the Southern Regional Council, and for the suggestions as to how I might be of help in the work of this organization.

I am pleased to enclose herewith an editorial which appeared in the December 25 issue of our daily paper captioned: "Americans Need Shoes: Shoes Of Human Kindness" -- which editorial, I believe, will be of interest to you.

Very truly yours

A T Spaulding

A T Spaulding

ATS:aaj
Encl

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A. T. SPAULDING DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
ACTUARY-ASSISTANT SECRETARY

December 30, 1944

Dr Guy B Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Region Council, Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

You will find enclosed herewith two clippings which I thought might be of interest.

Very truly yours

A T Spaulding

ATS;aaj
Encl (2)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A. T. SPAULDING DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
ACTUARY-ASSISTANT SECRETARY

January 3, 1945

Dr Guy B Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Region Council, Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

Find enclosed three clippings taken from the New York Amsterdam News which might be interesting.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours

A T Spaulding

aaj
Encls - 3

January 12, 1945

Mr. W. H. Pipes
P. O. Box 71
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Pipes:

The Southern Regional Council is delighted to welcome you as one of its Honorary Fellows, and to know that you are going to work with us in our efforts to create a broader realization of democracy for all people in the South. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

You can be of great help to us in the ways which you indicated, especially Number 4, "Newspaper Clippings". We have a clipping service but it gives an incomplete coverage. We clip anything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, columns, etc, pertaining to Southern regional development. This category includes such topics as freight rates, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, housing, crime, and post-war planning. We are interested too, in news of conferences and institutes which are planning for regional development. We would greatly appreciate regular clippings from the papers to which you have access.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. It includes extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new members and friends for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as one of the Honorary Fellows of the Council. We believe that the Fellows will make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council in the fields of race relations and regional development in the South.

We have listed your name under all the categories which you checked on the list which you returned to us. The manual will explain these more fully.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
Sep. cover
Fellow literature

Please return this sheet to:

#1534

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ✓ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ✓ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ✓✓ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Southern University
Scotlandville, La.

My mailing address is: P.O. Box 71
Southern Univ., Scotlandville, La.

My residence address is: Campus, Southern University
Scotlandville, La.

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office 2-0344 - Extension 12

Date January 6, 1945

SIGNED N. H. Pipes

Yellow

# NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN MERRICK

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A. T. SPAULDING
ACTUARY-ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

January 16, 1945

Dr Guy B Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Region Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

I am enclosing herewith a clipping from the New York Amsterdam News, appearing January 13, 1945, under the caption "This Democratic-Minded-Southern-White From Rural Georgia Is Doing His Share", also clipping from the Durham Morning Herald in reference to an address by Dr James E Shepard.

Very truly yours

A T Spaulding

A T Spaulding

ATS:aaj
Encls (2)

February 1, 1945

Lt. Vernon L. Wharton, USNR
1617 Foucher
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Wharton:

Thank you for your letter of January 23. We are happy to welcome you to Honorary Fellowship in the Southern Regional Council. As soon as possible we will work up a manual with more detailed information concerning the fields of activity for the Fellows.

We realize that you are limited in the kinds of activities in which you can participate, because of your position in the Navy, but let us assure you that there will be ways in which you can help us. We will consider all reports that come from you as personal and confidential material. We will not ask you to speak or to write anything for publication.

You can act as a sort of good-will ambassador for the Council. You can discuss the Council with other people when you have an opportunity, and you can send us the names of people who will make good members of the Council. And you can send in clippings in which you think we would be interested. We clip everything pertaining to the Negro, and all stories, editorials, features, columns, etc. pertaining to such things in Southern regional development as frieght rates, housing, suffrage, agriculture, industry, education, health, crime, and post-war planning. If, in your work, you should come across literature, not marked "Confidential", which you think might interest us, please recommend. it to us.

Under separate cover we are sending a sample package of literature which the Council has available for distribution at present. You will find included extra copies of SRC pamphlet No. 1, which describes the origin and purpose of the Council, and which you might find particularly useful in cultivating new friends and members for the Council.

Let me tell you again how glad we are to have you as a Fellow. If I am in New Orleans in the near future I shall certainly try to look you up at the address you gave me.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

GBJ:j

1617 Foucher
New Orleans 15, Louisiana
January 23, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The receipt of your letter of December 27 gave me unusual pleasure. I have noticed a number of reports of your excellent work, and have intended to write to you in regard to it. For the last three years, however, I have had little free time. Eight hours a day, six (or seven) days a week, I shuffle a desk-load of papers at Naval Headquarters, and I spend the rest of the day riding crowded streetcars between home and the office.

I appreciate the offer of an Honorary Fellowship with the Southern Regional Council, and I desire to accept the appointment if the limited service a shall be able to give will meet your approval. I am seldom able to leave the limits of New Orleans. I am forbidden to make any speeches or talks. I believe, though, that I may be able to serve in some ways, especially in the submission of clippings and reports, and through personal contacts.

Even in submitting reports, I shall be in a peculiar position. A large part of my work here consists of reading, digesting, and evaluating reports on race relations and problems developing in that field. Many of these reports are classified "Confidential." It will therefore be necessary for me in some cases to distinguish between information that I obtain personally, and that which comes to me officially.

These limitations, of course, will cease to exist when I leave the Navy and return to Millsaps. In the meantime, if you believe that I can be of sufficient service to justify the appointment, I desire to accept the fellowship and to do all that I can to help you in your work.

If you should ever happen to be in New Orleans, I hope that you will call me, either at my home (CH2411), or at Eighth Naval District Headquarters (MA6651, Ext. 322).

Sincerely yours,

V L Wharton

V.L. Wharton, Lieut., U.S.N.R.

February 21, 1945

Mr. Asa Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I want to express our appreciation for your cooperation in mailing clippings in to us. They are proving very useful. We are carrying a short story in the Februayy "Frontier" about the Durham Mayor's committee.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Fellow

A. T. SPAULDING
ACTUARY-ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

February 2, 1945

Dr Guy B Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

Enclosed is an article which appeared in the Durham Morning Herald. I thought it might be of interest to you.

Very truly yours

A T Spaulding

A T Spaulding

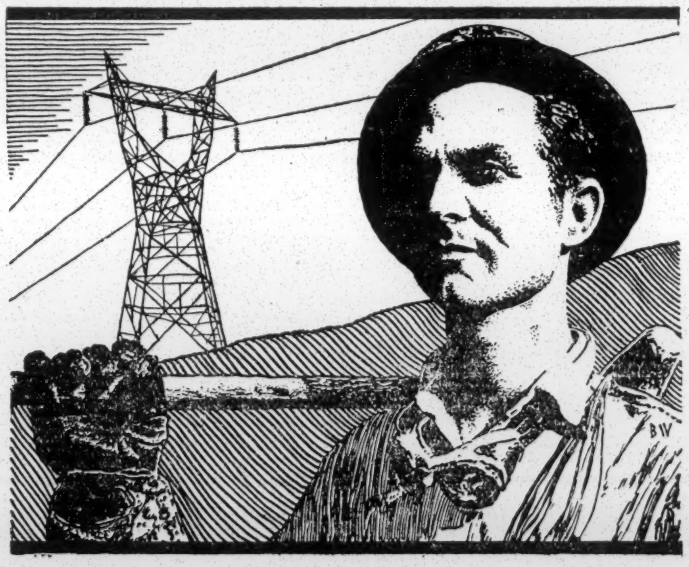
aaj
Encl

# *The Southern* PACKET

A Monthly Miscellany of Southern Books & Ideas

*Edited by Virginia Terrell Lathrop.* Published in *Asheville*

Volume 1 JUNE, 1945 Number 1

*". . that today may have meaning, and a light . . be shed upon tomorrow."*

# BOOKS FOR THE SOUTH

THE *Southern Packet* sets forth on its maiden voyage this month to do one thing: to make southern books easy to find.

*The Packet* grew out of individual efforts to find what books are being published in and about the South. We are delighted to discover the number and variety of books which form ever widening streams of thinking, writing and publishing below the Mason and Dixon line.

But like most rivers of the South, the streams of good books from the growing southern university presses, publishing houses and private printers have flowed their separate courses, each southerner knowing little of the other's achievements.

*The Southern Packet* proposes to travel these publishing courses, bringing in the good news. It proposes to make easy the finding and buying of books on the Southern Region. It proposes to act as a clearing house on notices of books published, to print competent reviews of books of regional interest, and to present as rapidly as possible a complete bibliography of recently published works on the South.

*The Packet* does not propose to mention books from the national publishing companies, unless they are of such importance that they must not be overlooked. Books from such houses will be amply reviewed in the national book periodicals. *The Packet* will bring in the rich cargoes of those southern books that readers in general might not know about. Sometimes the books it reviews will not be new. But they will always be of high quality, and of interest to the students, the thinkers, and the readers of the South.

# REVIEWS . . .

*PRACTICAL FARMING FOR THE SOUTH by Benjamin F. Bullock, University of North Carolina Press.* 1944. 510 pp. over 200 illustrations. $2.50.

THERE is scarcely a southerner who doesn't have his heart and at least one hand in the soil. He may be an amateur backyard gardener, or a professional farmer. Just as often a housewife may have turned her flower bed into a Victory strip. But unquestionably, the love of the good land is born in a southerner.

*Practical Farming for the South* is a handbook for every one of these people who wants to make his crop count for its best. It is comprehensive, covering all farm operations and practices. It is packed with common sense. It lives up to its title with the emphasis on Practical. It is scientific, yet written in a readable style. The author is at great pains to be accurate and thorough, and combines with this scientific attitude the gift of making things clear.

*Practical Farming for the South* is a mine of information and valuable suggestion for the dirt farmer, and for the county agent or teacher of vocational agriculture. It is just what the rural pastor or teacher should have. As a text book in rural schools it will give the boys and girls not only a knowledge of practical farming but a love of country life based on a better appreciation of the way to cooperate with the marvelous processes of nature. The illustrations are plentiful and clarifying.

The book is a store house of useful information for those who are on the farm, as well as a guide for the Victory gardener and those growing vegetables for the first time. It covers the whole field—plants, crops, fruit, gardens, insecticides, and fertilizers, livestock, poultry, bees, and all farm activities. It begins with the soil and leads the reader as he goes through the book to recognize that care of the soil is fundamental in farming.

*James G. K. McClure*

*BELLE BOYD, CONFEDERATE SPY. By Louis A. Sigaud. The Dietz Press. Inc. second edition* 1945 254 pp. 9 photographs. $3.00.

BELLE BOYD'S own account of her adventures during the Civil War, her two arrests and imprisonments in the Old Capitol prison, and her capture by the Federal Navy, was published eighty years ago and has long been out of print. In recent years the book, "Belle Boyd In Camp and Prison," has been discredited by certain historians. Col. Sigaud's book is a carefully-documented defense of Belle's integrity, and of the factual accuracy of her book.

He has retold the story of her life during the crucial four years, carefully checking every verifiable fact. The external facts are there; unfortunately the girl is not. Some contemporaries spoke of her as the Joan of Arc of the Confederacy, while a catty girlhood friend called her "proficiently notorious." The greatest lack in Col. Sigaud's book is that it does not tell us what sort of person she may have been.

*Thomas Polsky*

*PITCHFORK BEN TILLMAN: SOUTH CAROLINIAN. By Francis Butler Simkins. Louisiana State University Press.* 1944. 577 pp. Illustrated. $4.50.

THE average American has a consuming desire to know what makes the southern agrarian senator, more popularly known as the southern demagogue, tick. From what background do these odd characters come, and what makes them behave as they do?

Dr. Simkins' neighborly biography of South Carolina's Tillman has only a partial answer to this question. It is a serious and sympathetic treatment, unlike the usual diatribe against this nationally unpopular southern type. Pitchfork Ben is

presented as the leader of an emerging southern middle class, in increasingly successful revolt against the Bourbons.

The old ruling classes south of the Mason and Dixon line received such a setback during Reconstruction that in the following decades the little man, if he were white and above the Tobacco Road level, had a chance at last to gain political power, provided only that he had a leader. Tillman was one of the first and most successful of these leaders. He was radical in language and manners only, his alarming exterior hiding a well thought out legislative program which an intelligent voter could in many instances approve.

*Hugh Stanard*

*STRAIGHT DOWN A CROOKED LANE. By Martha Byrd Porter. The Dietz Press, Inc.* 1945. 234 pp. $3.00

CHILDHOOD can be a golden age in any country, in any era. But always we know the period of our own childhood to be the most golden of all. Martha Byrd Porter was a child when the majority of us today were children, about the turn of the century, when the reverberations of the Civil War were growing faint, and the rumblings of the two world wars ahead too weak to be heard by ordinary mortals.

Happily for the rest of us, Mrs. Porter has recounted the pleasant days of her eastern North Carolina childhood and the charm of her later life in Virginia in *Straight Down A Crooked Lane.* Her story moves through the restricted finishing school life of the early 1900's into the days of the two world wars. Mrs. Porter has lived a rich and full career that, in the telling, takes us all nostalgically back to our own younger days.

*Virginia T. Lathrop*

## INQUIRIES . . .

*How do you like* The Southern Packet? *Do you want more reviews, lists, discussion material? Send your suggestions.*

*Have you friends who would like a sample copy? Send us their names.*

## RECENT *Southern Books*

BEVERAGES AND SAUCES OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA. *By Laura C. Fitchett.* William Byrd Press. $2.00.

BEHOLD OUR GREEN MANSIONS. *By Richard H. D. Boerker.* University of North Carolina Press. $4.00. A book about American forests.

BIRDS OF GEORGIA: A PRELIMINARY CHECK-LIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGY. *By Earl Greene, William Griffin, Eugene Odum, Herbert Stoddard and Ivan Tomkins.* University of Georgia Press $2.00.

TUSKEGEE AND THE BLACK BELT. *By Anne Kendrick Walker.* Dietz Press, Inc. $3.00.

ONE HUNDRED GREAT YEARS: THE STORY OF THE TIMES-PICAYUNE FROM ITS FOUNDING TO 1940. *By Thomas Ewing Dabney.* Louisiana State University Press. $4.00.

PLANNING FOR THE SOUTH. *By John V. Van Sickle.* Vanderbilt University Press. $3.00.

TEXAS LOOKS AHEAD: RESOURCES OF TEXAS. University Publications, The University of Texas. $1.00.

JAMES BOWIE: THE LIFE OF A BRAVO. *By C. L. Douglas.* Banks, Upshaw and Co. $2.00. The story of the wielder of the famous knife.

THE LURE OF KENTUCKY. *By Mrs. Maude Ward Lafferty.* The Standard Printing Co. $3.00. Kentucky history told along the trail of its 17 main highways.

FLORIDA DURING THE TERRITORIAL DAYS. *By Sidney Walter Martin.* University of Georgia Press. $3.00. Centeninal Edition.

### T V A

TVA: DEMOCRACY ON THE MARCH. *By David Lilienthal.* Harper & Bros. 1944. $3.00. The broad program and its underlying philosophy stirringly written. Full bibliography.

THE VALLEY AND ITS PEOPLE: A PORTRAIT OF TVA. *By R. L. Duffus and Charles Krutch.* Alfred A. Knopf. 1944. $2.75. Striking pictures and superbly written text in popular style.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY: A STUDY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. *By C. Herman Pritchett.* University of North Carolina Press. 1944. $3.50. A readable account of the epoch-making plan in operation.

THE TVA: LESSONS FOR INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION. *By Herman Finer.* International Labour Office. $2.00. A methodical, documented analysis from a detached viewpoint.

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George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*
Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor*
Burnley Weaver, *Art Director*
MONTHLY. 50c per year. 3 years for $1.

# BUILDING ---- *with* BOOKS

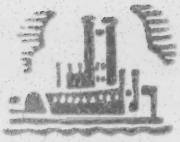
THE people of the South can no more build this region without books than a great dam can be built without solid foundations in the earth.

Books are the vessels that hold our most precious resource, ideas of human beings, ideas that stir the poetic imagination and the longing and the hope of our people, ideas that record history and interpret it so that today may have meaning, and a light may be shed upon tomorrow. Books, vibrating with ideas, rouse us against injustice to our fellow men and move us toward justice. Books give one man, out of his experience and skill, power to teach his neighbors how to build up the region's soil—that soil out of which grow not only grasses and woodlands but a freer and more humane community.

There is a ferment of ideas in the South today. I know of no region in America that is developing so rapidly in every phase of its life. To maintain this momentum, to record it so that it may be understood, to guide it so that it may yield us food for the hungry spirit, we need books.

David E. Lilienthal
Chairman
Tennessee Valley Authority

*HE SOUTHERN PACKET* sets out to bring you news about books on the South, and help you to get them easily from the various publishers. Simply send the names of books you want (together with payment—we pay postage) to us at 48 Walnut Street, Asheville, North Carolina. If you believe in what *The Packet* is doing, you can help it grow by ordering your books this way.

*The Southern*  PACKET

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*The Southern* PACKET

A Monthly Miscellany of Southern Books & Ideas

*Edited by Virginia Terrell Lathrop.* Published in *Asheville*

Volume 1 JULY 1945 Number 2

# LIFT UP YOUR SPIRIT

IT is high summer in the southern mountains. Noon day heat rises with the blue haze, and spreads softly over woods and trails where crystal dew lingers long under dark green shrubs. Corn tassels wave in the breeze that presages a cooling mountain shower. Queen Anne's lace and wild asters bloom on the roadsides, and blackberries ripen in the underbrush. Sunset comes, tips the clouds with flame, then fades as gently as it came.

On porches, built where grandeur of the mountains lifts the spirit at the end of day, people sit in quiet content. Hills melt into the dark blue sky of night. Frogs croak beneath the creek bank in the hollow. The dogs lie on the steps. Pa takes his fiddle, and the plaintive rhythm of an old tune floats out across the cove.

The young folks depart for the school house in the valley, where Big Jim Clark is waiting with his square dance calls. Pa and Ma come, too, he with his fiddle, she with younger children. Soon the dance begins. "Get your partners! All go left! Circle fours and halfway back!" Swing, swing, whirl. Old and young lose themselves in the joy of rhythmic motion. "Bird hop out and crow hop in!"

Laughter rises through the high, reedy notes of the fiddler's tune. Jim Clark's deep voice calls strong above the hilarity. "Swing your partner! Promenade all!" Girls' skirts flash and whirl, dip and sway, bright blue, green, pink, like a rainbow in the yellow lamplight. Feet stamp rhythmically in the dance pattern, a steady thumping on the pine floor. The onlookers pat their feet and joyously become a part of the movement. Dancers clap their hands, throwing their bodies in happy abandon, eyes shining, cheeks flushed, lips widening with laughter.

The room is a whirl of heat and color and music. The stamping and clapping outline it like the frame of a picture. The music moves faster, almost a cry. Jim Clark's voice calls loud and clear.

Through the open door a night breeze brings coolness, and the fresh smell of dew-drenched evergreens.

Moonlight turns the mountain-sides to silver. Lovers say good-night at the footbridge across the creek, their words lost in the turbulence of the rocky stream. Songs of long ago drift back across the laurel thickets. The world is still.

# REVIEWS . . .

*WHEN WE'RE GREEN WE GROW. By Jane Simpson McKimmon. University of North Carolina Press.* 1945. 353 pp. Illustrated with photographs. $3.00.

NO ONE THING has done more to raise the dignity and lighten the strain of farm life in the South than has the Home Demonstration program for farm women. And the mesage was carried by no more interested, earnest and joyful person than Mrs. McKimmon, one of the five pioneers in southern home demonstration work, a city woman herself, whose only contact with farming was running a wheel hoe through her back-yard garden.

But Mrs. McKimmon had a vision. When she gave her first tomato canning demonstrations, traveling the red clay roads of the state behind a slow horse, she was not giving the pupils this knowledge alone. She was opening up a vista of independence, happiness, work, play —all new fields for these farm women of the South. Soon they were operating curb markers and canning clubs, redecorating and building houses, making hats, sending their children through school with canned goods, raising chickens and pigs, baking, preserving, pickling—everything that could be produced or fabricated on a farm became a fair target for these women and girls under Mrs. McKimmon's direction.

This story of the development of Home Demonstration work is more than the story of a program. It is a most human collection of stories, based on authentic statistics, of the discouragements, hopes, fears, successes and failures of farm life in the South. And it is the unconscious story of one of the most remarkable women the South has produced. The thousands privileged to have their door to a wider world opened by Mrs. McKimmon found that world indeed a bright one. *When We're Green We Grow* is the record of a way of life in the new South.

*Virginia Terrell Lathrop*

*THE JACK TALES. Set down and edited by Richard Chase. Houghton Mifflin Co* 1943. 215 pp. $3.00.

"Then he looked at the gate and saw it was made out of gold. Well, Jack 'lowed some well-doin' folks must live there, wondered whether or no they'd give him his dinner. Stepped back from the gate, hollered, 'Hello'! . . .

'Come on up on the porch and cool off. You're not in no hurry, are ye?' . . . The man reached in the door and pulled out a couple of chairs . . . Directly Jack says to that man, 'What did you say your name was, mister?'

'Why, Jack, I'm the King . . . Can ye clear newground? . . . Can ye kill giants?'

Jack Tales are "bold handed-down tales" of the southern mountains. Like all genuine folk tales they mirror the dreams and experiences of a people. They have a freshness and vitality enchanting to all the young-in-heart. The illustrations are as good as the text. Appendix and notes also make them valuable for the student.

*Mary Hoffman*

*IT'S FUN TO SQUARE DANCE. By Bascom Lamar Lunsford and George Myers Stephens. The Stephens Press.* 1942 16 pp. Paper. 25c.

It *is* fun to square dance, and there are lots of people who would like to know how. This little book is designed to help the beginner. It was written by a beginner, in collaboration with an expert. Recalling his own experience and curiosity about square dancing, the author drew sketches of the figures, showing the action, clockwise. He then had pictures taken of every figure, illustrating the calls. He lists some square dance tunes available in music books and on records, and one by Mr. Lunsford is reproduced in the book. Place and date of a number of square dance festivals are also given.

*Josephine Shepherd*

*The Southern Packet* will be glad to order these books for you without postage charge. Send payment as listed.

A giant, from *Jack Tales*

## General Southern Lore

SPORTS OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG. *By William C. Ewing.* The Dietz Press. 1937. 39 pp. $1.00. A description of the outstanding sports of the colonial residents of Williamsburg, and their entertainments and amusements, illustrated with costume photographs.

LOUISIANA FRENCH FOLK SONGS. *Collected by Irene Therese Whitfield.* Louisiana State University Press. 1934. 159 pp. Cloth. $2.00.

FROM HELL TO BREAKFAST. Texas Folk-Lore Society Publications No. XIX. 1944. $2.50. "When a man travels from hell to breakfast, he goes a far piece and covers a lot of territory; he sees the elephant and hears the owl."

THOSE TEXANS. *By James Farber.* 182 pp. $2.50; I GIVE YOU TEXAS. *By Boyce House.* 100 pp. $1.79; TALL TALK FROM TEXAS. *By Boyce House.* 104 pp. $1.79. The Naylor Company. Three books of anecdotes of Texas.

## Southern Appalachians

OUR SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS. *By Horace Kephart.* The MacMillan Co. 1924. $3.50. The father of Smokies mountaineer books, written in the early 1900's.

THE CHEROKEES. *By Horace Kephart.* Published by Laura Mack Kephart. 50c. A well written pamphlet of historical and general information, suitable for schools.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE. National Park Service. Booklet, 10c, Park Offices, or Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

THE SMOKIES GUIDE. *By George Myers Stephens.* The Stephens Press. 1942. 64 pp. paper. 50c. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park; its forests, Indian and white people, animals, and birds. Highway trail, and camping information; a wild flower chart.

SWING YOUR MOUNTAIN GAL. *By Rebecca Cushman.* Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1934. $3.00. Sketches of life in the Southern Highlands, in blank verse. An unusual, charming, and authentic portrayal of folk life.

THIRTY AND ONE FOLK SONGS FROM THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS. *By Bascom Lamar Lunsford and Lamar Stringfield.* Carl Fischer, Inc. 1929. Paper. 75c. Typical songs, with piano accompaniment. Interesting explanatory notes.

WORD-LISTS FROM THE SOUTH. Published by the American Dialect Society. 1944. 72 pp. 50c. Contains word lists from Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Missouri, and list of tobacco words.

HIGHLAND HERITAGE. *By E. E. White.* Friendship Press. 1937. Considered one of the most up-to-date books on the region.

THE GREAT SMOKIES AND THE BLUE RIDGE. *Edited by Roderick Peattie.* The Vanguard Press. 1943. 380 pp. $3.75. Varied background material, well illustrated.

HANDICRAFTS OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS. *By Allen H. Eaton.* Russell Sage Foundation. 1937. $3.50. The standard work on handicrafts, with revealing photographs of the people by Doris Ulmann.

WHITE SPIRITUALS IN THE SOUTHERN UPLANDS. *By George Pullen Jackson.* University of North Carolina Press. $4.50. A complete and scholarly work on the tradition of shape-notes and of southern sacred music.

OLD SONGS AND SINGING GAMES. *By Richard Chase.* University of North Carolina Press. 64 pp. Paper. 75c. Tunes, words, directions. Notes and introduction for teachers.

SONGS OF THE HILL FOLK and four similar pamphlets of about fifteen songs each. Collected by John Jacob Niles. G. Schirmer, Inc. 50c each. Some of the best, with simple and natural piano arrangement.

FROM MY HIGHEST HILL. *By Olive Tilford Dargan.* J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50. Stories of the mountain people, with photographs by Bayard Wootten.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS. *By George W. McCoy.* 1932. Free. National Park Service, Gatlinburg, Tenn.

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# LIFT UP YOUR EYES

THE phrase "The South"—singular—is expressive of one of the great heresies of American history. The Cajun, the Gullah and the the Wool Hat Boy are all Southerners, but differ from each other more widely than a Cape Codder differs from a Native Son. There are many Souths. Somewhere within the vast region almost every race and almost every type of civilization is represented.

Even disregarding small groups and local conditions the southeastern third of the United States falls into two sections widely dissimilar and both enormous. They may be called the Mountain and the Plain. Owing to economic advantage gained early the Plain was dominant for approximately 300 years, with the result that the Plain has come to represent the whole area. So "The South" even today means cotton culture and the plantation system.

The discovery of the Mountain is an event of the twentieth century. But since the days of Horace Kephart we have been discovering with growing amazement the extent of the cultural wealth and the social vitality of the huge Appalachian massif. The exploration is not yet complete, but already we know that here is the secret of a vast proportion of the strength of the whole region. To reveal and to employ the spiritual, as well as the economic resources of the highlands is the adventure and privilege of modern southern leaders.

Baltimore, Maryland.

## Leaves from the Sondley

Beginning in August, Friends of the Library of Asheville, N. C., will publish each month *Leaves from the Sondley,* a descriptive list of books from the Sondley Library. The August list will contain 33 Elzevirs, three incunabula and a total of about 50 examples of 15th, 16th and 17th century books, to be followed by several lists from the Sondley's notable southern collection. Requests for this gratis bulletin may be sent through *The Southern Packet.*

## Inquiries

*Will you help me find a copy of the old book* Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison?
Mrs. C. A. Cannon, Concord, N. C.

*I wish very much to locate a copy of Fleming's* Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama. *Dr. H. M. Bond, President, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia.*

# *What they say...*

"I thoroughly enjoyed Volume I Number 1 and want to wish you success."
*Louise Richardson, Librarian, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.*

"We are much interested in your venture and wish you success."
*University of Georgia Press, Athens.*

"I find *The Southern Packet* appealing, interesting and stimulating. Congratulations on effective set-up and lively content. And long may *The Southern Packet* live and prosper!"
*Charles E. Rush, Director Library of University of North Carolina.*

"Please accept my thanks for the sample copy and find enclosed my subscription which I send with my heartiest wishes (albeit accompanied by considerable doubt) for the success of the venture."
*E. C. McCants, Supt. Anderson (S. C.) Schools.*

"We read and enjoyed first issue of your *Packet*. Here's a dollar for a dollar's worth."
*Bill Sharpe, N. C. State News Bureau.*

"The time is propitious for your monthly. Good luck to it."
*Joseph E. Randell, Lake Providence, La.*

"My congratulations and good wishes in re *The Southern Packet*. Much pleasure and success to you."
*W. C. Jackson, Chancellor of Woman's College, University of N. C.*

"Your enterprise is one of which I have often dreamed. I know of no more important service that can be rendered the modern South than stimulation of the book market there. But I don't think you should confine your efforts to Southern subjects. To popularize any good book will help, for the South needs to do a great deal more general reading."
*Gerald W. Johnson, Baltimore, Maryland.*

"The more I think of your *Southern Packet*, for which yesterday I entered my own and three gift subscriptions, the more I like it."
*Holt McPherson, Shelby (N. C.) Daily Star.*

"I am delighted with Number 1, Volume 1 of *The Southern Packet*. I ought to like this number—Mr. McClure's review of *Practical Farming for the South* may help us solve a problem on which I have been working for several weeks."
*W. T. Couch, Director, Univ. of N. C. Press.*

"Your plan of serving as a clearing house for books published in and about the South will be a great boon to students of Southern history."
*R. W. Barnwell, Jr., Murray State Teachers College, Kentucky.*

"I am filing your No. 1, Volume 1 as an interesting and attractive entry in my "famous publications" collection.
*John A. Park, Publisher, The Raleigh Times.*

"This is an excellent idea of book service. Good luck!"
*Mrs. Lilian Barker Buchanan, Librarian, Western Carolina Teachers College.*

"*The Southern Packet*, with her treasure,
Embarks upon her maiden flight,
To soften speeding hours of leisure
And turn the darkness into light."
E. EAGER WOOD, Newport News, Va.

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*The Southern* PACKET
48 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Name, etc.....

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50c per year, 3 years $1. Please put your full address, as the Post Office requires. Would you like to send *The Packet* as a gift? Use the back for your list.

August 17, 1945.

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Southern PACKET
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear George:

I am sorry that a vacation trip has caused this delay in my reply to your letter of August 9th. Incidentally, we used all of our A gas last week and took a trip up to the Smoky Mountains. If we had had just a few more gallons, we certainly would have come along to Asheville and paid you a surprise visit.

Unfortunately we have a very strict policy concerning the use of our address list. We are, however, given the privilege of using our discretion as to what we mail out in our own envelopes, and since the Southern PACKET is a non-commercial enterprise, I see no reason why we could not enclose copies of your next issue with one of our regular publications. Send us 1,000 copies and we will put them either with the August Southern Frontier or the next issue of our mimeographed SRC Bulletin.

Thanks for your good word concerning the postwar issues of Southern Frontier. A Bulletin containing the addresses delivered at our Postwar Economy Conference will be off the press late next week. You may expect to see the copy before long.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor* George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

August 9, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Guy:

The topic of our next issue will be "Widening the Horizons of the Postwar South," with the back page feature contributed by Gov. Arnall.

So far as we are able to secure lists of southerners with an interest in public affairs and books, we shall be glad to send out sample copies. As you notice, the editorial policy is non-commercial, aiming simply to encourage the publishing of southern books by putting readers in touch with the publishers' lists.

We wonder if you would consider it proper to allow one sample copy to be sent to the mailing list of SOUTHERN FRONTIER. This could be done by our mailing you the number of stamped envelopes with the August issue enclosed, which could then be run through your Addressograph and we could pay you the cost of addressing. Or if you would prefer us to do the addressing, we shall be glad to pay for the copying of your list which could be mailed to us.

In case this plan meets with your approval, will you kindly write us promptly telling us how many issues to allow for this purpose and we can work out the addressing in the next few days.

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens

George M. Stephens.

GMS:bep

P.S. Congratulations on your last two issues regarding the Postwar South.

Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor* George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*

# *The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

Rec'd 8-24-45

August 21, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

It is certainly encouraging to have the kind of cooperation extended in your letter of August 17th. We are sending you 1000 copies of the August issue which comes off the press this week. This will have our standard enclosure explaining the policy of The Southern Packet and containing a blank below where a reader may subscribe. I believe you will agree that there is nothing commercial in the approach involved, so that it comforms with your policy. If you do have to pull out these enclosures, please charge us with the office time required.

I am glad you got the trip to the Smokies even though you did not get as far as Asheville. With gas rationing ended, I hope your traveling can include Asheville before very long.

Yours cordially,

GMS

GMS:bep

August 31, 1945

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Ashville, N. C.

Dear George:

I will be looking out for the 1,000 copies of The Packet. Our August Southern Frontier has been very much delayed in the print shop, so it may be that we can put The Packets in with The Frontier. At any rate, they will be either in The Frontier or in our next SRC Bulletin.

I think The Packet is splendid just as it is. I enjoy reading it and I can't think of any ways right now in which it might be improved.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director.

GBJ:IBT

Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor* George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

August 29, 1945

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

One thousand copies of the August issue went by parcel post today to the same address as on this letter. I trust they will arrive in time to be included in your next mailing and surely do appreciate the support given to a project which is in line with what you are doing.

Doubtless you stay as busy as I do, but if you get a chance to make some comments on way we might improve The Packet, I should certainly be happy to have them.

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens.

GMS:bep

September 27, 1945

Mr. George Stephens, Publisher
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear George:

Thanks for your good letter of September 25. I had intended to let you know before hand that we were putting the Southern Packets in the August Southern Frontier, but there was so much going on here that it slipped my mind. We decided to take out the order blank, so that there could not possibly be any criticism of the enclosure. I hope that the distribution of Southern Packet to our Frontier subscribers will bring you some new subscribers to this very worthwhile leaflet.

I am sorry that I do not know how many students were included in the poll at Chapel Hill. I really hated to see the statistics go into the Frontier until we had checked on this point, but we were pushed for time and material. When I get some further dope on the poll, I will let you know. Sometimes polls of this sort are run in a very unscientific way.

It will be fine if you can list our publications in the Southern Packet. As a rule, if there is any charge for a leaflet, the price is shown on the pamphlet. However, our pamphlet number 1, The Southern Regional Council, Its Origin and Purpose, is free for the asking, although it is marked 10 cents. Number 2, America's Tenth Man, and number 3, Understanding Our Neighbors, have the following rates: 10 cents a copy, $1.00 a dozen, $7.50 per hundred. Number 4, The Economic Value of the Negro to the South, is 5 cents a copy, 50 cents a dozen, $4.00 a hundred. Our latest publication, The South, America's Opportunity Number One, sells for 50 cents a copy or 3 copies for $1.00. We think it is a pretty good piece of work and we hope that it is going to reach a lot of people.

Thanks for the dollar for a mailing list subscription for Don Shoemaker. We are putting him on the list.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor* George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*

# *The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

September 25, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
The Southern Frontier
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

It was a pleasant surprise, even though I knew it was coming, to open the August "Southern Frontier" and find not only your very interesting issue, but the Southern Packet as well. It is such substantial encouragement as your help gives, that makes the money and effort seem worthwhile.

The table showing results of the student poll on admission of negroes to the University of North Carolina was quite a surprise even to me. I wonder if you have any figures on the percentage of total students who voted. Probably thinking in our colleges is running ahead of thinking in the work-aday world, and I am glad to see that evidence of it.

Enclosed is a dollar for which I would appreciate your sending the "Southern Frontier" and your publications as they come out for the next twelve months to Don C. Shoemaker, The Asheville Citizen, Asheville, North Carolina. I read your publications with so much interest that I want to make sure he gets every one.

EKT

As they come out, we hope to list most of them in The Southern Packet. Would you tell us how to handle the matter of price? If no price is given, you will get some requests, on which you can answer that $1.00 will secure the service for twelve months. Or perhaps you have separate price basis which you could tell us for these listings.

Yours cordially,

Publisher.

GMS:bep

October 5, 1945

Mr. Harry B. Williams
Tennessee Valley Authority
407 Banker's Trust Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Harry:

I am delighted to know that you have accepted an assistantship in the Institute for Research in Social Science at Chapel Hill. Your program sounds very interesting. You will find the University of North Carolina a stimulating place in which to live and work. Now that the war is over, the graduate enrollment will pick up again and it will be like old times around Chapel Hill.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

October 1, 1945
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In line with our conversation s and correspondence of this summer, I thought you might be interested in knowing that I have accepted an assistantship in the Institute for Research in Social Science.

My work in connection with the assistantship will be in line with the program of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education and the new Division of Research Interpretation in the Institute. I will carry two-thirds to three-fourths of a full graduate program in sociology and education. The work is to begin November 1.

I remember with enthusiasm and appreciation our conversations this summer and your interest in me. Do not be surprised if I call upon you sometime for advice on my program there.

Very truly yours,

Harry B. Williams

Harry B. Williams

TVA
407 Bankers Trust Bldg.

Williams

COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN REGIONAL STUDIES AND EDUCATION

of the

American Council on Education

Offices at the University of North Carolina

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Maurice F. Seay, Chairman
Gordon W. Blackwell
John E. Brewton
George F. Gant
G. D. Humphrey
Edgar L. Morphet
Homer P. Rainey
Roy W. Roberts
George F. Zook, ex officio

December 7, 1945

John E. Ivey, Jr.
Executive Secretary

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

I am pleased to accept election to Honorary Fellow in the Southern Regional Council. I consider it an honor, and you may be sure I will cooperate with the Council in any way that I can. I have checked two of the items on the enclosed list, but please call upon me if you feel I can help in any way.

I am enjoying my work here at Chapel Hill very much though it keeps me busy, as you know. I am taking Regional Sociology of the South under Dr. Blackwell and a seminar in social anthropology under Dr. Gillin who comes over from Duke for the class.

Please accept again my gratitude and appreciation of this honor. I hope that I will have a chance to talk things over with you before too many months have passed.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry B. Williams

Harry B. Williams

hbw:jc
enclosure

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ✓ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ___ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Division of Research Interpretation - Institute for Research in Social Science - University of North Carolina

My mailing address is: 401 Alumni Building
UNC Chapel Hill, N.C.

My residence address is: Carolina Inn Apartments, Apt. 19
Chapel Hill, N.C.

My telephone number is: Home _____
Office F3791

Date Dec. 7, 1945 SIGNED Harry B. Williams Jr.

I have checked only 2 and 8 because of my rather heavy load here. I hope, however, that I will be able to help you on other problems, possibly 3, 6, 7, or 9. Of course, I will offer any advice I think of.

PERSONAL DATA--HARRY B. WILLIAMS

1. Born--Topeka, Kansas, 1920.

2. B. S., Northwestern University, 1942.

3. Main positions held:

   a. Police reporter, Chicago City News Bureau

   b. Administrative Assistant, Personnel Department, Tennessee Valley Authority

   c. Specialist in Educational Research, Personnel Department, Tennessee Valley Authority

   d. Research Assistant, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina

4. Present position: Executive Assistant, Division of Research Interpretation, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, since July 1, 1946.

5. Member, Southern Sociological Society.

December 4, 1945

Mr. Harry Williams
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Williams:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

5201 Belmont Avenue
Dallas 6, Texas
December 11, 1945

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you most sincerely for your letter of December 5th announcing my election to an Honorary Fellowship in the Southern Regional Council.

Please be assured that I am willing and anxious to do everything possible to help extend and strengthen your program.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Valtair

Jackson Valtair

Enc.

Valtaw

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | x | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | xx |
| 2. Special investigations | x | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | |
| 3. Public opinion polls | | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | xx |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | | 9. Speakers' Bureau | x |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: 5201 Belmont Avenue

Dallas 6, Texas

My mailing address is: same as above

My residence address is: same

My telephone number is: Home Tremont 7-2010

Office Same

Date Dec. 11, 1945

SIGNED Jackson Valtaw

December 5, 1945

Mr. Jackson Valtair
5201 Belmont
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Valtair:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B.JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s

# DALLAS COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

(Affiliated with the UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION)

JACKSON VALTAIR, *Chairman*
5201 BELMONT AVENUE (6)
T7-2010

E. C. FRITZ, *Vice Chairman*
VENOLA SCHMIDT, *Secretary*

WILLIAM S. SKILES, *Treasurer*
LOUIS J. HEXTER, *Delegate*

1 November 1946

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Harold L. Trigg

Re: Personal History, Jackson Valtair, Fellow

Residence: 5201 Belmont Avenue, Dallas 6, Texas
Age: 35 years
Educated: University of Chicago
Positions held: Boys' Director, South Chicago Neighborhood House; Asst. Director, Civic Federation of Dallas (Adult Education); Staff of President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices (Region 13); as Special Consultant; District Representative of American Civil Liberties Union; Chairman, Regional Advisory Committee to the FEPC (Region 10); Religious Education Director, First Unitarian Church of Dallas; Co-founder of Dallas Council on Human Relations (interracial commission); Member of Executive Board of Dallas Chapter of Texas Social Welfare Association; Chairman of Dallas Chapter of Union for Democratic Action.
Occupation: Private instructor in science and mathematics.

Enc.
JV/jl

George Myers Stephens, *Publisher* Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

June 27, 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Would you be willing to review Rupert B. Vance's All These People for our July Southern Packet? We believe he would be much pleased to have you do this and so would we.

Our customary compensation has been a copy of the book reviewed. We have not as yet received this from Chapel Hill, but will forward it to you as soon as it is received. Doubtless you have one already which you could use to do the review as we would like to receive this by July 15, if at all possible.

In addition, the reviewer is entitled to a three-year subscription to The Southern Packet. As you already are receiving a subscription, you can direct us as to where you would like this sent as a gift.

Would you mind using the enclosed envelope to let us know so we may plan for your review in the July issue?

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens

f

Replied OK

George Myers Stephens, *Publisher* Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

July 6, 1946

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

It is good that you can do the review of Vance's book for us.

As this is an important book, please take the equivalent of two full columns or 500 words if you need it.

The review copy of the book is going forward by parcel post. Don't forget to tell us where your three-year subscription should be sent.

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens

GMS:f

George Myers Stephens, *Publisher* Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1946
Southern Regional Counc

July 17, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Thanks very much for penning the most acceptable review of Vance's All These People. It is just what we needed, and we are so pleased to have you represented as a reviewer.

There are so many things I should like to catch up with you in your professional work. Please try to take in Asheville and The Packet people if you possibly can this summer.

Congratulations and welcome to Guy, Jr. as a member of Phi Beta Kappa. I hope to meet him one of these days.

Yours cordially,

GMS:f

Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor* George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

August 13, 1946

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are sending you three copies of The Southern Packet for July containing your review of Rupert Vance's All These People.

We wish to thank you again for your cooperation and we are sending you a complimentary subscription to The Packet.

We have had many compliments on your review and are sure that it meant much to our readers.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia T. Lathrop

VTL:f

August 14, 1946

Woodward I

Mr. Allyn P. Robinson
North Carolina Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
YWCA Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Allyn:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 31. I am sorry that just as it arrived I was leaving for a long trip to New York and Chicago.

The information about Isaac Woodward's case is essentially true, I believe, as presented in the newspaper clippings. However, there are one or two minor corrections. We have felt all along that Woodward was not absolutely certain where the incident occurred. It now appears that it occurred at Batesburg, South Carolina, instead of Aiken. I am enclosing a clipping which deals with this point. Another correction, at least a caution, should be observed in the use of the terms with respect to the damage to Woodward's eyes. I understand that his eyes were not gouged out, in the real sense, but that he was beaten in the eyes and his eyesight practically destroyed.

I am informed that the FBI has been looking into the case, and while I do not know what progress they have made, I am hopeful that they will be able to uncover the evidence that is needed in order for Woodward to bring a damage suit against the proper persons. Of course there might also be a Federal violation involved, in which case a criminal suit might be entered in Federal court.

My suggestion as to what any particular agency might do about this case is simply that first they make known their interest to the state and local authorities, and that second, they cooperate with the N.A.A.C.P., which is handling the legal work for Woodward. I think that agencies should work together on these things as much as possible. On several occasions we have been inclined to take the lead in some legal work, but usually it has seemed better for the N.A.A.C.P. to do that and for us to give them what help we could.

I am looking forward to seeing you here in November. I hope that the wave of violence which seems to be sweeping over the country now has subsided long before that. Of course we are all heartsick over the election of Talmadge and the wave of lynchings and terrorism, but we feel that we must stick to the job and fight all the harder.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP
Enclosure

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

*For Justice, Amity, Understanding and Co-operation Among Protestants, Catholics and Jews*

REGIONAL CHAIRMAN
FRANK P. GRAHAM

POST OFFICE BOX 1532
NORTH CAROLINA OFFICE
YWCA BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA DIRECTOR
ALLYN P. ROBINSON
OFFICE SECRETARY
MRS. LINDA DE LA RAMA

July 31, 1946

RECEIVED
AUG 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Joseph Calderon, Director of the Bronx Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Since we have no office in South Carolina, I am turning to you in the hope that you have representatives in that state who might supply us with the needed information. If you have any suggestions as to what ought to be done in this case, they would be appreciated. I would like to have the clippings returned to me when you have finished with them.

I hope things go well with you. I am looking forward to seeing you in November.

Sincerely,

Allyn Robinson

Allyn P. Robinson

APR:LdlR
Enclosure

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN: ARTHUR H. COMPTON, THOMAS E. BRANIFF, ROGER WILLIAMS STRAUS; PRESIDENT EVERETT R. CLINCHY;
TREASURER HERBERT J. OSBORNE

July 26, 1946

Mr. Allyn Robinson, Director
Raleigh Round Table of
The National Conference of Christians & Jews
Box 1532, Y.W.C.A. Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Robinson:

The case of the Negro veteran, Isaac Woodward, Jr., who, according to the affadavit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had both eyes gouged out by police in Aiken, South Carolina, after an argument with a bus driver, has received a great deal of notice in the press here. This veteran happens to be a resident of the Bronx and the local papers and local veteran and community groups have interested themselves in the case.

A number of our Round Table members have requested that the Bronx Round Table organize a committee to study the facts in the case and I am writing to ask you if you have any further information that you can give us.

For your interest, I am enclosing clippings from the local paper, the Bronx HOME NEWS.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
Joseph Calderon, Director
Bronx Round Table

JC:sk
enc.

COPY

# Virginia State College

## Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

October 3, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1946
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Ex. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter of October 1, I wish to advise that it will be my purpose to attend the Conference of Fellows in Atlanta on November 14-15, 1946. I hope that I can arrange to be present on the 13th at the annual meeting of SRC members.

With best wishes for the work of the Council, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

H.R/ib

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

Fellows Conference

October 4, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have your announcement of October 1 and am planning to attend the Conference of Fellows on November 14 and 15 and the annual meeting on November 13. I assume from the announcement that I will have further details on how to go about making arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Harry B. Williams

Harry B. Williams
Executive Assistant
Division of Research Interpretation

hbw/et

Enroll him as SRC Fellow - Memo sent 8/14

# THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

Has he had note about Conf. of Fellows?
Sent memo notice 10/10/46 -

239 AUBURN AVENUE N. E. ATLANTA, GA.

TELEPHONE WALNUT 2355

JBT

file Fellows

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

October 7, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I appreciate the opportunity to serve the Southern Regional Council as an Honorary Fellow, and pledge wholehearted cooperation in furthering the program of the Southern Regional Council.

I regret the long delay in sending you the enclosed sheet. The delay may be attributed to my preparation for the National Urban League Convention in St. Louis, and it is hoped that the delay has not interrupted your program.

Cordially yours,

R. A. Thompson, Jr.

R. A. Thompson
Industrial Secretary

RAT:SB
Enclosure

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ___ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | ___ |
| 2. Special investigations | ✓✓ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | ___ |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ___ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | ___ |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ___ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | ___ |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ✓ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ___

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: Atlanta Urban League

My mailing address is: 239 Auburn Ave. N.E., Room 400

My residence address is: 195 Griffin St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My telephone number is: Home —
Office WA 2355

Date Oct. 7, 1946

SIGNED Robert A. Thompson

September 17, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson
Industrial Secretary
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

G.W.
9/19/46

GBJ:MJ
Encl.

Sent SIY and pkg. lit.

September 10, 1946

Dr. Ira De A. Reid
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ira:

Thank you very much for your note about Mr. Robert A. Thompson, of the Atlanta Urban League. He would, indeed, make a valuable addition to our list of Council Fellows, and we are extending him an invitation to become a Fellow.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:MJ

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

September 7, 1946

RECEIVED
SEP 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Guy:

Here is a suggestion for a Fellow. Robert A. Thompson is the Industrial Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League. He has been a very earnest student of a number of social problems in the South for a number of years. While he was in the army, he became very much interested in the achievement scores that soldiers made in the various tests. He is working on these problems at present.

It occurred to me that Mr. Thompson might be a worthy addition to the list of Fellows that the Southern Regional Council is attempting to develop. I am quite certain that he would do a very good job on whatever assignment is given him.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Chairman

IDR:rha

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

October 8, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

Fellows

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Please let me know if I should make hotel reservations for the meetings on November 13-15 and, if so, in what hotel. I believe it would be wise for me to request reservations immediately if I am to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Harry B. Williams

Harry B. Williams
Executive Assistant
Division of Research Interpretation

hbw/et

October 29, 1946

Mr. George Stephens
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear George:

I hope you are planning on coming to the annual meeting of the Council in Atlanta on November 13. I also hope you can stay over for a special two-day conference of our Council Fellows, which will be held on November 14-15. We would not expect you to make an address but we would like for you to sit in and take part in the discussion.

If you can attend this Fellows' conference, we will be able to take care of your travel and living expenses. We have a special grant for the Fellows' conference which makes this possible.

Please let me know right away whether you can be here and whether you would like for us to arrange hotel accommodations.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

# Alcorn A. & M. College

ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI

PHONE - PORT GIBSON - 2400

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

LORMAN, MISS.
FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

November 1, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson;

Although at the present time it seems impossible for me to attend the Conference of Fellows on November 14-15, I wish to submit to you the requested material as follows; I am a native of Mississippi; attended school in various rural districts and towns of the State of Mississippi, High School and College at Tuskegee Institute, Graduate Work, (M. A. Degree) Atlanta University, Graduate Work (Ph. D. Degree) University of Michigan; have taught school at the Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, West Kentucky Vocational College, Paducah, Kentucky, Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; have been President of Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi, since July 1, 1945; hold membership in various professional and civic organizations.

If it is at all possible for me to be present on the 14, I shall certainly do so.

Best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Pipes

W. H. Pipes
President

WHP/emj

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

November 4, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

It was so pleasing to have the letter from you inviting me to attend your annual meeting. After a little planning and shifting of engagements already made, I am able to work this out and take pleasure in saying that I can come.

It will be very helpful to know the exact times of the sessions and other events where I am expected to be present, as I hope to come down just in time to be present at the opening and I want to be in Chapel Hill early on the morning of Saturday, the 16th. If you have a copy of the program or other information to send along with your reply, this would be helpful. Because of changes of engagements in Chapel Hill, I shall appreciate the information on the sessions as soon as you can send it back to me.

Yours cordially,

Geo. M. Stephens

GMS:f

→ G.B.J. — replied 11-6-46, with brief note in longhand

LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE
FOR NEGROES
SEVENTH AND KENTUCKY STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

XXXXXXXXXXX

RECEIVED
NOV 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Biographical Information
G. D. Wilson

Born Springfield, Ohio; educated Springfield, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, public schools; received degree B. A. Indiana University, M. A., Columbia University, Ph. D. Ohio State University; taught at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama; present position is Professor of Education at Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Kentucky, which position has been held since 1934; hold membership in American Association of University Professors, National Society of College Teachers of Education, Association for Student Teaching, American Teachers Association, American Legion, Urban League, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and other local organizations.

Louisville address:
3344 Grand Avenue
Zone 11

Rec'd Nov 7, 1946

V.L. Wharton---Southern Regional Council Fellow

(Information in accordance with request in letter of October 17)

Born: Handsboro, Mississippi, Sept. 29, 1907

Schooling: A.B. Millsaps College, 1928
A.M. University of North Carolina, 1931
Ph.D University of North Carolina, 1940

Positions: Instructor in Social Sciences, Slidell High School, Slidell, Louisiana, 1933-1935
Instructor in History, Millsaps College, 1935-1937
~~Junior~~
Junior Research Assistant, Institute for Research in Social Science, Chapel Hill, 1937-1939
Associate Professor of History and Sociology, Millsaps College, 1939-1942
Service in United States Navy, 1942-1946

Pres. Occup. Professor of History and Sociology and Head of Department of Sociology at Millsaps College since January, 1946.

Civic: Chairman of Case Work Division, Council of Social Agencies, Jackson, Miss.

November 9, 1946

Mr. George Stephens
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Just a note in reply to your letter of November 7 to Dr. Johnson concerning your hotel reservation.

We have made arrangements for a block of rooms at the Ansley Hotel, each room to be occupied by two people. I wonder if you mind staying at the Ansley and sharing your room with Mr. Howard McClain, of Mercer University, Macon, Georgia? Mr. McClain will come in sometime during the afternoon of the 13th.

I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory with you.

Looking forward to seeing you at the meeting,

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S. I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience in listing your travel and other expenses in connection with the conference. Please submit ~~submit~~ this at the end of the conference, and check will be mailed to you.

IBT

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

November 7, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Guy:

Thank you for your prompt reply with information regarding the Fellows' Conference. Please make reservation at the Piedmont Hotel for me for the nights of November 13 and 14, with note that I shall probably arrive late on the 13th and not to release the room by the usual deadline.

Thank you also for offering to make travel reservations to Chapel Hill; as I'm not yet certain about those plans, I'll make the reservations from here.

I am looking forward to being with you and will try to be ready, as you mention, for the "few words".

Cordially,

Frank

November 27, 1946

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear George:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 24. We appreciate your splendid suggestions concerning future conferences of the Fellows, and we are glad that you enjoyed the conference on the 14th and 15th. You were very helpful to the group and we are grateful for your presence.

I know you enjoyed your visit to Chapel Hill. I am sorry to hear about Mrs. Mangum's illness. I know it makes Charles feel very low indeed.

Highest regards from the SRC staff.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

November 27, 1946

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

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Highest regards from the SRC staff.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

Expense Acct $1.15.89
ABS

George Myers Stephens Asheville, North Carolina

48 Walnut St

November 24, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Guy:

Those two days with you and the board of fellows have given a lot to think about, and a lot of pleasure, too. You had thought out your plans well to get the conference launched with the right basis. And your selection of fellows had a lot to do with the success. Be sure always to select your new ones in their middle thirties or earlier, to get resilient minds, and dynamic thinking that is needed to make progress in the face of social inertia.

If there were any changes in the conference plan to suggest, I'd say they might be toward more meals together, and perhaps using the evenings for some sort of informal coffee meeting with a few of the faculty and people like Ralph McGill added. Perhaps one or more timely general topics like the veterans' training program or resource-use or the machanized farm change-over. Thees might make the negro fellows feel less like problem-children and more a part of today's southern leadership. As you see, these are all minor variations on the very sound plan you have already worked out for the conference.

The Chapel Hill visit proved a great satisfaction. But I did not get the pleasure of meeting Benny as I had hoped. Charles Mangum asked me to stay with him, and as he was feeling disturbed because his Mother has had to go to the hospital perhaps indefinitely, I stayed pretty close with him.

This carries kind regards to your whole staff (wife included) and thanks for that good conference.

George M Stephens

December 5, 1946

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I am very grateful for your letter of November 25 and glad to know that your visit to Atlanta on the occasion of our annual meeting was so greatly satisfying. I shall be happy to pass on to President Clement of Atlanta University the many fine things that you said about the institution itself.

I trust that you will be able to make this an annual visit.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:mp

George Myers Stephens Asheville, North Carolina

November 25, 1946

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Will you take to President Clement and to the members of your faculty and staff this word of appreciation for their thoughtfulness and work which made the Southern Regional Council's conference of fellows such a success?

To meet with such a group of thinkers is a privilege in itself, but to add the pleasure of being on your campus and sharing your hospitality made it a very special occasion. My only regret is that time did not permit seeing more of your University and the work you are doing. I look forward to this opportunity on another visit.

With best wishes to you all, I am

Yours sincerely,

Geo M Stephens

Dr. Paul Trigg
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Form 260

To

# MEMORANDUM

To Mr. Horace A. Bohannon
Field Agent
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Date

Sir:

In response to your letter of 12 December, 1946, I wish to submit the following information.

1. There are 226,000 returned veterans in the state of Oklahoma.

2. There are 15,000 returned Negro veterans in the state of Oklahoma.

3. Oklahoma has 335 American Legion posts with 73,000 members.
   (a) 70,000 whites, 3,000 Negroes.

4. There are 50 Negro American Legion posts in Oklahoma.

5. Some of the more responsible members of the Legion are;
   Mr. LeRoy Blanton, 501 NE. 4th. St., Oklahoma City, Okla. commander of James Europe Post # 157.
   Atty. H. McKinley Rowan, 331½ NE. 2nd. St., of the same post.
   Dr. W. S. Boyd, 404 W. Foreman, El Reno, Oklahoma.
   Mr. Carl Holt, % Negro American Legion Post, Enid, Oklahoma.

6. The state headquarters of Veterans of Foreign Wars lists only five Negro posts although I am told that Negroes participate in other posts throughout the state. There are 170 VFW posts with 25,000 members in the state of Oklahoma. The five Negro posts located at Tulsa, Ada, Enid, Okmulgee, and Checotah have a combined membership of less than 1,000.

7. Some of the members of VFW in Oklahoma are;
   Mr. Sam Harrison, 430 E. Latimer St., commander of the post at Tulsa, Oklahoma.
   Mr. Johnny Walker, 536 E. Latimer St., is quartermaster of this post.
   Prof. Thomas E. English, 2331 N. Broadway, Ada, Oklahoma, is commander of the Ada post.
   Mr. Vollie Johnson and Mr. Ivory Randall, 706 N. Porter St., Okmulgee, Oklahoma, are commander and adjutant of the Okmulgee post.
   Rev. N. S. Jones, 519 N. Central, is quartermaster of the Okmulgee post and a very able veteran.

Form 260

To

# MEMORANDUM

To

Date

9. The American Veterans Committee has several active chapters in Oklahoma. They have no jim-crow chapters and invite Negroes to participate in their activities freely. The largest AVC chapter is located at the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Oklahoma. The Oklahoma City chapter has about 30 members including two Negroes. AVC recently secured a state charter and I expect many Negroes to join them during 1947.

10. Some of the more responsible members of AVC are;
    Mr. Malcolm S. Whitby, 423 N. Durland St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
    Atty. Durward McDaniel, 125 NE. 7th. St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
    Mr. Ben Blackstock, a student at the University of Oklahoma and chairman of the OU chapter of AVC, address Norman, Oklahoma.

11. The United Negro and Allied Veterans have only one chapter in Oklahoma that I know of although they have had a state charter for some time. They have sent workers into Oklahoma and Oklahoma sent representatives to their provisional committee meeting held earlier this year in Chicago for the purpose of organization but my judgement is that Oklahoma veterans feel that UNAVA will not suit their needs. I know of no other Negro veteran organization in Oklahoma.

12. The Oklahoma League of Veterans is a mixed group, mostly Negroes, formed after several Oklahomans attended the provisional committee meeting in Chicago that organized UNAVA. These veterans, mostly of World War II, are primairly dissatisfied with most of the existing veteran organizations in Oklahoma. They met and formed the league at Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma during the late spring of 1946. The league accepts members from any existing veteran organization but works independently as an organization for the welfare of all veterans. They have chapters in Langston, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Guthrie, Ponca City, Rentiesville, Muskogee, and Idabel to date.

13. Persons to contact in the OVL are;
    Mr. Wilbur Mack, a student at Langston University and state commander, at Langston, Oklahoma.
    Mr. Virgil Chandler, 1509½ NE. 7th. St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is vice-commander.

14. The Veterans Administration in Oklahoma is rotten and if you want further information on it, we will gather same. I hope this information will be of value to you and you may mail the check to Jimmy Stewart, Black Dispatch Publishing Company, Box 1254, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Respectfully Yours,

Jimmy Stewart

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DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 16, 1946

Mr. Harry L. Wright
1244 Pittsburgh Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Harry:

I am fast running into a thin budget. I am sure of funds through January 31. I am less sure of funds for the month of February. After that I will be dead broke.

So I think you should make your plans for taking up whatever you will be doing next at some stage between February 1 and March 1.

You will of course be expected to move from duty status to terminal leave status at the right date to enable you to take your one day's leave per month which has accrued.

I won't write any speech about the enjoyment we have had at working at this thing together.

Your Oklahoma survey is in proof and should be printed in a few days now.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w (W)

# URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

914 GAINES STREET LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS PHONE 6592

W. H. BASS, JR.
Executive Secretary

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FRED J. VENNER
FATHER G. G. WALKER
MRS. JANIE WAFFORD

December 21, 1946

Mr. Horace P. Bohannon, Field Agent
Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

You will find listed below the information requested as nearly complete as it was possible to attain.

1. Number of veterans in Arkansas, December 16 - 185,229 ✓

2. Number of Negro veterans, (About 25%)

   a. Number of Negro veterans receiving training - 1,195

3. Number of American Legion Posts - 226 ✓

4. Number of Negro American Legion Posts - 4 ✓

   a. Pine Bluff, Helena, Hot Springs, & Newport

   b. In the process of organization - 2, Marianna and Wynn

5. We were unable to find the names and addresses of the Commanders, but we were informed by the State Commander that the local commanders would receive their mail if addressed to the Commanders of Negro Posts ofthe American Legion, in the above named towns.

6. Number of posts of the Veterans of Foreign "ars - 130 ✓

7. Number of Negro posts of the Veterans of Foreign "ars - 2 ✓

8. Commanders of Negro Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts:

   a. R. J. Greene, Commander, 1518 Bishop, Little Rock, Ark.
   b. Theodore Tegus, Commander, 1304 N. 8th, Fort Smith, Ark.

9. No American Veterans Committee activities in the state at present.

Mr. Horace P. Bohannon December 21, 1946

10. United Negro and Allied Veterans of America - 11

a. Roscoe Sharpe, Commander, 717 W. 10th, Little Rock, Arkansas

I hope that you will find the information listed above of value. Mail the check as previously instructed.

Yours truly,

W. H. Bass, Jr.

W. H. Bass, Jr.
Executive Secretary

WHB cp

January 14, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

As usual I am behind with my end of the letter writing. Here at last are some names of outstanding Negroes who could write a good review of the new book by Charles S. Johnson and Margaret C. McCulloch:

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid
School of Education, New York University
New York, N.Y.

Dr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina State College for Negroes
Durham, N.C.

President Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Thank you for your comments concerning my return to the University of North Carolina. In many ways I feel very badly about giving up the directorship of the Council, but I feel that in the long run someone else can do a better job here than I can, and that I can do more good at Chapel Hill. I have recently completed definite arrangements to return to Chapel Hill next September. With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor* George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

December 30, 1946

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1946
So. Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Chapel Hill announces publication of Into the Main Stream: A Survey of Best Practices in Race Relations in the South by Charles S. Johnson and Margaret C. McCulloch and Associates, Elizabeth L. Allen, Horace M. Bond, Alma Forrest Polk shortly. If it seems a good idea to you, I should like to have this book reviewed by an outstanding Negro. Would you mind recommending one or two?

Needless to say, I am sorry in some respects to see you give up your work with the Southern Regional Council because you have really done a fine job. The fruits of your good work will be enjoyed for many years to come. At the same time I understand your wish to get back to Chapel Hill and look forward to seeing you more often.

Yours cordially,

GMS:f
Encl.

Mr Harry Wright
1244 Pittsburgh St
Jackson, Miss.

37 - Veterans
World War II

305 Alaska Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Ga
Jan 30, 1947

Dear Harry;

I agree with you that it is a long time between letters. However I'm sure you would agree (or you will when you get to Law School) that it's more than an idea to attend classes take care of the family and do — anything else.

Here is some of the stuff I have been able to get together. I think the report given by your friend "Ralf" is best and approaches "ideal" as far as you will be able to get. I made trips to Indianapolis, Chicago, Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans and a few points in Georgia in the interest of this project. The going was not always smooth (I can't remember it being that way) but I assure you it is not impossible.

No. of Negro V.F.W. posts —— 4
More being formed
Write to Ray Ware – Samaritan Temple
Washington St —— Athens, Ga.
No. of UNAVA posts —— 2
Write to John W. Summerford – State Commander
% B. T. Washington Community Center
Macon, Ga
UNAVA is moving very slowly in Georgia. There are no indications that interest in UNAVA is increasing.
No. of NCNV posts —— 7
NCNV seems to be doing better in Georgia than any all-Negro group
Write to John W. Merkerson State Comm
583 Houston St. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga

No of R.V.C. chapters —— 4
Write to Lester H. Persells
1923 N. Decatur Rd. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga

In Louisiana Mr. C. A. Law will be glad to help you. He has some very good connections with leaders in veterans organizations in that state.

Merkerson has promised to supply the needed information for the states of Florida and South Carolina.

Frank Thomas of Tuscaloosa can get what you will need from Alabama.

Hunter and Tatum have yet to write to me about Tennessee and Texas.

About North Carolina and Virginia, I'm not sure I know how you will get to them except by doing just that.

My advice would be to get revisions of the reports from Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Well tonight I'm primarily interested in your getting those three letters which is all the stuff except my collections so

Perhaps I should start at home and move abroad

Georgia

Of the 300,000 Ga vets some 60,000 to 90,000 are Negroes. These veterans have not all joined veteran organizations but of the Negro vets who belong the majority is spread out into small community groups which call themselves the "Fourth Ward Veterans Club", the Newman Veterans Assn etc. Another good size group belongs to segregated posts of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars but the most important group to us is a small bunch of men who have joined either of the War II veterans organizations that have sprung up.

No of Negro Legion Posts — 6

More on road to be organized — probably - 10

Write to W.L. Dove 1104 Philip St Augusta, Ga

Mr. Dove was the man who lobbied so long to get Negroes into the Legion in Ga.

*The Southern* PACKET

A Monthly Review of Southern Books and Ideas

*Edited by George Myers Stephens.* Published in *Asheville*

Volume III JANUARY 1947 Number 1

RECEIVED JAN 20 1947 Southern Regional Council

# The Scholar Writes Of James Monroe

*JAMES MONROE by W. P. Cresson. The University of North Carolina Press.* 1946. 577 pages. $5.00.

Reviewed by HUGH STANARD

LET it be said first of all that this biography of the last President of the so-called Virginia dynasty is the work of a gentleman and a scholar. This is none of those lives of great men which remind us of nothing so much as Freud on a binge. It is not the semi-fictionized life story of some notorious figure of history with motivations all carefully checked with the latest theories of psychoanalysis.

For that reason, one fears, it will never be the book of the week, the month or the year. But to a student of past periods in the history of this nation who really wants to know the details of the life of President Monroe and the background of the famous "Doctrine" which bears his name, it is a gold mine.

For among the list of works of history and travel accredited to the late W. P. Cresson is one called *"The Holy Alliance —The Background of the Monroe Doctrine,"* published in 1922. With the research necessary for this earlier work to go on, it is small wonder that the life of President Monroe on this side of the Atlantic falls clearly into focus in its place in world history.

To his task Mr. Cresson brought something more than earlier days spent at various world capitals in the United States diplomatic service, a later period as Professor of International Law at Princeton, Georgetown, and Tufts, and fifteen years experience as author of various works in the field of governmental biography. The "P" of Mr. Cresson's second initial stands for a Penn of Pennsylvania, so a feeling for American antiquity runs with his blood stream.

The wealth of detail concerning the last of the line of early Virginia Presidents is amazing. One can only speculate as to the hours of research such accuracy required. The style, however, while of the purest ray serene in diction, has a peculiarly Quaker lack of warmth and color. The book possesses all the scholarly ex-

actness and valuable data of a passage from a dictionary and at the same time the dictionary's dry lack of exciting tone.

This is a work of supreme value for the scholar's library, but it is not a tome to peruse when one wants the feeling of having spent an evening in the company of our latest Chief Executive to whom silk stockings and satin smallclothes were habitual attire. It is only fair to say, however, that W. P. Cresson passed on as the final draft was being completed and the book was prepared for the press by other hands. That this painstaking effort in Monroe research was given to the history-loving public was a most kind decision on the part of the author's executors. It sheds the bright light of careful and readable scholarship on a crucial period in America's past.

## More Mark Twain

*THE LETTERS OF QUINTUS CURTIUS SNODGRASS. Edited by Ernest E. Leisy. University Press in Dallas. Southern Methodist University.* 1946. 76 pp. $2.00.

IT CANNOT HAVE been shame at the quality of humorous writing in them which made Mark Twain refuse to acknowledge the ten Snodgrass letters (originally published in the *New Orleans Daily Crescent,* 1861) which are collected in this small, handsome volume. Especially the seven based on his brief service with the Louisiana State Militia are shrewd, light-hearted, and uproariously funny. Many a veteran of World War I and II should feel sympathy for the rookie who wrote this seldom-equalled ribbing of military life.

Only details seem to have changed—and they not so much as might be expected. The author writes of sleeping "on a bare deck with a spittoon for a pillow," of standing in ranks with men who were apt to hide not-quite-extinguished cigars in their cartridge-boxes or to cache butts in the barrels of their muskets. He describes their coming to order arms "like a pile of bricks falling off a house," and, when a little late, bringing their musket-butts down on the next man's foot to deaden the sound. One is not surprised that Twain contrived by some unknown means to limit his total military service to two weeks.

However, the more sober considerations that Southerners of his day would disapprove of his having been in the Confederate Army so short a time, and Northerners disapprove of his having been in it at all, probably explain why the letters remained so stubbornly unacknowledged.

The evidence seems overwhelming that Mark Twain did write them, and gratitude is due Mr. Leisy and Southern Methodist University for making them easily available. MILLARD WARD.

## Foster: Song and Story

*A TREASURY OF STEPHEN FOSTER. Foreword by Deems Taylor. Historical notes by John Tasker Howard. Musical arrangements by Ray Lev and Dorothy Commins. Illustrated by William Sharp. Random House.* 1946. 222 pp. $3.95

ARE YOU A FOSTER DEVOTEE? HERE IS *the* volume worthy of housing the songs you love, sturdily and esthetically bound for year-in-year-out use on your piano. Is your reaction to Foster as yet undefined? Here is the assurance that it can become overwhelmingly affirmative. Do you seek a special gift for a new acquaintance? Here is a delightful ice-breaker, impeccable and above reproach!

There are two co-important aspects to this book: the printed music (50 songs); and the biographical - critical - historical material contained in the introductory pages and illuminating notes given with each song. Almost equal in value are the illustrations, appealingly original and catching, doubly, the feeling of each song's locale and characters and also the spirit of Foster himself. Indeed, the entire book breathes forth the intangibles that have made the name of Stephen Foster familiar in the homes of our land and his songs a musical monument of the "stuff of imperishability."

It is significant that a Northerner (he was from Pennsylvania) should write folk-songs that carry song lovers everywhere to Virginy and the Old South; that a simple writer of the popular songs of his day could command the greatest popularity while vigorously refining the vulgar minstrelsy humor that had held sway before him; that an American should at that historical period contribute six songs which rank with the world's greatest ballads.

His "dulcem melody" called *Nellie Bly* is still known throughout the world, and yet few lovers of it realize that it was written by Stephen Foster. The author of the *Camptown Races, Hard Times, Oh Susanna, Beautiful Dreamer,* and *Old Dog Tray,* which today are daily enjoyed thru the media of radio, phonograph, the cinema, and the everlasting human voice, had a yearly average income of $1700 at the peak of his career. Stephen Foster was a folk melody master. His songs were true folk songs.

Deems Taylor remarks in his Foreword that Foster is "the only man whose song has ever made the Hit Parade 87 years after it was written;" he refers, of course, to *Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair* and its curious pick-up by the jive-crowd in '40 and '41. That it survived such a mauling as it received at that time is a many-sided living compliment: compliment from the latter-day bobby-soxers who championed it in their own established way; from the intellectuals of the land who have brought forth their John Tasker Howards, their Deems Taylors, their William Sharps *et al* to immortalize it in such a volume as this; from the folk who embrace it unconsciously and spontaneously and make it a true folk-tune.

MARY ESTHER CRUMP.

# Ties of Family

*TIME LAY ASLEEP by Carman Barnes. Harper & Brothers.* 1946. 243 pages. $2.50.

IN WRITING OF THE WICKHAM FAMILY of Ross's Landing, Tennessee, Carman Barnes has handled skillfully a theme as complex as her characters. The growth of the eccentric town and the history of battles in the surrounding mountains parallel the growth of the family and their confused battles and divided loyalties.

The women of three generations are tangled in a knot of apron strings, tied to the past as well as to one another. Grandmother held all the strings, guiding them by her prejudices, misleading them by her unrealistic attitudes, and pulling them back to her. She was strong, egocentric and charming; all her descendants were talented, though they lacked her vitality.

"Mama Nona couldn't . . . bring herself to feel excited about anything common. Father was always accusing her of not having 'common sense.' She would reply that the people who had common sense hadn't developed their own senses." Her beautiful soft cheek was scarred since childhood by a fork her mother had thrown at her in a fit of temper. But, crying beside the coffin, she remembered how deeply they had loved one another. So it was with the other sisters: all were scarred by impulsive acts and all were healed by mother love.

Not one was able to attain an adult relationship with a man. Neal, the little girl from whose point of view the story is told, "could not think offhand of any woman in her family who was 'fulfilled,' although she remembered hearing a great deal of talk about it. Mama Nona had a paralytic husband over twice her age; Feffie was giving up her life to Grandmother . . . Mama Dombey had kept neither husband nor lover, although she had had both; . . . and Aunt Eve hated her husband because he had not kissed her on their wedding night, a mystery at once inexplicable and suggestive."

They all longed for more culture and more adventure than the industrial town in the Tennessee Valley could supply, yet all were drawn back to it. One of the granddaughters, re-visiting the Landing years after Mrs. Wickam's death, remarked: "No matter how far I go . . . I always end up here."

The form of the novel is original, its humor is bright, and its psychology is subtle and wise.

ELIZABETH C. BLACKBURN.

# Ma and Pa, by Daughter

*THE FERGUSONS OF TEXAS. By Ouida Ferguson Nalle. The Naylor Company.* 1946. 272 pp. $3.00.

THE AUTHOR OF THAT amusing collection of Texas stories, facts, and assorted vital statistics, "Texas Brags," wrote in the foreword, "an effort has been made to be honest in the tales of this fabulous state." Undoubtedly, Ouida Ferguson Nalle has tried to be honest in the biographies of her parents, "The Fergusons of Texas." Mrs. Nalle cannot help bragging about Texas, but can any citizen of the Lone Star State? And to unravel the tangled thread of political history covering the careers of "Ma" and "Pa" Ferguson may require a panel of trained historians to arrive at an honest, dispassionate evaluation of their place in Texas history.

The lives of "Big Jim" Ferguson and his wife provide good material with which to write a political history of Texas in recent times. For they had their fingers in the Texas political pie for nearly a quarter of a century. "Big Jim" came to the State Capitol as Governor in 1915. Although a successful banker, his roots were in the soil, and he very soon became the champion of the common man against "the Interests." Always a bitter opponent, he made many enemies, including those who resented his sponsorship of rural education at the expense of the higher educational system. His impeachment by the State Legislature and removal from office on a number of charges rouses the author of this book to a spirited defense of her father. Mrs. Nalle makes a pretty good case that politics played the largest part in the impeachment proceedings.

Impeachment and disbarment from public office did not lick Jim Ferguson. He countered by repairing his political fences and then getting his wife nominated for governor in 1924. That was the day of the Klan power in Texas. Miriam Ferguson campaigned on an anti-Klan platform and won. Although the campaign slogan was "Two Governors for the Price of One," and there was no question as to the part "Big Jim" would play as her advisor in the Governor's Mansion, "Ma" was no clinging vine. She stumped the state from El Paso to Texarkana and gave the hecklers as good as she received. "Ma" was the first woman to be elected a governor, although Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming was actually inaugurated first. Although James Ferguson never came to office again, his wife continued to be the Ferguson standard bearer and was governor for three terms, the last in 1932-34.

This book is worth reading, if only to catch the spirit of an aggressive family which believed in what it was doing and stood squarely for or against the issue of the day. Daughter Ouida, the author, played an active part in her mother's and father's political campaigns and in the social life of the Governor's Mansion. And as she writes, "Texas is never dull."

DONALD D. STEVENSON.

## New Texas Square Dance Paper

*Foot N' Fiddle's* first issue of eight lively pages (Nov. '46) sets out to cover Texas square dancing and related folklore.

Editors Anne Pittman, Marilys Swenson, and Olcutt Sanders invite encouragement through information, ideas and—subscriptions ($1.00 per year, Box 2110, Austin 12, Texas).

UNIQUE TABLE MATS
*for Literary Folks*
Benjamin Franklin, Omar Khayyam, Gay Nineties, Historic Virginia Kitchens.
Each set 8 mats, $1.50 per set.
THE DIETZ PRESS, Inc., Richmond 19, Va.

*The Southern* PACKET
*Published by*
THE STEPHENS PRESS
*48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N.C*
George Myers Stephens, *Editor*
Hugh Stanard Don C. Shoemaker
Burnley Weaver, *Art Director*
MONTHLY, $1 per year, 3 years for $2
Entered as second-class matter March 22, 1946, at the post office at Asheville, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

# Stuart's Kentucky Tales

*TALES FROM THE PLUM GROVE HILLS. By Jessie Stuart. Dutton.* 1946. $2.75.

EVER SINCE THE UNHERALDED APPEARance of young Jessie Stuart's *Man With the Bull-Tongued Plow,* all those readers who, with patience, if also often with understandable discouragement, hopefully search the changing literary skies for a freshly significant writing talent, have watched the progress of this distinctly southern writer. Then in 1943 came his *Taps for Private Tussie,* a Book-of-the-Month-Club selection and the winner of that year's Thomas Jefferson Southern Award. Now with the publication of his latest volume *Tales From the Plum Grove Hills,* some more satisfactory evaluation of this writer perhaps can be made, for these twenty short stories extend in time from *Brothers,* written in 1938, to *I Remember Molly,* which appeared in the *Southern Review* seven years later in 1945, and thus they span much of his writing career.

The morning-fresh and earthily pungent flavor of the earlier *Bull-Tongue Plow* remains, and if the sparse soil of Stuart's Kentucky hinterland first turned by that archaic implement is still being stirred by him to yield a familiar assortment of picturesque mountain folk, complete with regional dialect, customs and emotions, he continues to see, to contemplate and to write of them and of the isolated beauty of these southern hills, deeply valleyed streams, lost clearings and time-wrecked cabins with both emotion and understanding. He is still primarily a poet. He is still significantly a sensitively creative artist, as in the initial and perhaps the finest story of this latest volume—*Another April.*

If there is little in these lower-keyed stories that successfully carries the ample-bodied and hearty gusto that marked *Taps for Private Tussie* as a refreshing and original creation, giving a new rich and rewarding flavor to the standardized and overcooked "hillbilly" literary dish so often offered, we can be fairly sure that this authentic quality still remains as a hopeful potentiality in all that he may write. But his definite achievement already is considerable and, moreover, he remains, I believe, a writer of very real and very heartening promise.

DONALD ORDWAY.

# Ozark People

*FOR HERE IS MY FORTUNE. By Amos R. Harlin. Whittlesey House.* 1946. 290 pp. $2.50.

THIS ENGAGING STORY MUST BE CLASSIfied as a novel, since an author's note states that, while based throughout on fact, it is not strictly true. It does not, however, have the form of a novel, and it does have the absorbing, even haunting, quality of heartfelt reminiscence. Very likely it is as true as, or even truer than, much autobiography and reminiscence which is offered to the public without benefit of author's note.

At the start the crude pranks of the marble-playing adult population of a remote village in the Ozarks seem perhaps too enthusiastically observed. But soon the story settles to its real business of picturing the awakening and maturing of that imaginary Plainsville, Missouri, during the early years of this century.

The growing boy, Jimmy Conway, whose viewpoint is used, his small brother Ronnie, his mother, and his father, perennial mayor of the town who seems really to have had a collection of qualities usually found only in campaign literature, are all vividly and carefully drawn. A huge assortment of more distant relatives who speak a dialect much like that of the Southern Appalachians gives the book a strongly Southern flavor. Outstanding among them are great-grandmother, a somewhat conventional yet unbelievable figure of a heroic matriarch; and Uncle Everitt, fearless, reflective, and ill-fated sheriff of the county.

Descriptions of the Ozark hill country are numerous but never monotonous, becoming indeed more and more effective as the story unfolds. The picturing of the river valley known as Doleful Sink and of the wedding party which Jimmy attended there is full of somber color and

evocative of memories for any reader who has known mountains anywhere east of the Rockies. Mr. Harlin has remembered the Ozarks and their people in a very friendly spirit. MILLARD WARD.

## Leatherneck Returns

*STORM BEFORE DAYBREAK. By Marian Sims. J. B. Lippincott Co.* 1946. 295 pp. $2.50.

PERHAPS THE CHIEF VALUE OF MARIAN Sims' agreeable novels is that they show that much of the South lives as does much of the rest of the United States.

In this latest of her able and popular books, Marian Sims is concerned with the post-war story of a marine sergeant, and his life on a rather self-contained street in a small North Carolina city. Paul Shannon finds his home has been left by his deceased mother in the care of the girl his brother, a war-industry worker, has married and deserted.

The growth of character engendered by Paul's years in the army is brought to the fore by the need of this nice, understanding girl and her baby son. To support his unexpected family, he is soon involved in building a garage onto his inherited filling station, and equally soon in emotional entanglements with his brother's family. The return of the "black Irish" brother furnishes the climax of the story.

The interest of building up a small business—core of so many lives—is well presented in informed detail. The characterizations, too, are well-done, even to the minor types of Merritt Street dwellers. Mrs. Sims' handling of masculine talk and masculine thoughts suggests a reversal of the critic's dictum on *Kitty Foyle* to the effect that "it was indecent for a man to know so much about a woman." ELEANOR WADDELL STEPHENS.

## The Small Town

*MOONRISE. By Theodore Strauss. Viking Press.* 1946. 216 pp. $2.50.

THE AUTHOR OF THIS MOVING NOVEL has a firm grasp on human relationships. He loves his people: Danny, the boy from the Southern mountains who is driven to kill the town bully, Jerry Sykes; and equally the sheriff whose integrity drives him to pursue Danny while his sympathetic understanding makes him hate the task.

There are also Billy, a deaf-mute imbecile who still wishes to be liked and be part of the group; Danny's wise grandmother; and his Aunt Bessie "who never hurt anything and never cheated anybody, sitting in the third row * * * wearing that blue straw hat with the little flowers on it. * * * Sometimes when Danny'd sit next to her he'd see her face for a minute, looking up at the minister kind of sad and worried as if everything he said was meant just for her and if the world was going to hell it was all her fault."

Mr. Strauss's clear, sound style makes vivid the small Virginia town, the circus grounds, the memory-haunted plantation of Blackwater, the raw country-side. Even the gossip at the Ladies' Aid Meeting is convincing.

The plot moves forward with increasing suspense and tension to a climax which is bitter and tender at the same time.

The author's faith in people, his sense of human dignity and responsibility, and his feeling that despite tragedy and injustice this is a world in which people can live and grow make this an impressive and unusual book.

The fact that *Moonrise* was serialized in Cosmopolitan Magazine, and lacks the sort of realism which gives us the details every time a character, for instance, belches, might lead some book readers to dismiss it unread as romantic and therefore false. If they did so, however, they would miss a chance to see that a human being's thoughts and dreams can be more interesting and provocative than his belches, and that a romantic story can ring true. MILLARD WARD.

# Saddle to White House

*ZACHARY TAYLOR by Brainerd Dyer. Louisiana State University Press,* 1946. 455 pp. $4.00.

THIS IS THE NINTH book in the Southern Biography Series, edited by Fred C. Cole and Wendell H. Stephenson. It is more than a biography of Zachary Taylor; it is the story of the young republic's expansion westward. Taylor is typical of the frontier American. He did not have a formal education and was not particularly interested in politics. In fact, before his election to the Presidency he had never gone to the polls to vote. He possessed the pioneer qualities of self-reliance, dauntless courage, seasoned common sense, and a restless rugged character.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of this book is the section dealing with the issues facing Taylor as President. Of the many lives of Taylor which have appeared, comparatively little has been written about him as President as compared with his military career. Of course, this is a natural tendency, since Taylor was primarily a military man, and was not particularly interested in becoming President. He was nominated against his expressed desires not to have anything to do with politics. When once convinced that he should not retire from the canvass, he accepted the nomination of any and all local meetings, regardless of party, provided no pledges of policy were demanded of him. It was this inexperience in political matters that caused most of the political battles of his administration. The many personality clashes in his cabinet are related in the controversy that resulted in Clay's Compromise.

This book should be of interest to those interested in Southern history or the early life of the republic, to teachers of history, and librarians.

If there are those who are particular as to how a book looks, it might be added that an excellent job of binding has been done, the cover is an attractive blue, the print is large and easily read, and there are thirteen pages of illustrations.

The author is associate professor of history at the University of California. He became interested in Zachary Taylor through studies in the sectional controversy that culminated in the Civil War. He has written a biography of William M. Evarts and numerous articles in historical journals. AUBREY C. TODD.

# Daniels on Washington

*FRONTIER ON THE POTOMAC. By Jonathan Daniels. The Macmillan Company.* 1946. 262 pages. $2.75.

TO JONATHAN DANIELS, THE FRONTIER on the Potomac is, of course, Washington; not the town, but the immense, often incomprehensible organism of government that is "Washington" to us all. It has always been a frontier, because there history has been made just as much as it was in the geographical frontiers of the wilderness. And often the frontier of Washington preceded the frontier of the west, just as the Homestead Act had to precede many of the homesteads. It is the frontier today, not because the continental frontier has reached the Pacific, but "because it has, as it has always had, the things the willful, lusty, seeking Americans want." And the pressures exerted on the government by these seekers are not new. Washington and the processes of government have not changed greatly from the earlier days of our history, for all of the marble and grandeur that we see today.

Jonathan Daniels knows his Washington. From his early youth spent there when his father was Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson through a later period as correspondent for two Southern newspapers, to his service in the Office of Civilian Defense in the early days of the last war, he has had an unusual opportunity to observe the changing scene. In 1943 he was appointed an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, later becoming press secretary, in which position he carried over into the early days of the Truman administration.

*Frontier on the Potomac* is post war Washington. Mr. Daniels covers the field:

Congress, the various departments, the diplomatic corps, the army and that vast extra-governmental array of press, organizations and pressure groups that make up the conglomeration that is Washington. It is the story of the people, great and small who are making history today just as it has been made in Washington for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

ALBERT H. LATHROP.

## The Albemarle Again

*TOIL OF THE BRAVE. By Inglis Fletcher. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.* 1946. 547 pp. $3.00.

THE STORY GOES THAT MISS FLETCHER, delving into some historical records in a California library, became so enamored of the Albemarle period in her North Carolina ancestors' lives that she was inspired to write the first of her romantic, historical novels, *Raleigh's Eden.* Apparently her inspiration is still at fever heat, for this fourth one about the early eastern North Carolinians is quite up to par.

Miss Fletcher was wise in choosing the period she did, which in no way detracts from her interest in her ancestry. The Albemarle section was as colorful as the more publicized Williamsburg. There were beautiful homes, where the game of politics was played in drawing rooms. There was lavish hospitality. There were outstanding leaders in the life of the colonies who planted their crops and their loyalties in the Albemarle, but who traveled back and forth to Europe and to the other colonies, keeping in touch with the affairs of the world. Fashion, entertaining, feminine life all entered into making the Albemarle a delightful section.

*Toil of the Brave* is laid, as was *Raleigh's Eden* in the Revolutionary period. There are uniformed patriots, spies, British soldiers, fair ladies, duels, slave uprisings, small-pox epidemics, battles—everything to fill the book with adventure and reader interest. Miss Fletcher undoubtedly ranks with the best in historical adventure stories. JOSEPHINE SHEPHARD.

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*The Southern Packet* will be glad to order these books for you without postage charge. Simply send payment as listed.

## *From Southern Publishers*

### DOMESTIC ARTS

INFLUENCE OF COOKING PROCESSES ON FOOD NUTRIENTS. By Walter J. Peterson and Harriet B. Pressly. Bulletin No. 81, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. 1946. A compilation of abstracts giving changes and loss of vitamin content and nutritive value of various foods affected by different methods of cooking. 133 pp. Paper. Free. Address the publisher.

DE VIRGINIA HAMBOOK. By De Ol' Virginia Hamcook. The Dietz Press. 1946. Paper. 63 pp. $1.00. Recipes, Party Suggestions, Dances, Luncheon Parties, Menus, Philosophy.

### FARMING & FORESTRY

BETTER TOBACCO PLANTS. Extension Circular No. 293, by the Department of Agronomy, Plant Pathology, and Entomology. The permanent plant bed program, care of beds, control of plant bed insects, and blue mold control. N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. 1946. Paper. Free. Address the publisher, Raleigh.

### HISTORY

MILESTONES OF DEMOCRACY. Edited by William Figures Lewis. The Stephens Press. 1946. 32 pp. Paper. 75c. Quotations illustrating the growth of ideas on liberty and democracy, from the Magna Charta to Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Inaugural. With notes for high school study.

### SOUTHERN STATES

OFFICIAL DATA ON WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA'S 223 HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAKS. Compiled by George W. McCoy. Asheville Citizen-Times Co. 20 pp. Paper. Free. Order from publisher.

### MISCELLANEOUS

THE PATTERN OF AMERICA. By Lucile Kelling. April, 1946. 46 pp.

WOMEN AND THE WIDE WORLD. By Elizabeth Chesley Baity. May, 1946. 59 pp.

AMERICA LOOKS AHEAD. By Walter Spearman. June, 1946. 48 pp.

READING FOR PLEASURE. By Agatha Boyd Adams and Helen Dortch Harrison. July, 1946. 40 pp.

THE ARTS IN THE SOVIET UNION, Pt. I. By Emily Bridgers. October, 1946. 43 pp.

LECTURES IN THE HUMANITIES. Alfred De Vigny, Romantic Poet. *By William Morton Dey.* Archaeological Excavations and Some Important Discoveries. *By J. Penrose Harland.* William Shakespeare, Thinker. *By George Coffin Taylor.* October, 1946. 53 pp.

HIGH SCHOOL WORLD PEACE SPEAKING PROGRAM ON THE TOPIC: "IS WORLD GOVERNMENT THE PATH TO PEACE?" October, 1946. 35 pp. The University of North Carolina Library Extension Publications. Paper. Single copies, 50 cents each; in North Carolina, 25 cents. Order from the publisher, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.

February 3, 1947

Mr. George D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville 11, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for your check for $5.00, which you indicate is to be used to cover your 1947 dues of $2.00 and the other $3.00 as a contribution.

Since you are an Honorary Fellow of the SRC, you are exempt from payment of membership dues. However, I am wondering whether you would like to have this $2.00 applied as membership for someone whom you know to be interested in what the Council is trying to do. Please let me know about this.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Dillison
Secretary - Treasurer

T:r

March 10, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 27 and the material which you enclosed. I hate to be so late in replying but we have lately been in process of trying to clear up a financial jam and deciding upon a new Executive Director to succeed me.

The mimeographed material which Mr. John W. Clark has been circulating is certainly unfair to the Rosenwald Fund. The sheet entitled "Rosenwald Money Corrupt" purports to be exact quotations from the Rosenwald Fund report for 1944-46. However, it is a neat job of pulling out phrases from all over the report, including some material quoted in the report from another source, and stringing them together in such a way as to give quite a different impression from what one gets when one reads the report itself. Of course, Dr. Edwin Embree and most of the other people connected with the Rosenwald Fund are personally opposed to segregation and the Fund has supported some agencies which are experimenting with methods of combatting segregation - but this does not mean that the main emphasis of the Fund is centered around the question of segregation. The very fact that they give so much money to Negro schools, Negro health projects, and agencies like the Council is sufficient to show that they are mainly interested in improving the conditions of Southern life and giving democracy a chance to work.

We are getting up some material about the contributions of the Rosenwald Fund and we will send this to you shortly under separate cover; some of it may be marked "Please Return".

I shall be glad to get back to North Carolina, although I am afraid there is going to be more of the sort of thing that Mr. John Clark has been spreading around lately.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

February 27, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

The affairs of the past few days have prevented my sending you sooner this letter telling you how indignant most of us feel over the John W. Clark activities connected with you and the Rosenwald Fund. Enclosed is the Asheville Citizen's editorial on this subject which is about as strongly expressed as I have seen in their columns recently. My main concern is not about you, for you are too well known and too much wanted at Chapel Hill to be harmed by Mr. Clark's efforts. However, I am concerned that the Rosenwald Fund trustees should understand how much their efforts in the South are appreciated. They have done what southerners could not do for themselves in making up for the terrific loss of civilized progress following the Civil War. They have made it possible for worthwhile people to have the help which they needed to accomplish good through education and understanding.

If you have some material on the Rosenwald activities which I might use as a basis of letters to several State papers, I should be happy to give our people the facts together with my own opinion of the good they are doing.

Yours cordially,

George M Stephens

GMS:f

P.S. The enclosed two mimeographed sheets came without any enclosure to identify their origin. I suspect it was the same Mr. Clark attempting to reach my father who was a trustee of the University of North Carolina.

MR. LEO ZUBER

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 1 1947
Southern Regional Council

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

| | (Check) | | (Check) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Regular reports | ____ | 6. Work with local Human Relations groups | X |
| 2. Special investigations | ____ | 7. Personal contacts and "education" | X |
| 3. Public opinion polls | ____ | 8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER | X |
| 4. Newspaper clippings | ____ | 9. Speakers' Bureau | X |
| 5. Finding members and supporters for SRC | ____ | | |

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

E.K. 4/17/47

My place of work is: Office of the Housing Expediter
302 First Federal Building
44 Pryor Street, NW, Atlanta, 3, Georgia

My mailing address is: Same as above

My residence address is: 640 East Ponce de Leon, Decatur, Ga. (temporary only)

My telephone number is: Home DE 3932

Office CY 2931 (273)

Date March 13, 1947

SIGNED Leo J. Zuber
Leo J. Zuber

1 RC Fellow

March 11, 1947

Mr. Leo Zuber
302 First Federal Building
44 Pryor Street N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zuber:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as an Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of these Fellowships is to enlist the assistance of a selected group of Southerners who have shown exceptional talent for constructive leadership.

Fellows who are not Council members at the time of their election automatically become members and have all the rights and obligations of membership except that they are exempted from payment of dues. The enclosed material will, I trust, provide you with the information which you would like to have concerning the Southern Regional Council and the responsibilities and activities of Fellows. The Council cannot at present undertake to remunerate Fellows with regular stipends, but it may reimburse them for expenses incurred at our request.

I hope that you will accept election to Honorary Fellowship and that you will cooperate with the Council and with other Fellows in our common task of building a better South. Please fill in the sheet headed "How Fellows Can Serve the Council", and enclose it with your reply. I hope to hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:mp

**Memo** from GUY B. JOHNSON

to M.P.

Please find Mr. Les Zuber's address and send him invitation to become a Fellow of S.R.C. He visited Fellows Conf. and was in my office last week.

~~I believe it is~~

~~44~~

Here it is!

302 First Federal Bldg

44 Pryor St. NE

Atlanta

March 24, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I am enclosing the review of the book, Into the Main Stream. I trust it will be acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:mp

Virginia Terrell Lathrop, *Editor* George Myers Stephens, *Publisher*

*The Southern* PACKET

48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

February 3, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

The University of North Carolina Press is to issue soon an outstanding book in the field of Negro affairs entitled Into The Main Stream by Johnson. The Packet will probably wish to make it the feature review in the issue when it appears and would very much like to have you as the book's reviewer. We have not yet received the review copy but thought it might be a consideration to you if the request were made in advance so you could plan your time accordingly. We naturally like to print reviews as soon as possible but want you to take adequate time to prepare the review the way you think it should be done.

Would you use the enclosed card to tell us if you think you might do the review and possibly how long after receiving the book it might be ready? You keep the book, of course, and also receive a three-year subscription to The Packet for your help in this matter.

The visit with you in Atlanta at the annual conference is still a very pleasant memory.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Geo. M. Stephens

GMS:f

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I shall be glad to review *Into the Main Stream* by Johnson for *The Packet*. I would want three or four days after receiving it to do an acceptable job.

Your presence at our annual conference was stimulating and encouraging. I hope you be with us next year.

Sincerely yours

March 25, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

I recently sent Mr. D. Miden Ramsey a batch of Rosenwald Fund reports and told him that you would be interested in seeing them, too. One of the reports covers a twenty-year period and, with the additional figures on Rosenwald expenditures contained in the later reports, you will get a good picture of what has been done with the money.

I sent a couple of names of Texas friends to you on a postal card the other day. I hope they come through all right as reviewers for The Southern Packet.

Dr. Trigg has just completed his review of Into the Main Stream and I am sure it will reach you shortly.

I am hoping maybe I can get up to Asheville in April. There is a conference to be held there on April 10 and 11 which I would like to attend. The only trouble is there is also one in Knoxville at the same time which I ought to attend. However, if I do get to Asheville I certainly want to see you.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

March 13, 1947

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Thank you for your March 10 letter. Let me have the Rosenwald material when it is available. I hope soon to have the opportunity of meeting Mr. John H. Clark and will try to discover just what is behind such action on his part. His outburst is in marked contrast with the tenor of North Carolina leadership, especially in the General Assembly which is now in session.

We will be mighty glad to have you back in North Carolina and wish you good luck with your work in the meantime.

Please tell Dr. Trigg that I shall soon send him his review copy of Into the Main Stream and that there will be at least a couple of weeks for work on it. Meantime, would you do me the favor of using the enclosed card to recommend a couple of reviewers from your native state for The Texas Republic by William Ransom Hogan, U. of Oklahoma Press?

Yours cordially,

Geo M Stephens

GMS:f
Encl.

George Myers Stephens, *Editor* *Published by* The Stephens Press

*The Southern* PACKET
A Monthly Review of Southern Books
48 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 26, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Assoc. Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Thank you so much for the very interesting review of Into the Main Stream which came yesterday. I think it is really a very significant book and your review brings this out so clearly.

I am taking the liberty of deleting only one paragraph regarding the introduction which is a problem the reader will not encounter until he actually gets the book and which will help us a little on the space situation. As soon as it comes out I shall send you several extra copies of the Packet.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

GMS:f

George M Stephens

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

March 31, 1947

RECEIVED
APR 2 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Thank you for the letter about the Rosenwald Fund reports. These have passed through the hands of D. Hiden Ramsey and Don Shoemaker and will be returned to Don Shoemaker this week.

These indicate more emphasis on interracial relations than many people realized but I cannot think North Carolina is so far behind this in the views of its leaders. Considering Rosenwald's whole record, I see no reason why there can be objection to their activities as described in these reports. Mr. Clark is certainly a master to get what he did out of the reports.

Good luck with your work.

We are delighted with Dr. Trigg's review as well as the work of the authors of Into the Main Stream. We expect to print it in our May issue which is scheduled to go to quite a large sampling list as well as our regular subscribers. We will send you some extra copies.

Cordially yours,

George M Stephens

GMS:f

April 22, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens, Editor,
The Southern Packet,
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I spent all last week in North Carolina and am just finding the opportunity to answer your letter of April 9.

I referred the two books "Clever Hands of the African Negro" and "Distinguished Negroes Abroad" to Dr. A. Elder, who heads the School of Education at Atlanta University. Mrs. Elder is the reserve librarian of the University. The two of them make a fine combination for this type of review.

I shall distribute the biographical file cards as I meet the right people. At present I know only three who may produce something in the near future.

Thanks for the clipping from the Asheville paper showing the conference of health works, and the other two which came today.

I hope to see you during my visit to Asheville on April 28.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

dfTtk

Honorary Fellow

May 9, 1947

Mr. V. L. Wharton
Millsaps College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Wharton:

We greatly appreciate your kindness in sending on the letter to you from Mr. Grover A. Vaughan, Jr., of Fulton. We have sent him a dozen pamphlets, as follows:

SRC - Its origin and purpose
Wanted: An Educated South
America's Tenth Man
Economic Value of the Negro to the South
Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation
Wanted: A Healthy South
Machines in the Cotton Fields
January issue New South
Unhealthy Roots
It Seems Queer
The South: America's Opportunity No. 1

We are writing him that additional copies of any of these may be had. We assume that if he wishes to order additional copies he will discover the price notations which are on most of them. Enclosed is a copy of our letter to Mr. Vaughan.

Just such contacts as you have made for us in this instance are a most valuable part of the work of the Council and its friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1947
Southern Regional Council

P.O. Box 244
Fulton, Mississippi
April 29, 1947

Dr. Wharton
Professor of Sociology
Millsaps College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Wharton:

I was greatly benefitted by the clear, straight to the point, un-partial statements you made regarding the racial problem in Mississippi, during the Conference of Social Work at Jackson. May God give us more men who will face facts and deal with them in their own light, rather than in the light of narrow public opinion.

The purpose of this letter is to ask for any pamphlet, or written material you have available on the Negro and our responsibility to him. This material will be used in the State College Work Shop being held in the Grammar School here in Fulton, Mississippi, and will be made available to every student who desires to know something about this problem.

Thank you very much for anything you can do for us along the above mentioned line. Just address same to me.

Yours very truly,

Grover B. Vaughan Jr.

Grover B. Vaughan, Jr.

GBV:alg

P.S. You probably remember me, for I am the Minister from North Carolina, who spoke to you after the meeting.

V.L.W.
5-9-47

Millsaps College
Jackson 5/3/47

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta

Please send to Mr. Grover B. Vaughan, P.O. Box 244, Fulton, Miss., a selected packet of your materials on the subject he indicates. I believe that this represents an opportunity to do a great deal of good in a rather backward area. If there must be a charge for these materials, please bill me (not Mr. Vaughan) at Millsaps College. Thanks.

Yours,

V L Wharton

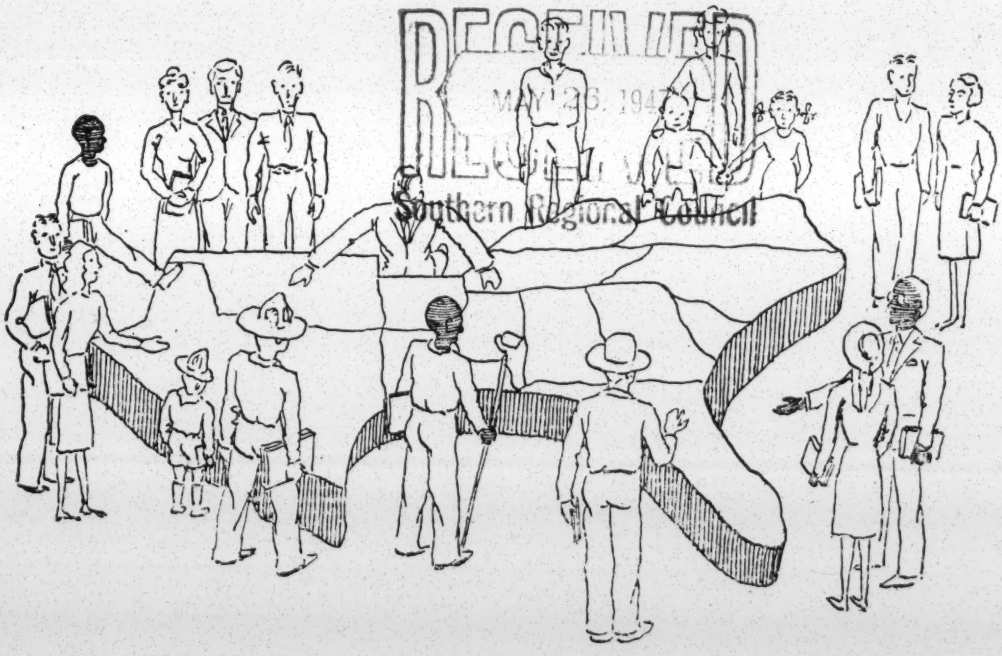
V.L. Wharton--Honorary Fellow

# The Southern PACKET

A Monthly Review of Southern Books and Ideas
*Edited by George Myers Stephens.* Published in *Asheville*

Volume III MAY 1947 Number 5


RECEIVED
MAY 26 1947
Southern Regional Council



# Putting New Knowledge To Work

## *The Resource-Use Program*

By HARRY B. WILLIAMS

TO BANISH the spectre of "tobacco road" and become the Nation's economic *opportunity* number one, the South is devoting its energies to the full and wise use of its resources.

Such a course requires the application of scientific knowledge and technological know-how to the solution of problems—basing our programs on tested knowledge rather than trial-and-error, or merely prejudice. This knowledge must first of all be developed by study and research. Then it must be made available to the people, in a way they can understand and use it, for in a democracy, the people make the basic decisions.

The process of accumulating this information has been going on for many years in the South. Through the work of Howard W. Odum and his colleagues, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and others, there is a large reservoir of facts about the South that makes it probably the best documented region in the nation.

But the distance between what is known and what is practiced is great. Too often, technical language, inadequate channels of distribution of information, and other factors have kept this information from becoming effective in the lives of the region's people. Realization of this fact led several public agencies and

educational institutions to begin pioneering efforts to translate scientific knowledge into terms laymen could understand, to distribute it widely, and to help people put it into practice. The need for a more systematic approach and a greater synthesis of efforts became apparent, however.

The Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education was appointed by the American Council on Education in April, 1943. Leading educators, research experts, and administrators came together to attack the problem of channeling research through education into the development of the region.

The Committee has sought to improve educational materials and audio-visual aids on southern resources and problems, so that both adults and school children can get scientific knowledge in a form that is easily understandable. It has assisted the agencies that distribute materials and information in achieving greater liaison with the sources of scientific research and in reaching the different population groups more effectively. It helps to increase the number of persons trained to unite technical subject matter and the best educational methods in practical programs. And it helps research experts and educators combine their efforts in the development of better educational materials and practices.

The Committee Works with and through existing organizations, seeking to strengthen their services, rather than to develop new organizations. In the last four years, it has worked with 38 regional organizations and more than 650 state institutions and organizations.

*(Continued in the June issue)*

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As research assistant in the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Harry B. Williams is collaborating with state Agricultural Extension Service leaders in a study of the use of educational methods and materials by county agents in North Carolina. Mr. Williams is on leave from the Tennessee Valley Authority, where he was specialist in educational research on the Training and Educational Relations Staff and, before that, administrative assistant in the Personnel Department.

BOUND COPIES of The PACKET
1945-46 (19 issues & Booklist)
$2.00 Postpaid
The SOUTHERN PACKET
50 Walnut St Asheville, N. C.

# Perry Stood for Union

*BENJAMIN F. PERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA UNIONIST. By Lillian Adele Kibler. Duke University Press.* 1946. 562 pp. $5.

FREQUENTLY THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE is the voice of the mob. It was the voice of the people, as expressed by their representatives, that crucified Christ and pressed the hemlock to the lips of Socrates. And in South Carolina in 1860-61 the voice of the people demanded secession.

Too long has it been overlooked that this demand, though insistent, was not unanimous. In each Southern state there was a dissident minority. The voices of these men were not heeded and concerning their actions and their protests history has been largely silent. This is probably due to the fact that when the decision to secede was made these men yielded, as a minority must always yield if a Democracy is to function. Yet in acquiescing not one of them surrendered his integrity of opinion and it was to these, had it not been for the opposition of Thad Stevens, the impossible, and a venal congress, that Lincoln, and after him Johnson, would have turned for counsel in reconstruction.

No student of the political history of South Carolina or of the events leading to the formation of the Southern Confederacy can afford to disregard this volume. It is authentic in the highest degree, practically every statement being supported by unimpeachable documentary evidence. And if we may judge from the extensive bibliography listed, every possible source of information had been unearthed and consulted.

The illumination of the nullification and secession movements is supplemented by the light shed upon Perry's activities during the war years and his efforts, after Appomattox and as Provisional Governor, to soften the unnecessary punishment administered to the state during Reconstruction. In the presentation of all this Miss Kibler writes not as a special pleader but as an impartial historian. The evidence — the complete evidence — is once and for all made available to the public.

E. C. McCants.

# Wonders of the Sea

*THIS GREAT AND WIDE SEA. R. E. Coker. University of North Carolina Press.* 1947. 325 pp. $5.00.

THE TITLE OF DR. COKER'S BOOK INTRODUCES his concept of the unity of the seas considered as a "single dynamic mechanism, world-wide in operation and influence," responsive to the earth's rotation and influenced by the "celestial movements of sun and moon."

Oceanography has an ancient lineage which Dr. Coker reviews through the long period of man's interest in the seas, from an age centuries beyond the fabled Atlantis. In logical sequence the history and geography of the oceans are considered, with the intimate and complex interrelations between the atmosphere, the land masses and the seas, circumstances which determine the ecological settings of life upon the earth.

The second division presents a comprehensive study of the composition, chemical nature and physical properties of sea water. It treats of topography and ocean depths, of circulations and currents, tides and waves, the penetration of solar radiation and the source of the energy of the seas.

The third section deals with organized forms of marine life in their ecological relationships to the factors of environment, and with a general classification—roughly speaking—as bottom dwellers, free swimmers and casual drifters. With knowledge gained from earlier chapters the reader will delight in this vast panorama of ocean life, from microscopic unicellular organisms to the great whale, largest of living animals or any known to have lived in ancient and primeval seas.

Advanced students, as well as readers interested in the scientific and economic aspects of oceanography will find here material of interest and importance. The book is of convenient size, printed on excellent paper in clear, well-spaced type. Illustrations, maps and charts are reproduced from photographs and drawings and complement the text with unusual clarity. The bibliography is ample and well documented.

LOUISE MERRIMON PERRY.

**HAROLD A. HICKS**
**at**
**THE BOOK HOUSE**
**87 Blue Ridge Ave., Asheville, N. C.**

**Monthly lists of moderately priced out-of-print books. Your name on a post card will put you on our mailing list.**

# Georgia's New Quarterly

Volume I, Number 1, of *The Georgia Review,* published by the University of Georgia at Athens has appeared under the editorship of John D. Wade. Ralph H. Stephens, director of the University of Georgia Press, is business manager, while the editorial board is Robert P. Brooks, E. Merton Coulter, Edwin M. Everitt, and Henry A. Shinn. Issues are scheduled for March, June, September, and December, at $1 per copy or $3 a year.

The *Review's* emphasis is to bear closely on the history, literature, art, education, and social activities of Georgia, making an effort at the same time to reaffirm the dignity and worth of country life.

Contributors include Preston Brooks, Calvin S. Brown, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, William Wallace Davidson, LeGarde S. Doughty, Kunigunde Duncan, Harold S. Gulliver, George Pullen Jackson, Edgar W. Knight, Fletcher McCord, Robert C. Provine, Byron Herbert Reese, Albert Berry Saye, John Spencer, Sapelo Treanor, and James E. Warren, Jr.

## 50 Books of the Year

Among the "Fifty Books of the Year" for 1946, just announced by the American Institute of Graphic Arts is UNC Press's *Christopher Marlowe,* by Paul H. Kocher.

*The Southern* PACKET
*Published by*
THE STEPHENS PRESS
*48 Walnut Street, Asheville, N.C*
George Myers Stephens, *Editor*
Hugh Stanard Don C. Shoemaker
Burnley Weaver, *Art Director*
MONTHLY, $1 per year, 3 years for $2
Entered as second-class matter March 22, 1946, at the post office at Asheville, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## Scheer & Jervis Organize

A new trade publishing firm, Scheer & Jervis, with temporary mailing address at Box 807, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, was announced April 13th.

George F. Scheer, at present sales and advertising manager of The University of North Carolina Press, will serve as executive director of the new firm, though continuing in his present capacity at the University Press for an undetermined period.

Edward W. Jervis, representative of several houses in the southeast and southwest, will be in charge of sales and advertising, as well as a full participant in editorial activities and list building.

## Bulletin Of Commerce

Sources of business bulletins and information are found in *Bulletin of Commerce,* whose Vol. I, No. 1, appeared March 11th. New business opportunities, monthly reports on trade, industry, farming, and labor are described, with sources. The periodical is sent free on request to U. S. Department of Commerce, 50 Whitehall St., Atlanta 1, Ga.

## Thomas J. Wilson To Harvard

Named director of Harvard University Press beginning July first, Thomas J. Wilson will leave his native Chapel Hill after serving as head of the University of North Carolina Press since early 1946. Coming with two score years of experience with eastern trade publishers, he directed publication of a varied list of books during his service with the South's oldest and largest university press.


## Rare Pamphlet Reprinted

**"Explanations of the Rights of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians Submitted to the Attorney General of the United States By Wm. H. Thomas Washington City, 1851"**

The 17-page brief, giving historical and legal basis for the successful plea of the Eastern Band to remain on their lands at the foot of the Great Smokies. Col. Thomas was their adopted chief and business agent. "Union Catalog . . . locates only the two copies in the possession of the Library of Congress." Reproduced by photo offset lithography in facsimile size and type. Limited to 500 copies.

**$2.00 Postpaid**

**The STEPHENS PRESS**

**50 Walnut St. Asheville, N. C.**


## *Recent Southern Titles*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

COOPERATIVE BOOK CATALOGUE. Listing Old, Out-Of-Print and Rare Books for Libraries, Booksellers, Collectors. No. 2 — March 1, 1947. Continental Book Co., 64 Alabama St., S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia. Subscription $2.50.

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN ACTION. *By Russell M. Grumman.* University of North Carolina Press. The University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin, Vol. XXVI, No. 1, July, 1946. Paper. $1.00.

WANTED: AN EDUCATED SOUTH. Special Quarterly Number of *New South.* Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia. Subscription rate $1.00 a year.

FARMING & FORESTRY

MEASURED CROP PERFORMANCE. *By Dr. R. P. Moore,* director in charge of the N. C. Seed Improvement Program. Experiment Station Bulletin No. 359. Agricultural Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. 1946. Free. Address the publisher.

RECOMMENDED CORN HYBRIDS FOR NORTH CAROLINA BY AREAS (1947). Supply has been sent each county or may be had by addressing the publisher, Agricultural Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

INDIANS

RAPPAHANNOCK TAKING DEVICES: TRAPS, HUNTING AND FISHING. *By Frank G. Speck, Royal B. Hassrick and Edmund C. Carpenter.* Joint Publications No. 1, Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1946. Paper. 50 Cents.

CATAWBA HUNTING AND FISHING. *By Frank G. Speck.* Joint Publications No. 2, Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1946. Paper. 75 Cents.

LIBRARIES

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, TWELFTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE. Papers. Proceedings. Address Miss Sarah Jones, Library Division, Georgia State Dept. of Education, Atlanta.

THE NEGRO

VALUABLE BOOKS ON THE NEGRO. The Publications of the Associated Publishers, Inc. 1538 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, 1, D. C.

RELIGION

SUCH AS I HAVE. The Stewardship of Talent. *By Carl F. H. Henry.* Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. 1946. Paper. 25 Cents.

TVA

NORRIS DAM. THE TENNESSEE VALLEY. Prepared by Division of Information, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville.

*LISTING OF PUBLICATIONS*

Publishers of books and pamphlets of general interest to the South are invited to send sample copies, together with price and ordering address, for listing in the *Packet.* Samples and listing information on books with southern authors and subjects will be welcome. There is no charge for this service.

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

June 9, 1947

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

This is a letter which might well have gone forward several weeks ago, as I did not get the news of your appointment until some time after it had occurred. You will know that your new opportunity for leadership carries my very best wishes which I hope will be expressed in action as well as words from time to time.

Enclosed is an editorial quoting Dr. S. H. Hobbs' address made recently before the North Carolina Conference of Social Service Workers. It sounds like ammunition for your guns and I thought you might want to know about it.

I am just leaving for a five-week trip to the Pacific Coast. When I get back, I hope to have more opportunity to continue the pleasant contacts made with you and your staff.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

George M Stephens

GMS:f
Encl.

August 7, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens
THE STEPHENS PRESS
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

We would appreciate it a lot if you would send us from time to time, newspaper material originating in Asheville and elsewhere based on matters you mentioned. We subscribe to a Newspaper Clipping Service, but it is never satisfactory.

The Council is taking out a cash subscription to the Southern Packet. We enjoy its information and still more its flavor.

Enclosed is check.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:EE

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

July 29, 1947

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

There was no harm in the delay on your letter of July 25 as I have just returned from a trip of five weeks through the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states. I hope your work is still going well and will take this chance to mention three or four small matters which you can answer as time permits.

1. Separately you will receive an extra copy of the June 14 New Yorker containing Rebecca West's report of the Greenville trial. It was very thoughtful of your office to circulate a copy. Mine went promptly to Miss Fletcher at Greensboro along with the unused envelopes.

2. Judging by such reports on southern interracial practices as are found in John Gunther's Inside U.S.A., it may be that Asheville is occasionally doing something which might be helpful to have in your files, such as publishing pictures of various committees including whites and Negroes, and holding certain events which further interracial cooperation. Would it be helpful to have newspaper tear sheets of these matters, or do you have a clipping service which covers this? I notice that Dr. Johnson's Into the Main Stream did not report the well-administered colored library which has operated here for several years. While there is plenty to keep a business man busy, I am anxious to do along the way whatever I can as a Fellow of the Council.

3. Guy Johnson's moving to Chapel Hill causes a change in address on his subscription to The Southern Packet which formerly was coming into your office. We could gladly put this on some sort of exchange basis if you desire or it could be put on a cash basis if that is better from the Council's standpoint. We are trying to bill The Packet's subscription list entirely on a basis of services rendered or cash paid since it will have much more standing both with book publishers and advertisers. I intend to continue my membership in the Council on a cash basis unless you would rather exchange this for The Packet. If, by any chance, a subscription is not justified in your program of activities, of course, there are no reasons for keeping on beyond its actual usefulness.

4. You mention the possibility of visiting Asheville during August. Please be sure to let me know when you are coming so we may have a little time together.

Yours cordially,

Guy M Stephens

GMS:f

SRC Fellows - Corr. M. - Zuber

August 11, 1947

Mr. Leo Zuber

2734 North Decatur Road

Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zuber:

I am very grateful for the information contained in your letter of August 6. This will help me tremendously in the interpretation of housing data.

I hope to see you before I leave for North Carolina on August 29.

With every good wish, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg

Associate Executive Director

HLT:EE

August 13, 1947

Miss Nell Moore
203 Dpwsett Avenue
Honolulu 8, T.H.

Dear Miss Moore:

Mr. George M. Stephens writes that you are reorganizing a school library there in Honolulu, and that you are interested in securing bibliographies of Negro Life, Negro culture, and Negro achievements.

Such a project should be a very interesting one, and we shall be glad to help by making up suitable bibliographies for your use. We are not, however, clear as to wheth3r there should be designed for high school or for college level, and should appreciate your advising us on this point.

We have asked Mrs. Barksdale of the Atlanta University Library to send you any bibliographies that she has, and you should hear from her soon.

We are also sending you a sample packet of our own pamphlet materials, with price list included. You will note that special discounts are are made to schools and libraries.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secy-Treas....

cc to Mr. Stephens.

August 13, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens, Editor
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N.C.

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Thank you very much for telling us about Miss Nell Moore who is reorganizing a school library in Honolulu and who needs bibliographies on Negro life, culture, and achievements.

We have written her as per the attached letter and shall hope to be of further help later on.

Please write us whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK?HS

George Myers Stephens, *Editor* *Published by* The Stephens Press

*The Southern* PACKET
A Monthly Review of Southern Books
48 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

July 29, 1947

RECEIVED
AUG 1 1947
RECEIVED
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

One of our subscribers who is reorganizing a school library at Honolulu writes in to say that there is a great interest in books about Negro culture about and by Negroes--not in dialect and not making the Negro a clown, especially those written before 1945.

If you can send her any sort of reading list preferably with enough description to guide in buying, I know she would appreciate this help. Her address is given below.

Very truly yours,

Geo M Stephens

GMS:f

Address: Miss Nell Moore
203 Dowsett Avenue
Honolulu 8, T. H.

1.00 per yr
3 yrs for 2.00 } Subscription (2.00) to the above sent 8/3/47

Ha-8343 - Atlanta U.
Mrs Barksdale of Atlanta University Library is sending a bibliography

Stephens, G. M.

November 18, 1947

Mr. George M. Stephens
THE STEPHENS PRESS
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

The Fellows' Meeting cost around $1,500 for which the Council got a special grant in 1946 from the General Education Board. This year we scrabbled money without special help and had a meeting of representatives of State Committees and State Divisions of the Council. That cost about the same. We want to have a meeting of the Fellows in '48, but have not yet planned it.

The Board Meeting and the Membership Meeting went pretty well. We will end the year a thousand or two dollars in the hole, but we are hopeful of raising more money next year.

Somebody ought to get out in the South an abbreviated form of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. The document should be studied and not merely spat at. Any ideas?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
50 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

November 7, 1947

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Will there be a special meeting of the Fellows of the Council this year as there was last? Some time during the winter I had hoped to reach Atlanta and might arrange my trip for the date of the meeting.

I have received notice of the members' and directors' meetings but would probably not come unless the Fellows are brought in.

Yours cordially,

George M Stephens

GMS:f

Stephens, George M.

November 25, '47

Mr. George M. Stephens
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, N.C.

Dear George,

I am sending you today one of our two or three remeaining copies of the Civil Rights report. Indeed, I send two, one of which has my name on it, but I have still another of my own, so keep both, or use the brand-new one as you will. (Send it away, or whatever).

You know that PM has reprinted the whole report, and sells it for I believe ten cents a single copy, and about 4 cents when bought in bundles of a hundred. We have ordered a hundred of those. Also I saw mention somewhere of a 75 cent edition, obtainable from the NY Nation, but haven't seen an example of it. I have word, a bit vaguely, that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare intends to put out a condensed version.

We want to do an educational job in the South on the Report. The membership meeting passed a resolution commending the Report for the study of the South. We think we see ways to tie in church groups as study groups.

Whatever is done in this line will have need of a much-shortened version of the report. Such a version must, of course, faithfully reflect the purposes and tendencies of the Report, but could omit history and buttressing argument. We have turned our thinking toward getting out a pamphlet of this kind. It would carry at its front the resolution commending the report for study, and then would unroll the conclusions and recommendations. We would include the reservations shown on pages 166-7 of the report.

For ordinary membership circulation we need about 4000 copies. For study-group use we could use another 6 or 8 thousand. If the pamphlet could be priced at 10 cents, or not much over, it ought to sell for a while. Is there some way in which a boiled-down version, edited by the Council (edited in the sense of compressed) could be printed simultaneously as a Council pamphlet and a commercial venture? We suppose our version could be got into twenty pages.

We would be only too delighted to work with you on some such plan, if in your judgment it has possibilities. What do you say?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
50 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

November 24, 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thank you for your November 18 letter written when you must have been very busy as a result of the Annual Meeting. I realize now that my letter about getting to Atlanta sounded as though the expense of the trip was a main consideration, which was not the intention. Contact with the group of Fellows was such an inspiration that I meant to say I would gladly take the time for this if they were being brought together again this fall. You are quite sensible in not asking for an outlay of this kind every year.

I cannot find a full report, of the President's Committee on Civil Rights in Asheville--only the New York Times condensed and illustrated version. If you see a way of our breaking even on it, I should like to offer the help of The Stephens Press in getting it out. If you know how to request a copy for me or could lend me a copy as well as make a suggestion as to some practical business basis, I shall gladly go further with investigating the plan. One Trustee from Chapel Hill made some remark about Dr. Graham's connection with the report which makes me very anxious to send him a copy. I am afraid that a great many people are spitting at it instead of studying it. From the news report it looks as though one serious weakness is its advocating change here and now by law of strongly rooted customs which apparently has prejudiced a good many otherwise fair-minded citizens in the South.

Yours cordially,

GMS:f

GMS

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
50 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

December 11, 1947

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1948
Southern Regional Counc.

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

After making a moderately close examination of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, I am somewhat stumped on how to fit into the printing plan, chiefly because of its bulky size. On runs up to 5,000 where the number of pages is 24 to 32, I believe we can produce a 6 x 9 size similar to your New South for around $12.00 per page. I think we could distribute a few through our regular channels but probably not over 500.

If there is some help of this sort or some plan by which a commercial printer would be useful in carrying through the project, give me a little more definitely what you have in mind. I am returning the copy with your name written on it and will keep the other one until we can discuss these plans a little further.

Yours cordially,

Geo. M Stephens
DJF.

GMS:f
Encl.

P.S. The enclosed editorial from We the People is probably typical of many you have run across. My letter to the editor may be of passing interest to you and a copy is enclosed.

Mr. Stephens must have sent these on a mislaid them as they do not seem to be on hand.

D. Fanney
Secretary to Mr. Stephens

Stephen, George M.

December 13, '47

Dear George,

Yes, I will take on the Tuskegee book, of which I have a copy. It will push me, but I'll take it with me on a trip next week, and try to get you copy in time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

St—

Stephan, Stephen

See SRC. Information Requests for previous corr.

December 15, 1947

Mr. A. Stephen Stephan
Department of Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Stephen:

I am terribly sorry we forgot to send the promised leaflet. Here 'tis.

I hope you will conjoin.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enc.

GSM:ee

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1947
Southern Regional Council

December 9, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It was a delightful surprise to have your letter. I appreciate too the news about your father.

In your letter of November 28 in answer to my letter asking to be brought up to date on the work of the Council, you stated that you were enclosing a leaflet, a "brand-new"one that told of the work of the Council. I am sorry but there was no enclosure with your letter. I would also appreciate a list of your pamphlets.

More power to you. I am enjoying my work here.

Sincerely,

Stephen

A. Stephen Stephan

Stephens, George M.

January 5, 1948

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear George:

The simple thing to do about the distribution is to send us ~~in~~ a bundle for us to slip one into the next outgoing issue of New South. That will be about January 15. Our subscribers are about 3,000. Several hundred are libraries which would be already your subscribers. If you send us anything from 2500 down, we could get them out to interested Negro and white citizens all over the South. I don't think it would cost us any additional postage.

I called Ira Reid at Atlanta University. He is editor of their quarterly magazine Phylon. His mailing list is around 3,000, about half of which are libraries. He will write you direct, sending a list of that half of his subscribers who are private citizens - again on the assumption that you already have the libraries. His next issue is not until March which is why he thinks it would be better for you to mail the Southern Packet than to include it in his own mail.

I have not seen your January issue, so I withhold praises.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

George Myers Stephens, *Editor* *Published by* The Stephens Press

*The Southern* PACKET
A Monthly Review of Southern Books
48 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 2, 1948

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Could you give us your suggestion about a list of Negroes--and perhaps whites--who would like to see a copy of our January issue containing the Hugh Gloster survey of Negro writers? Also if you think Atlanta University might like to send us a list of this sort and would feel free to call them and suggest this, we would be glad to print enough to do this mailing also.

It was good to see you the few minutes passing through Asheville and so good to carry your review in the January issue.

Yours cordially,

GMS:f

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
50 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

February 4, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

To bring you up-to-date on your thinking, I enclose my letter dictated December 11 regarding the report on Civil Rights repring project. Since then, I have seen the condensation in the Fisk Social Science Institute December-January issue of Race Relations. While we still want to be helpful, I think the cheapest way out would be to make a deal for use of their type as the condensation seems well done.

I expect to pass through Atlanta about February 11 and will try to call you if it is at a reasonable time of day.

Cordially,

George M. Stephens
DJF

GMS:f
Encl.

Stephens Geo. M.

Green Copy

February 26, 1948

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

We have been waiting for the two thousand copies of the Packet. It is a very nice issue indeed, and we want to send it out to our people.

Will you have someone run a check to see that our bundle reaches us?

Very sorry I wasn't here when you came through February 11.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Green Copy

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
50 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

February 4, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

We are sending you this coming week 2,000 copies of our January Packet with the Hugh Gloster article on "The Negro Writer and the Southern Scene."

We understand that it is better not to put in any sort of subscription insert slip so have left this out. However, we are much in hopes that many of your readers will like the Packet well enough to become subscribers.

We have some rather definite plans for broadening the editorial scope of the Packet.

With good luck I hope to have some time to talk with you as I pass through Atlanta on February 11.

Yours cordially,

George M. Stephens
DJT.

GMS:f

Stephens, Geo. M.

March 5, 1948

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

Thank you very much for the fifteen hundred copies of the January Packet.

Unfortunately, our mailing list is not broken down. We will send out the fifteen hundred copies (none to libraries) to our regular subscribers, giving preference to people in the distant states, such as Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, etc. If any or left after that, they will go to persons in small communities in the states nearer Asheville.

Thank you for the interesting item from Raleigh.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
50 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1948
Regional Council

February 26, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Apparently I wrote too soon on the shipment of Packets which you agreed to enclose with your next mailing as these were not finished up in my absence and only are now ready to go. There are about 1,500 copies in the shipment. Through lists from Atlanta University, Tuskegee and Hampton, we have fairly well covered the Negro scholars, North and South, so if your mailing is separated in that way, these groups could be left out. If this makes a complication because your list is arranged geographically, any special states which you think would not be particularly interested in The Packet might be omitted.

I know you feel as though your work is being shoved backward right now, but the tide will surely turn. Enclosed is a little item which seems encouraging.

My best wishes are always with you in your work. Please be sure to let me know when you plan to be in Asheville.

Cordially,

Geo M Stephens

GMS:f
Encl.

Stephens, George M.

George Myers Stephens, *Editor* *Published by* The Stephens Press

*The Southern* PACKET
A Monthly Review of Southern Books
48 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

June 18, 1948

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Stephens is away on a trip North and asked if I would send you a copy of People vs Property and asking if you would place it for review.

Would you please use the enclosed card to let us know who will do the review?

Very truly yours,

Iris J Forney

f

HCF ?
MP ?
enm

HCF will do

35 - Stephens, George M.

September 24, '48

Dear George,

The September Packet is particularly fine.

If Charles H. Smith, 1833 Jefferson Place, NW., Washington DC is not a subscriber please enter a sub. for him beginning with Sep. issue and bill us. He's doing a job for us on Southern planning, and I want him to have the biblio.

Could you sneak me about 6 copies of that issue? I get calls for just such info.

Sincerely,

GSM

Mr. George M. Stephens
40 Walnut St.
Asheville, NC

35 - Stephens, George M.

October 13, 1948

Mr. George M. Stephens, Editor
The Southern Packet
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

It was kind of you to enter a subscription for Mr. Charles M. Smith, and to send us the six extra copies of the September issue.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

George Myers Stephens, *Editor*

*Published by* The Stephens Press

*The Southern* PACKET
A Monthly Review of Southern Books
48 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

October 11, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

You are welcome to just about anything the Packet can do to help you. Mr. Charles M. Smith is getting a year's subscription because you have furnished us with mailing lists in the past, so you won't get a bill for this.

The six copies of the September issue are going forward to you.

Best wishes in your work.

Cordially,

G M Stephens

GMS:f

35- Stephens, George

November 18, 1948

Mr. George M. Stephens
THE SOUTHERN PACKET
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Your letter came in yesterday afternoon just before Dr. Mitchell was to go to Chicago. We discussed your very generous offer to supply the Council with reprints of Harry Ashmore's article. Dr. Mitchell's view is that, excellent though the article is, it would probably be best not to send it to our full membership. You know how studiously the Council avoids emphasis on the political -- even in the case of the Dixiecrats, where the temptation is great. We felt that Mr. Ashmore's analysis, though satisfying to us, gets into the political realm a bit further than the Council ought to go.

Dr. Mitchell would like to have fifty copies or so, which he can put to good use.

Your plan of sending clip sheets to newspaper editors is a good one. If only a few papers reprint it, or editorialize in the same vein, the PACKET will have done a welcome service.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

George Myers Stephens, *Editor*

*Published by* The Stephens Press

*The Southern* PACKET
A Monthly Review of Southern Books
50 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

November 16, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The experience of being at the Southern Regional Council meeting last week deserves far more appreciation than I can express in a letter. It makes us all see how much work and how important the work is which lies just ahead. This seems to me the time for which the Southern Regional Council was really created.

In each state I think your representatives should be encouraged to go ahead promptly in trying to bring about a meeting of minds on what can and what must be done before Congress meets. Some ultraconservatives and some ultraliberals are not beyond being brought into the united movement which will be necessary to accomplish the most with the opportunity ahead.

Enclosed you will find a copy just off the press with Harry Ashmore's article entitled "The South's Year of Decision." If there is any way in which this can be used to help the Southern Regional Council, we will gladly furnish extra copies--even enough to furnish reprints of the article for your full membership if it would help. A copy of the reprint which was given to the Southeastern Library Association last month is enclosed to show how this would look. You can write a line or two to explain the reason for the reprinting as I did on the library copy.

At Don Shoemaker's suggestion we are sending clip sheets of the article to 90 newspaper editors gathered over most of the United States. If we make up reprints for mailing to your members, we could fill the hole on page 3 with the item about your list of recent publications which appeared on page 5 in the complete issue. Our idea would be perhaps to leave the college enrollments figures on the last page off and perhaps to make up a small ad inviting people to join the Packet, filling the space above it with selected parts of our "Recent Southern Publications" column. Let me know your reaction promptly before we have to throw the type away. If you like a clipped sheet formed like the enclosed sample, leaving out the map which gives the article more of a political cast, this could be done just as well.

More about the money side of the Council's problem within a few days when I have had a chance to check some interested people.

Cordially,

GMS:f
Encl.

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
50 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

November 18, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
19 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thank you for your November 15 letter covering the name of a publisher who might be of help, and also the expense blank.

In order to make sure that I do not take liberties with his help beyond what he is willing to volunteer, I am writing him first and asking if he would get in touch with you, In my letter I sketched the part that SRC can have in helping the South get the maximum benefit from the present political situation. Would you mind making a note on your calendar to let me know in about three weeks whether or not you hear from him.

Enclosed is the expense account form with the statement that I wish this to be a donation to the Southern Regional Council. Also you will find enclosed my check for $25.00. I hope to secure more from some people in this area who I believe might help. When I go down the State in about two weeks, perhaps I can get some practical suggestions for other people in North Carolina who might contribute.

It was certainly an inspiration to see the good work you are doing and thank you again for letting me come.

Cordially,

G M Stephens

GMS:f
Encl.

Case 11-29-48

25.00 - M.K.
Expense Blank # 26.10

35 Stephens, George M.

November 15, 1948

Mr. George Stephens
The Stephens Press
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Mr. Stephens:

We got some hint from you about a publisher of trade magazines in Atlanta who we may get interested in the Council. Could you tell us who he is and how to get in touch with him?

It was mighty nice of you to come for the meeting and to speak about the statement. I think your remarks were well liked.

Figure out your mileage and expenses if you will and send them in. Here is a blue blank to write it on. You don't have to write something on every line - just enough to let us know your expenses.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

Enclosure

35 - Stephens, George H.

December 1, 1948

Mr. George H. Stephens
The Stephens Press
48 Walnut Street
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Mr. Stephens:

We were so appreciative of your coming to our annual meeting and taking part in our program, and we do want to thank you most warmly for this, and for your monetary gifts to the operating budget of the Council. Your check for $25.00 sent shortly after your return to Asheville, and your travel expense, which you have indicated is also to be a contribution, means much to us.

With the thought in mind that you might wish to have a record of your donation representing travel expenses for income tax or other purposes, I am sending you our check covering expenses, for which you may in turn send us your own check, if this is still your wish.

With every good wish, and our thanks again, I am

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

35 - Stephens, George M

December 16, 1948

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

We have been so snowed under with the work involved in catching up with the meeting that I am thus regrettably late in thanking you for your most generous gifts totaling $51.10 for the Council. They help us very greatly.

If you do make up a small list of other people in the state who might be willing to help, we would appreciate that too. The present plan is to convene the Board members, state by state, in their own states, and with a subcommittee of them, parcel out the names of people whom they would approach for sums that would match Dr. Odum's gift of $250, contingent on 99 other persons doing likewise.

We have had no word from your friend the publisher in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

# Southern Regional Council

4/15, 194

TO: MB ☐

FROM: MET

This material is referred to you for:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Information | ( ) | 4. Reply | ( ) |
| 2. Consideration | ( ) | 5. Suggested Reply | ( ) |
| 3. Recommendation | ( ) | 6. Signature | ( ) |

7. Please circulate to:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Director | ( ) | Sec'ty.-Treasurer | ( ) |
| Associate Director | ( ) | _____ | ( ) |
| Pub. Relations Dir. | ( ) | _____ | ( ) |
| _____ | ( ) | _____ | ( ) |

8. Please return to this office. ( )

9. Please return to secretary for filing ( )

COMMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS

This has been acknowledged

NAME Harry L. Wright Date January 5, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 2171 Madison Avenue
Apartment 5E
New York City, New York

HOME ADDRESS Same as above

RECEIVED
APR 8 1949
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home None Office Canal 6-1600

PRESENT POSITION Records Analyst (Research) U.S. Dept. of Justice

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Fiscal Officer, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Field Representative, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Research Analyst, New York State Banking Department

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER American Veterans Committee Inc., Urban League, Mississippi, Negro Business League of the National Negro Business League, and the YMCA

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Surveys of Negro Veterans in Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD
B.S. Tuskegee Institute

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
X 4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or affiliate
X 7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

January 12, 1949

Dr. E. B. Perry
223 Pilgrim Building
Houston 3, Texas

Dear Dr. Perry:

We are delighted that you are a Fellow of the Council.

Help us, if you can, in getting more members and in getting our literature out to a wider circle of people. Meanwhile, call on the Council for any service it can do you or your friends.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending him: Nov 1948 New South, Honest Answer reprint,
Wanted: A Healthy South, price list.

NAME Eugene B. Perry, M. D. Date December 28, 1948

MAILING ADDRESS 223 Pilgrim Street

Houston 3, Texas

HOME ADDRESS 3503 St. Emanuel Street

Houston 4, Texas

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home J-2.6147 Office P-1055

PRESENT POSITION Practice of Surgery-Vice-Chairman of Boards of Y.M.C.A. & Boy Scouts.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Many offices in Local, State and National organizations-
Secretary of Negro Hospital Staff (Serving third (3rd) term.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Y.M.C.A, Boy Scouts of America, Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Peter Claver, Alpha Phi Alpha, Beta Kappa Chi (Honorary), Kappa Pi (Honorary), American Assn. Railway Surgeons, Sigma Pi Phi (Boule)

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED Several Medical & Surgical Articles

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Washburn College, University of Michigan, Howard University Medical College, Cook Co. Graduate School of Medicine (Chicago)

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. ~~Reporting for the South~~
   ~~Special reports~~
3. ~~Special investigations~~
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. ~~Work with State Division or affiliate~~
7. ~~Writing~~
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

E. B. PERRY, M. D.
SURGEON
OFFICE: 223 PILGRIM BLDG.
HOUSTON 3, TEXAS

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

December 28, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks very much for your recent communication. I am happy to accept membership on the Council.

Please find enclosed the biographical material.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Perry, MD

Dr. E. B. Perry

EBP?p

January 14, 1949

Dr. E.B. Perry
Rooms 223-224
Pilgrim Building
Houston 3, Texas

Dear Dr. Perry:

The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which, as you know, is the Southern Regional Council's affiliate in Texas, is having its annual meeting in Fort Worth January 21 and 22. The meeting takes place beginning at 2:00 P.M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth and Taylor streets.

I am to be there for the Friday, though unfortunately a previous engagement makes me leave late Friday night, so I can't be there for the Saturday part of the program. If you could possibly be present on the Friday--and, of course, also on the Saturday, it would be very helpful.

If enough of the Fellows arrive, I would like to get with them on Friday night. I warn you that part of my problem is to get you to help the Council find people in Texas who will join Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina in his promise to be one of a hundred people giving $250 to the Council, to help it meet its budget.

If you could only be present by dent of the Council's paying your travel expenses, we would be willing to do that.

I apologize for this short notice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh

January 15, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of the 14th announcing the Fort Worth meeting of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and requesting my husband's participation, has just arrived.

Mr. Valtair has just returned home after two major surgical operations, and will be confined to his bed for several months to come. He asked me to pass on his genuine regrets and kindest personal regards.

I wish there were some way we could assist in making this Texas trip successful.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Valtair

Ruth Valtair

Jackson Valtair
5201 Belmont Avenue
Dallas 6, Texas

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

January 14, 1949

Mr. Jackson Valtair
5201 Belmont Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Valtair:

The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which, as you know, is the Southern Regional Council's affiliate in Texas, is having its annual meeting in Fort Worth January 21 and 22. The meeting takes place beginning at 2:00 P.M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth and Taylor streets.

I am to be there for the Friday, though unfortunately a previous engagement makes me leave late Friday night, so I can't be there for the Saturday part of the program. If you could possibly be present on the Friday--and, of course, also on the Saturday, it would be very helpful.

If enough of the Fellows arrive, I would like to get with them on Friday night. I warn you that part of my problem is to get you to help the Council find people in Texas who will join Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina in his promise to be one of a hundred people giving $250 to the Council, to help meet its budget.

If you could only be present by dint of the Council's paying your travel expenses, we would be willing to do that.

I apologize for this short notice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh

January 18, 1949

Mr. E. W. Whiteside
Lincoln High School
Paducah, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Whiteside:

We are mighty glad you are now a Fellow of our Council.

For the moment help us with membership and with selling our materials, if you can. I send you a sample package of what we have. It has been much used in colleges and high schools.

Let us know of special things that need doing in The Purchase.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NAME Whiteside, E. W. Date January 10, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Lincoln High School,

Paducah, Kentucky.

HOME ADDRESS 1514 North 8th Street,

Paducah, Kentucky

RECEIVED JAN 12 1949

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 4330 Office 2196

PRESENT POSITION Principal, Lincoln High School, Paducah, Kentucky.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD High School Teacher, and Coach of Basketball and Football Teams.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Church, Masonic Lodge, Fraternity, Boy Scouts of America Commissioner for Inter-racial Scouting, Local, District, State and National Teachers Associations; Secondary School Principals.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED "Extra-Curricula Activities in Secondary Schools" (Unpublished) and former guest writer for Light-House and Afro-Courier(local weeklies)

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Lincoln Univ., Pa., Univ. of Cincinnati, University of Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania State College and the University of Chicago. A. B. and M. Ed.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities ✓
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping ✓
   Regular reports
   Special reports ✓
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment ✓
5. ✓ Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. ✓ Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

I am especially interested in Guidance and School and Public Relations Activities.

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

January 19, 1949

Mr. E. D. Robinson, Principal
Blevins Training School Box 04
Blevins, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Robinson:

We are delighted that you can be one of our Fellows.

That is a great story you sent about Mr. Floyd Brown. Thank you for it.

I hope that during 1949 we can organize an Arkansas Division of the Southern Regional Council. We have asked Mrs. M. E. Tilly of the Methodist Church, who is a part-time Field Secretary for the Council, to lay plans for a trip to Arkansas, in April, when she will try to get some people together and see if we can get a movement going. We will be in touch with you a little later on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Blevins Training School
E. D. Robinson, Principal
Telephone 2294

Blevins, Arkansas

Janruary 14, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr Mitchell:

I am very pleased to accept the Honorary Fellowship of the Southern Regional Council.

I do hope that in some way I may help to interpret the "Spirit" of the New South to the other parts of the country and the world.

I earnestly believe that today the south, with all of its shortcommings, offers greater opportunities for the educated Negro than any other place in the world. I also believe that it is out business to sell this idea to the thousands of young people who are looking to establishing themselves for rendering the greatest service to their fellowman.

I am enclosing a newspaper clipping from Janruary 10,1949 Arkansas Gazette , (Arkansas' leading newspaper) . This man has shown some of the possibilities that the South is offering today. Mr. Brown has the new 1949 legislators gasping for words of such outstanding service right here at their homes and yet such with such a williness to give it all that others might live a little better. This is my idea of the real "Spirit" of the new south.

Yours very truly,

E.D. Robinson

E.D. Robinson,
Principal

NAME E. D. Robinson Date January 13, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS P.O. Box 104

Blevins, Arkansas

HOME ADDRESS Blevins, Arkansas

P.O. Box 104

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2296 Office 2294

RECEIVED JAN 17 1949 Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Principal of High School

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Assistant principal of school

Teacher of science, mathmatic and social science

Basket ball coach

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Baptist church, Boy Scouts of American

NaA A C P, Arkansas Democrat Association, County and State

Teachers Association, Free and Accepted Masons

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED none

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Philander Smith College B.A.

Little Rock, Arkansas Advance work toward Masters Degree, Fisk University

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
X 2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Show to Herald - "as of news value" - GSM

Show to HF MCJ

## Less Credit, Talk; More Cash, Work

# In 30 Years of Toil He Built the School; For His Race He Would Give It to State

By CARROLL McGAUGHEY
Of the Gazette Staff

Fargo, Jan. 9.—A dream is where you find it. Floyd Brown found his dream here at Fargo. It has been a good dream.

You have to watch your road map closely to get to Fargo, to avoid missing the turn. Turn north off the broad concrete Memphis highway at Brinkley, across the railroad tracks and out State Highway 17 for three miles to the fork. Then right.

The road's not marked, but it's State Highway 39. Two miles further along and a few unpainted buildings, a general store and a spur line railroad station, all of them a weatherbeaten gray stained to an even hue by the swirling dust from the road, tell you you are in Fargo.

There, two brick pillars mark the entrance to a lane. Less than a mile down that lane lies Floyd Brown's dream.

When he came, left, then returned to stay in Fargo, Floyd Brown followed no road map. He followed his heart.

Floyd Brown doesn't look like a dreamer. He is a Negro of medium stature, whose skin reflects the dusky blackish brown of the fertile soil he loves. Floyd Brown looks like a practical man.

### Of Crops and Happiness

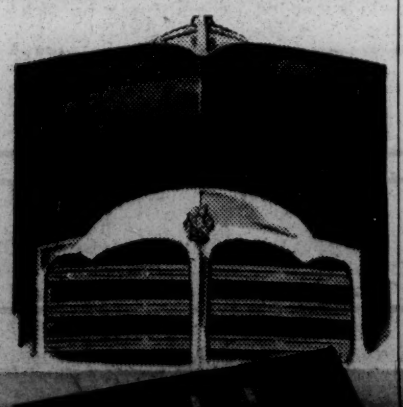
But he dreams. Big, beautiful dreams. And then he sets out to make them come true. He started on this dream 30 years ago. It is still coming true. It is a dream of brick and lumber and growing crops and happiness for his race.

The tangible parts of the dream are the buildings, the farm equipment, and the 800-odd acres of Fargo Agricultural School for Negroes, the school built by Floyd Brown, president.

Now he stands in the middle of the lane and points east toward the woods.

"We own the land over to the ridge, as far as you can see in that direction," he said, and swung his arm in a circle. "As far as you can see. And it all started from here—from $2.85 cash, with two acres of land paid for and 18 more on credit." And a dream.

Last week he stood before members of Arkansas's Legislative Council and offered to "give this school and all its land—no strings attached—to the state of Arkansas for my people." Floyd Brown was dreaming again.



### Of Reading, Writing

In 1911, a Negro boy of 19 years stood dreaming over a clothes presser in West Helena. Without business experience, he had opened his own pressing shop a few months earlier "because I was ambitious." Business was all right but it would have been better, Floyd Brown knew, if he didn't have to have his customers read their orders aloud to him because he couldn't himself read or write. So Floyd Brown dreamed of going to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, the school founded by the great Negro educator, Booker T. Washington.

"I didn't have sense enough to send in an application, but I did have sense enough to get there ahead of the crowd," he said. So the country boy from Arkansas arrived at Tuskegee to apply for admission a week ahead of the opening of the school term.

The rush already was on. Tuskegee authorities, seeking a delay, sent him to the farm to work until they had time to look into his case, and then forgot about him.

"I worked out there all day for three weeks," he said. "I shouted my happiness every day, because I thought I was in school."

Then a graduate instructor chanced on him and "reminded" the registrar. They called him in and gave him an examination.

### 'I Couldn't Even Pass'

"I couldn't even pass 'C-prep,' the equivalent of a fifth grade education and entrance requirement then to Tuskegee," he said. "But there were a lot of others there who were worse off and older than I. They put us in a 'C-prep special' class. That's where I started to learn."

In 1915 Booker T. Washington died. ("His religion was his people. He sold me his religion," Brown said.) Washington's biography was printed and the publishers came to Tuskegee to offer students summer jobs selling the books. Floyd Brown took the job, asked for and was assigned to the territory of Arkansas.

"I sold more books than anybody in the United States," he said. "That's how I came to Fargo the first time. It was nearly all Negroes, living in pitiful shacks, without money and without a chance. I knew that I would be back."

He came back in 1919 with $2.85 and his Tuskegee gradaution certificate in his pocket.

"I threw my bucket down and went to work," said Floyd Brown.

### 'The Poorest Land'

"He picked the poorest land in the county for agriculture," said W. W. Sharp, Brinkley attorney, who was there when Brown came back to start his school. "I guess the reason he picked it was because it was closer to the folks he wanted to help."

"We bought 20 acres from a preacher, two for cash, 18 for credit, and started clearing the land. We dug more than 1,000 postholes and cut the posts for fences. We didn't have any place to live except under

main building. ("We all work half a day and go to school the other half.")

At one side is a gymnasium with an indoor basket ball court. ("Our girls have been state champions for the past four years.")

Girls' and boys' dormitories, capable of housing nearly 100 students apiece, have been built. ("The girls seem to take to fixing their's up better, but the boys keep their's clean.")

And there's the 800 acres of land.

Floyd Brown stood in the middle of it and swept his arm in a circle. "As far as the eye can reach, and not a penny owed on it."

He's dreaming again. His dream now is for the school to continue in its service to his people.

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### No Strings Attached

Floyd Brown wants the state to take his school—lock, stock and barrel, and no strings attached. He would like to see it become the Negro Girls' Training School now being considered, maybe holding on to the land for future development as a Negro junior agricultural college.

He owes the state little. Not until five or six years ago did the state contribute anything to the school's support. Since a token appropriation of from $1,000 to $3,000 has been made each year. The rest Floyd Brown has raised. The students who can afford it pay from $5 to $15 a month for all tuition, board, laundry and supplies. Those who can't pay, come anyway. The deficit—about $20,000 each year—is made up by Floyd Brown's solicitation of funds from his friends throughout the state and nation. Neither he nor his wife has drawn a salary for 21 years.

Legislators, surprised at his offer, were curious about his authority to transfer title to the state on his own initiative.

"There's no reason that he can't," said Mr. Sharp, his advisor and attorney. "Fargo Agricultural School as a legal entity doesn't exist."

In the eyes of the law, Floyd Brown is the sole owner of an "estate" that would cost approximately $200,000 to duplicate on the present market.

"But he doesn't see himself as the owner," said Mr. Sharp. "He feels he is holding it in trust for his people."

To those people, Floyd Brown is no dreamer. He is a hard working man who constantly demonstrates what he urges them to adopt as a motto: "More cash and less credit; more work and less talk."

Ruptured Men

# For His Race He Would Give It to State

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Of the Gazette Staff

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"We bought 20 acres from a preacher, two for cash, 18 for credit, and started clearing the land. We dug more than 1,000 postholes and cut the posts for fences. We didn't have any place to live except under wagons, but we made a crop of sweet potatoes and sent a carload into Little Rock that year," Floyd Brown said.

He didn't realize that as he had begun to tell the story of the school he had slipped into the use of "we" instead of "I." For a long time "we" was Floyd Brown alone. Now, "we" is his people and his school.

"That fall we got donated to us a team of young mules, a wagon and a carload of rough cypress lumber. We built a shed for the farm tools and a one-room building, 16x12 feet. That Thanksgiving Day we had our grand opening."

**He Still Goes**

There were 12 Negro youngsters to start with. Then more came and two teachers were hired. Floyd Brown went out to make friends and raise money for the school's expansion. He's been going, and the school's been expanding ever since.

The floor of the original building is still in service, but the walls have been swallowed by the constant additions. ("We could just add a room on at the back and then one at the side as we needed it, and had the materials," he said.)

Now the two-story main building houses administration offices ("We called our first teacher 'the dean' and I named myself 'the president.' It sounds better when you go out asking for money.") It also houses classrooms. ("We teach them what they need to know to go on to college or to go back to their homes and live as useful citizens.")

There is a chapel. ("We put a lot of emphasis on religion. We believe in it.")

Practice kitchens for home economics. ("We teach the girls to take a pound of flour and make more biscuits and better biscuits than they could before they came.")

**Work and Study**

A barn stands within sight of the main building. ("We all work half a day and go to school the other half.")

At one side is a gymnasium with an indoor basket ball court. ("Our girls have been state champions for the past four years.")

Girls' and boys' dormitories, capable of housing nearly 100 students apiece, have been built. ("The girls seem to take to fixing their's up better, but the boys keep their's clean.")

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*Delivered in Detroit, state and local taxes extra.

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OWEN MOTOR AND OIL CO.
1100 West Capitol

January 27, 1949

Mr. Harold S. Smith
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Smith:

We are delighted that you are a Fellow of the Council.

You can help us in getting more members and in getting our liberature out to a wider circle of people. Mr. Atwood will have a pretty complete file of our things, but I send you several for your own information. The pamphlets have proved of particular value for use by teachers. Perhaps your connection with the Kentucky Negro Educational Association and with the AFT would enable you to do something at some meeting, or in a magazine, toward getting our pamphlets better known and more widely used.

Another thing we are interested in is the home-town self-survey. Our manual for the use of these towns is currently being redone on the mimeo, so I cannot send you one, but I will send you one soon. Frankfort, or perhaps such a town as Shelbyville, would be about the right size place.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: Fleming, Honest Answer, Dec.-Jan. New South, Educated South, Healthy South, Race and Suffrage, Vance, price list.

NAME Smith, Havold S. Date Dec. 29, 1948

MAILING ADDRESS Ky State College
Frankfort, Ky

HOME ADDRESS Ky State College
Frankfort, Ky

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1948
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2590J Office —

PRESENT POSITION Ass't Prof - History (KSC)

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD above since graduation 1936

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER American Federation of Teachers
Ky Negro Educational Association

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED
11 years experience in public Relations at KSC

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD AB, Ky State College
MA. University of Wisconsin, 1 additional year at U of Wis.
summer course at New York University in public Relations

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

cc: Mrs. Tilly

Sending: Fleming, Dec.-Jan. New South, Arkansas Veterans' Survey,
Race and Suffrage, Vance

January 27, 1949

Mrs. Sadye A. Thompson
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

We are so glad you are a Fellow of the Council.

There is much to do in getting new members and getting our literature out and in supplying the Council with information about local situations.

I greatly wish that during 1949 we could get going an Arkansas Division of the Southern Regional Council. You have an interracial committee in Little Rock, and there are a good many members of the Council in Little Rock, and others scattered over the state. We have altogether in Arkansas about twenty-five members.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of whom doubtless you know, is a part-time field secretary for the Council, and intends to visit Arkansas fairly soon. She could do quite a lot in Methodist circles. We would have easy access also to a number of the other church groups.

Could you discuss with various people the possibilities of getting a Division going? We have active Divisions now in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Florida, and Tennessee, and we work closely with affiliated though independent state interracial committees in North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Texas. In Louisiana we have many members, and hopes of getting a Division going. I despair of Oklahoma. Write me what you think, if you will, please.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NAME Mrs. Sadye A. Thompson Date January 7, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 914 Gaines Street

Little Rock, Arkansas

HOME ADDRESS 1513 State Street

Little Rock, Arkansas

JAN 10 1949
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 5-8898 Office 2-6592

PRESENT POSITION Neighborhood Secretary

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Supervisor, Inspection Department, Ford, Bacon, and Davis Ordinance Plant, Jacksonville, Arkansas

Case Worker, Pulaski County Public Welfare

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Urban League, Y.W.C.A., Arkansas Tuberculosis Auxiliary, Arkansas State Social Workers Conference, N.A.A.C.P., Social Workers Organization, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

✓ 1. Work with local communities
✓ 2. Reporting for the South
✓ Newspaper clipping
Regular reports
Special reports
3. Special investigations
✓ 4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
Speaker
✓ Participant
✓ 6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

February 1, 1949

The Rev. Mr. Dan C. Whitsett
First Methodist Church
105 East Spring Street
Sylacauga, Alabama

Dear Mr. Whitsett:

We are delighted to have you as one of the new Fellows of the Council.

Sorry not to have you at the meeting of the Alabama Division in Montgomery. Our understanding is that the date of this meeting is Tuesday, February 22. Would you be tied up on that date? Your letter mentions February 15.

One good way to help the Council is to get its literature more widely sold. Are you perhaps editorially interested in this or that church publication which might carry a list of our available materials.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

DAN C. WHITSETT
MINISTER

TRAVIS SHELTON
MINISTER OF MUSIC

# First Methodist Church

105 EAST SPRING STREET
Sylacauga, Alabama

MISS WANDA KEMP
DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

MRS. W. S. HELMS
CHURCH SECRETARY

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

January 21, 1949

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I appreciate the honor of being asked to serve as a fellow in the Southern Regional Council. I will do the best I can to represent my area.

It is a keen disappointment that I will be unable to attend the State Council in Montgomery on February 15th. However, I am making 100 copies of the Proposed Constitution to be submitted to the organization for adoption. The Council of City Pastors has set February 15 and 16th for their annual meeting at Emory University in Atlanta. I am expecting to attend this or else it would have been my pleasure to be present at the Montgomery meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Dan C. Whitsett

Dan C. Whitsett

DCW/nw

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 3, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The attached is a clipping from the St.Louis Post Dispatch for January 30, 1949 which I believe is significant and which may not have come to your attention.

– Given to HF at GSM's request

Sincerely yours,

A. Stephen Stephen

A. Stephen Stephen

February 14, 1949

Mr. A. Stephen Stephan
Department of Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Stephan:

I am delighted that you accept becoming a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

I notice in our mail from time to time this or that thing that you have done to help us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NAME A. Stephen Stephan Date January 15,1949

MAILING ADDRESS Dept. of Sociology, University of Arkansas,Fayetteville

HOME ADDRESS 1119 N. Shady St.,Fayetteville, Ark.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2245-J Office 969

RECEIVED JAN 19 1949 Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Associate professor and head, Dept of Sociology, University of Arkansas

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Chairman, Social Sciences Dept.,Stout Institute (Menomonie, Wis.) 1943-47; associate professor, Stout Institute,1939-43; instructor, Dept.of Sociology, Univ.of Minnesota,1930-33; Assistant-to-the-Director, Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies, Richmond,Va.,1927-28; and other positions.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Southern Sociological Society, Southwestern Sociological Society, American Sociological Society, American Association of University Professors.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED "Backgrounds and Beginnings of University Extension in America", Harvard ~~Educational Review, Spring,1948; and~~ other educational and sociological articles in School and Society, American ~~Sociological Review, and Social Forces.~~

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD University of Richmond,BA; University of Chicago, M.A.; University of Minnesota, Ph.D.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping x
   Regular reports
   Special reports x
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment x
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant x
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate x
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program x

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PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

February 15, 1949

Mr. Donald Rasmussen
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:

We are delighted to have you as one of our new Fellows.

Do please come to the meeting February 22. I will look forward to talking with you then.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

7 FEBRUARY 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

MR GEORGE S. MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE NE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR MR MITCHELL:

THE RECENT COMMUNICATION ABOUT THE MEETING IN MONTGOMERY ON FEBRUARY 22ND REMINDED ME THAT I HAD NOT ANSWERED THE PREVIOUS INVITATION TO BE A FELLOW OF THE ALABAMA DIVISION. I AM HAPPY TO ACCEPT THIS TITLE OR POSITION ALTHOUGH I DON'T KNOW THAT I HAVE DONE MUCH OR KNOW MUCH TO DESERVE IT. I PLAN TO BE IN MONTGOMERY ON THE 22ND BUT I MUST WARN YOU THAT I DON'T SEEM TO HAVE CONNECTIONS WITH THE WEALTHY. HOWEVER, I'LL DO WHAT I CAN.

MORRIS, HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN WERE WITH US ONLY YESTERDAY. I PLAN TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO SWEDEN THIS SUMMER.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Donald Rasmussen

DONALD RASMUSSEN

NAME Donald E. Rasmussen Date 7 February 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama

HOME ADDRESS Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home _____ Office _____

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Professor of Sociology

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Ass't Professor of Sociology, Central Michagan College of Education

Instructor in Sociology, University of Illinois

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER NAACP

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD

MA, University of Illinois, 1938

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

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Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

3/24

We didn't hear anything

from him.

met

Fellow — Stephens, Geo

George Myers Stephens, *Editor*

*Published by* The Stephens Press

*The Southern* PACKET
A Monthly Review of Southern Books
50 WALNUT STREET ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 21, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I plan to be in Atlanta a few hours on Wednesday afternoon, the 23rd. I will try to give you a call. We might be able to carry a brief announcement of the self-survey plan in The Packet. You are probably already thinking of ways to reach civic clubs and women's clubs with this idea. I think you've got something.

Cordially,

George M. Stephens

George M. Stephens:j

RECEIVED
MAR 22
Southern Regional Council

Fellows

Same letter sent to:
Miss Pauline Watkins Campbell
Jeanes Supervisor, Walker County
Huntsville, Texas

March 22, 1949

The Reverend Mr. Dan C. Whitsett
First Methodist Church,
105 East Spring Street
Sylacauga, Alabama

Dear Mr. Whitsett:

When the Southern Regional Council wrote to you to tell you of your appointment to the position of Honorary Fellow, we enclosed a brief biographical form which was to be filled in and returned to us so that we can keep data about each Fellow in our files.

We have your acknowledgement and acceptance, but do not seem to have the outline. I am sending a form along with this letter. Please return it to us when you can.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Margaret Boyd

NAME DAN C. WHITSETT DATE April 1, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 105 E. Spring St
Sylacauga, ALA

HOME ADDRESS 107 E. Spring St
Sylacauga, ALA

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 99 Office 652

PRESENT POSITION Minister, First Methodist Church

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Minister, First Methodist Church, MARIANNA, FLA, St. MARK'S CHURCH, Montgomery, ALA

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Rotary, Masons, Methodist Federation for Social Service, Fellowship of Reconciliation

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED —

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD Birmingham-Southern A.B. 1930
Duke University Divinity School B.D. 1933

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

- ✓ 1. Work with local communities
- 2. Reporting for the South
  - Newspaper clippings
  - Regular reports
  - Special reports
- 3. Special investigations
- 4. Membership recruitment
- 5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker ( ) as Participant ( )
- ✓ 6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
- 7. Writing
- 8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

April 4, 1949

Mr. James Stewart
627 N.E. Sixth Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Thank you for sending the completed biographical outline. We are delighted that you are serving as a Fellow of the Council.

Help us, please, with information, with getting members, and with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call on us for any service we can do to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mb

NAME James Edward Stewart DATE March 26, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS 627 N. E. 6th. Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

HOME ADDRESS 627 N. E. 6th. Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 76391 Office 30441

PRESENT POSITION Branch Manager, Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Theatre manager, Naval Housing Project manager, Officer-in-charge USMC Hostess House.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER NAACP, Urban League, Chamber of Commerce, American Veteran's Committee, Young Democrats, Langston University Alumni Association, Masonic Lodge, Episcopal church, etc.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED Contributed weekly column "Jimmy Says" to the Black Dispatch since 1937.

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD Langston U., Langston, Oklahoma -- no degree.

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

x 1. Work with local communities
x 2. Reporting for the South
Newspaper clippings
Regular reports
Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker ( ) as Participant ( )
x 6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

April 4, 1949

Mr. Paul R. Webber
State College,
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Webber:

Thank you for returning the completed biographical form. We are delighted that you are serving as a Fellow.

Help us, please, with information, with getting members, with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call on us for any service we can do to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mb

NAME Paul R. Webber, Jr. DATE March 25, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS State College
Orangeburg, S.C.

HOME ADDRESS Same

RECEIVED
MAR 2
Southern Regional Council

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 1111 J Office 1442 Ext. 12

PRESENT POSITION Assoc. Prof. Economics & owner College Soda Shop

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD School principal and County farm agent in Aiken

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Faculty Study Commission & other professional groups; the Masons, Shriners, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, City Annexation Comm.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED The Maxwell Grocery Store - Opportunity Magazine (1940?)

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD SC State A&M College B.S.A.
Columbia University M.A.

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

1. Work with local communities ✓
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clippings
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations ✓
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker ( ) as Participant (✓)
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing ✓
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make. (for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

I have quite a variety of interests and could check most of these items
Paul R. Webber, Jr.

April 6, 1949

Dr. Harold D. West
Meharry Medical School
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. West:

We are delighted that you will serve as a Fellow of the Council. Thank you for sending your completed biographical outline.

I am sending a packet of some of our most vital pamphlets, including those two which were mentioned in our last letter to you.

Help us please, with information, with getting members, with getting our literature out to other people. Meanwhile, call us for any service we can do for you in connection with your activities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

April 4, 1949

RECEIVED
APR 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am pleased to accept the honor of election as Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and I shall be glad to carry out as best I can any of the responsibilities which this honor may carry with it.

In the memorandum included with your letter there is a formal statement of the things that Fellows do. It is stated that a pamphlet describing the work of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the October issue of New South are enclosed. Since these were not enclosed with your letter I have been waiting with the expectation that they might come under separate cover. Since they have not arrived I am hastening to answer your letter of March 11.. Since I am not sufficiently familiar with the work of the Council I have not checked any of the items under special interest on the blank. Perhaps you may wish to suggest an area in which I might work.

M Boyd

Thanking you again for the honor of election to Fellow.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

H. D. West
Professor of Biochemistry

HDW/lw

Enclosures
1. Information sheet
2. List of Publications

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

SYNTHESIS OF α-AMINO - β -HYDROXY- n -BUTYRIC ACIDS
A SIMPLE METHOD OF PREPARING A MIXTURE OF THE TWO FORMS
By Harold D. West and Herbert E. Carter, The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 119, 103-108 (1937)

SYNTHESIS OF α-AMINO- β -HYDROXY- n -BUTYRIC ACIDS
SEPARATION OF THE MIXTURES OF THE TWO FORMS AND PREPARATION OF d(-) - AND l (+) THREONINE
By Harold D. West and Herbert E. Carter, The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 119, 109-119 ( 1937)

SYNTHESIS OF α -AMINO - β -HYDROXY- n -BUTYRIC ACIDS
PREPARATION OF dl- ALLOTHREONINE WITH NOTES CONCERNING THE ADDITION OF METHYL HYPOBROMITE TO UNSATURATED ACIDS
By Harold D. West, Guy S. Krummel and Herbert E. Carter, The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 122, 605-609 (1937-1938)

SYNTHESIS OF α-AMINO- β -HYDROXY- n -BUTYRIC ACIDS
PREPARATION OF d AND l ALLOTHREONINE AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE FOUR ISOMERS
By Harold D. West and Herbert E. Carter, The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 122, 611-617 (1937-1938)

dl-SERINE
Harold D. West and Herbert E. Carter, Organic Synthesis, 20,81 (1940)

dl-THREONINE
Harold D. West and Herbert E. Carter, Organic Synthesis, 20, 101 (1940)

DIFFERENTATION OF TUBERCLE AND SMEGA BACILLUS
By Michael J. Bent and Harold D. West, American Review of Tuberculosis, 42, 815-820 (1940)

EVIDENCE FOR THE DETOXICATION OF DIPHENYL THROUGH SULFUR MECHANISM
By Harold D. West, Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, 43, 373-375 (1940)

BLOOD SERUM CALCIUM IN THE NEGRO, Harold D. West and Nelson C. Jefferson Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine 26, 1644-1646 (1940-41)

THE EFFECT OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBON ON GROWTH, By Harold D. West and Nelson C. Jefferson, Journal of Nutrition, 23, 425-430 (1942)

THE EFFECT OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS ON GROWTH THE REVERSABLE INHIBITION OF PANTOTHENIC ACID BY SULFAPYRADINE
By Harold D. West, Nelson C. Jefferson and Raven Rivera Elliott, Journal of Nutrition, 25, 471-477 (1943)

BLOOD SERUM CALCIUM IN NEGROES WITH TUBERCULOSIS
By Harold D. West and Nelson C. Jefferson, The American Review of Tuberculosis, 45, 346-348 (1942)

THE INFLUENCE OF PANTOTHENIC ACID UPON THE SUSCEPTIBILITY TO PNEUMONIA
By Harold D. West, Michael J. Bent, Raven Rivera Elliott and Raphael E. Tisdale, Archives of Biochemistry, 3, 321-324, (1944)

THE ROLE OF PANTOTHENATE IN SULFAPYRIDINE INDUCED ACHROMOTRICHIA
By Harold D. West and Raven Rivera Elliott, Archives of Biochemistry 16, 47-53, (1948)

IN VIVO LOCALIZATION OF RADIOACTIVE SILVER AT PREDETERMINED SITES IN TISSUE, By Harold D. West, Raven Rivera Elliott , Alphonso P. Johnson and Charles W. Johnson, American Journal of Roetengenology and Radium Therapy, ( in press)

BIOCERIN: AN ANTIBIOTIC PRODUCED BY BACILLUS CERUS
By Charles W. Johnson, Harold D. West, Hessie L. Jones and Carolyn Long, Journal of Bacteriology (in press)

STUDIES OF THE CYSTINE AND METHIONINE CONTENT OF PORTAL BLOOD PLASMA
James D. Solomon and Harold D. West
Federation Proceedings, (1949) in press.

NAME Harold D. West Date March 25, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Meharry Medical College

Nashville, Tennessee

HOME ADDRESS 2426 Jefferson Street

Nashville, Tenn.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 62397 Office 63634 -

RECEIVED
APR 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

PRESENT POSITION Head of the Department of Biochemistry and Acting Chairman of the Division of Basic Sciences.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD

Professor and Head of the Department of Science, Morris Brown College, 1925-1927

Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, Meharry Medical College, 1927
Associate Professor of Biochemistry, 1930- 1937

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Kappa Pi, National Honorary Medical Society; Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity and Sigma Xi, National Scientific Society; American Society of Biological Chemists.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED List of Publications enclosed

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Bachelor of Arts Degree University of Illinois, 1925; Master of Science in Chemistry, Univ. Of Illinois; Ph. D. Univ of Illinios, 1937

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clipping
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Fellow - Stephens

April 7, 1949

Mr. George M. Stephens, Editor
The Southern Packet
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Dr. Mitchell has told me of your generous offer to help us devise an attractive leaflet on the home town self-survey. I quite agree that the promotion of this project is important enough to merit an expert layout job. I have long admired the good taste of the Southern Packet, and would be most grateful for the help your designer might give us.

I am sending separately the basic material about the self-survey, including the reports on the Jacksonville effort. The most complete summary of what the self-survey is all about is the brief introductory text in the mimeographed manual.

If there is other information that would be helpful, please let me know.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

Fellows -
Wright, Harry

April 15, 1949

Mr. Harry L. Wright
2171 Madison Avenue
Apartment 5E
New York, New York

Dear Harry:

That is a magnificent list of people that you sent. It is particularly helpful of you to add the notes which tell us so much.

I am writing each of them the enclosed letter, and sending them what I send along with this to you.

I am so glad you have got yourself to a doctor who can get you in your best shape.

We limp along, always hoping. Alice and I and the children are well, and we hope Dolores and you are well too.

I will be in New York May 18 and 19, and will hope to see you.

With everyone's regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

2171 Madison Avenue
Apt. 5 E
New York City, N.Y.

April 5, 1949

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At last I am getting this list of prospective members off. I am happy to hear that the Council is really growing. I hope that each new member will contribute something in addition to the much needed funds.

I think I know the Council's attitude toward membership outside of the South. It appears to me that the Council would benefit greatly by "counting" progressive "Southerners living in the North" (a great number of us feel as if we are such (white & black). You see the South has a number of true friends up here, and

we watch happily for any signs of improvement back home.

I was in talking with a white Southerner (now a New Yorker) from my dear old home state of Mississippi who was deploring the fact along with me that most Northerners weren't informed that improvements were being made in some of the "troubled spots" of the South. It would be hard to convince quite a few of the people up here that every white Southerner is not at heart a real "Bilbo".

Whenever that there is a race incident in the South it gets full newspaper coverage. I believe that it is about time that some of the good that is being done should be spread over the newspapers. In this connection, I am happy to say that I have read several very fine news releases from the Council. I am very pleased that the Council is being generally

accepted around as an authority on Southern Problems. It should be.

It has often appeared odd to me that every school kid up here knew exactly what Bilbo or Rankin looked like. But only one out of ten grown ups couldn't identify Dr. Will Alexander, or Dr. Odum, or Mrs. Tilley. It seems to me that we would do well to get a few sketches of Southern leaders and institutions soberly spread around some of the better newspapers over the country — with pictures. I am a firm believer that "one picture is worth a thousand words."

I have done a great deal of thinking on the thing the Council could do for the South in the North or the other way around. You can understand what I mean when or rather if you imagine how many of us up here have our roots in the South.

You know that I believe that the key to this whole business of better race relations is friendship. The progress of the South and the solution of its problems have to have the friendship and the understanding support of people all over our country.

I am attaching a list of people whom I feel would like to become members of the Council.

In New York every one is afraid to join any organization which may be communistic. Please send each of these prospective members some information on the organization's background, a copy of "The New South" and an application for membership.

If you will mention the fact that the literature is being sent at my request, we can probably hope a good number of them. I am going to try to write more often and to see if I can be of some use to our work. Best wish to the staff.

Sincerely
your friend
Harry L. Wright

SRC - Fellows
Stephan, Stephen A

May 19, 1949

Dr. A. Stephen Stephan
Department of Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Stephan:

I am glad to send you our material on Negro policemen. Enclosed is the October, 1947 New South which you requested, and also the September, 1948 New South, which presents the figures as we had them at that time. Attached to that copy is a typewritten supplement which brings the list up to date according to our files. We have not, however, run a thorough-going survey lately, and I believe that Negro policemen are employed in other cities which we do not know of. These should come to our attention when we do our next annual roundup.

We have very little in the way of literature published by state interracial committees. I am enclosing two brief fliers of the Georgia Committee, although I doubt that they are adequate for your purposes. The Virginia organization with which we work is the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches; the director is the Reverend C. Emerson Smith, and his address is 109 West Grace Street, Richmond.

Our last annual reports throw some light on the activities of the state committees. Since you may not have this issue of New South handy, I am enclosing a copy.

If we can help further, please let me know.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

May 16, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclose please find 15¢ for which send me NEW SOUTH, October, 1947, Vol.2 No.10, NEGRO POLICE IN SOUTHERN CITIES. Should you have any information supplementing this bulletin on Negro Police in Southern Cities I would appreciate same.

Do you have any bulletins describing activities of Commissions on Inter-racial Cooperation in some "typical" Southern state? I would like such information. What is the address of the Virginia Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation?

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Stephen Stephan

15¢ enc
M.L.

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

5/20/49

(1) Mrs. McKoy

(2) Carole

See page 2 of GSM's letter about the $4.00.

Carole, please note particularly the address of Jewel Tatum and that of James Tatum, as given on page two of Jewel Tatum's letter, attached.

Jewel Tatum is a Fellow. His address should be corrected on the Fellows list.

met

SRC Fellows
Tatum, Jewel

May 19, 1949

Mr. Jewel Tatum
Mary Allen College
Crockett, Texas

Dear Jewel:

I greatly enjoyed your good letter. It is fine that you are doing so useful a job, and I am sure you are doing it well.

Harry Wright still holds down a well-paid job in the Department of Justice in New York City. It has something to do with liquidating the assets of Japanese and Italian banks seized in the war. He was the first Negro employed in the unit, but is now one of quite a number. He is married to a girl from Jackson and they have a pleasant apartment at 2171 Madison Avenue, Apt. 5-E, New York. I see them occasionally when I am in New York. He hasn't yet begun his law study. Wherefore I fuss at him.

I'll take a shot that your future is to be a college president or something else in educational circles. If you and I could sit down and talk, my advice might be different. But for the time being, it would be to put in two more years of graduate study, probably in economics and business administration. Running a college is very largely a matter of raising money. If you knew about business, it would help you a lot.

It doesn't make a lot of difference where you go. Go north or west: Wisconsin would be good; Minnesota would be good; the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania would be good.

I think if you can get up into that sphere of activity toward implementing the things you and your friends desire, the law will be only one of several services to be called upon. When you are ready to push things through you can get a lawyer; you haven't to be the lawyer yourself.

I would pick up a PhD. degree in the course of getting yourself fully trained. But the object is the training, not the degree.

You have seen and done enough now to want to read books. By and large, it seems that people read fewer books after they get through college and graduate study. So dig into some books for the next couple of years.

The Council welcomes the four dollars. Since you are a Fellow of the Council, you are exempt from paying dues. We are, therefore, applying the four dollars on your brother James Tatum's dues for 1948 ($2.00) and for 1949. Dues were increased at the last membership meeting to $3.00 a year, so that leaves a one-dollar balance on James Tatum's dues for 1949.

I will be very much interested in knowing how your plans develop.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

DR. G. L. PRINCE— PRES. PROF. W. A. PERRY— DEAN

...OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT...

Mary Allen College

BOX 741
CROCKETT, TEXAS
OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE
GENERAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF TEXAS

May 14, 1949

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

It is quite amazing how things postponed never get done, isn't it? Well, with this thought in mind, I am determined, at this moment, not to let tomorrow come and find me still putting off writing to you.

Just how is the council progressing? What is this year's agenda? It was my intention to have used copies of the council's publications in my classes, but unfortunately I have let this entire school year come and go without writing to you. Yes, I am ashamed of myself for not writing to you before now. This I shall not let happen again.

Up to this point I haven't told you what I am doing. Well, at present, I am head of the department of Social Sciences here and have been since September. I trust that you will take into consideration the fact that this is my first year in a schoolroom and all of my time has been spent in making the greatest success possible in this area. With the expressions coming from the president, dean, other administrators, and students, I am proud to state that I feel that I have been quite successful.

How is Harry Wright? Do you hear from him? I have also wanted to write Harry in view of the fact that I contemplate using the remaining years of my G. I. time in some reputable Law School and have been thinking of going east. Just what school would you suggest? What is your candid opinion of the lucrativeness of the field for Negroes? Can you evidence great possibilities? If so, don't hesitate to advise me relative to this field.

Probably the question has arisen in your mind as to why I am seeking your advice. Well, after working under your most able supervision, as a former employee of the council, I feel very keenly the need of your counsel and guidance. Yes, to me you have been most helpful and I do sincerely trust that I shall always feel free to consult you for your wise counsel and judgment.

Enclosed please find a money order for the sum of $4.00 as memberships for my brother and me. My twin brother, James, is at present head of the department of Sociology at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. I don't know what my brother's address for the summer will be as he is thinking about doing further study this

DR. G. L. PRINCE_ PRES. PROF. W. A. PERRY_ DEAN

...OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT...

Mary Allen College

BOX 741
CROCKETT, TEXAS
OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE
GENERAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF TEXAS

summer. I, therefore, would suggest that you mail any publications or other correspondences to our home address, which is as follow:

Mr. James M. Tatum
2020 Cable Street
Beaumont, Texas

You may send all correspondence to me here -

Mr. Jewel Tatum
Mary Allen College
Crockett, Texas

Shall be expecting to hear from you in the very near future and with best wishes for continued success, I am

Sincerely,

Jewel Tatum

6/16/49

SRC - Fellows

Robinson, Allyn P.

GSM:

He is honorable Fellow of Southern Regional Council. Nice guy.

met

Fellows Folder:

Robinson, Allyn

# ey NCCJ Post Given Robinson

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER 6/14/49

BY HOWARD MERRY
Observer Staff Writer.

Allyn P. Robinson of Charlotte, Carolinas director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews since 1946, has been named director of the NCCJ's National Commission on Religious Organizations.

The announcement was made to The Observer yesterday by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy of New York, president of the conference. Mr. Robinson will assume his new position about September 1.

Five commission directors are in charge of NCCJ operations in respective fields. Mr. Robinson will direct the conference's work with religious organizations throughout the world.

Associated with Mr. Robinson on the religious commission will be these co-chairmen representing the three major faiths:

Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, president of New Brunswick Theological seminary; Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath of the Union of American Hebrew congregations; and Father Allan P. Farrell of Detroit university.

Mr. Robinson will continue as NCCJ director for North Carolina and South Carolina throughout the summer. He is at present in Chapel Hill as consultant for the third annual institute in human relations, sponsored by the University of North Carolina and the NCCJ.

The NCCJ has chapters in the following North Carolina communities: Charlotte, Asheville, Gaston county, Winston-Salem, Durham, Raleigh, Lumberton, Goldsboro, Elizabeth City, High Point, Wilmington, Greensboro, and Rocky Mount.

**LAUDS SELECTION.**

Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, president of the Union Theological seminary in New York, commented yesterday from Washington, D. C., that he thought Mr. Robinson an "exceptional" man for the job.

"I am certainly glad to learn of the honor Mr. Robinson has received," Dr. Neibuhr said. "I am sure that the appointment will be welcomed by religious leaders throughout the country."

Mr. Robinson formerly studied under Dr. Neibuhr.

Born in New York in March, 1909, Mr. Robinson attended high school in New York and holds diplomas from Columbia university and Union Theological seminary. He has also done graduate study at Columbia.

He was minister of the Puritan church congregation in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., from 1933-1939, and minister of the United church in Raleigh from 1939-1946.

He became NCCJ regional director in 1946. The conference's headquarters were then in Raleigh. They were moved to Charlotte in September, 1947.

Mr. Robinson resides with his wife and two children at 1321 Berkeley avenue here.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

6/27/49

HCF:

You will be interested in the first paragraph of this letter from our friend Stephen Stephan.

I guess that means that Negro MA students will train at Pine Bluff, but be awarded University of Arkansas Master's degrees.

GSM
J.

6/14/49

June 14, 1949

Dr. A. Stephen Stephan
Hotel Pines
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Steve:

So glad you are at Pine Bluff.

Grand idea to employ fifty of the leaflets. They are on their way to you.

GSM

I am dashing for a train, and will hope to answer at greater length when I get back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

50-punch pamphlets

SRC - Fellows
Stephan, Stephen A.


UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



RECEIVED
JUN 13 1949
Southern Regional Council


June 9, 1949

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

I am here at Pine Bluff, Arkansas teaching at the University of Arkansas Resident Center, a graduate center for Negroes operated by the University of Arkansas to permit students to take courses on a graduate level and become candidates for Master's degrees from the University.

I believe I can make some good use of your excellent leaflet, WHAT KIND OF SOUTH DO YOU WANT? Please send me about 50 of them.

Sincerely yours,

Steve

A. Stephen Stephan, Head

Please address me:
Hotel Pines
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

PS Most of our students are teachers, principals, and ministers. We have 96 students. This project was started last summer on a limited scale and this summer the program has been widened. There are Negroes and Whites teaching and the Whites include professors from the University. We have friendly and cooperative relations with the A M and N College of Arkansas, the state Negro school which is now in a building program. This project runs in the summer. During the school year, graduate courses on a limited scale are offered to Negroes by the University by the Little Rock Resident Center

Fellows - Tatum, Jewel

MEMO TO JANE SIMPSON

You recall that by a sad accident Jewell M. Tatum was offered fellowship in erroneous substitution for James his twin brother. It is now too much trouble to dis-establish Jewel and establish James, hence, Jewel is the fellow.

I have written Jewel as enclosed:

July 5, 1949

Mr. Jewell M. Tatum
Mary Allen College
Crockett, Texas

Dear Mr. Tatum:

That was mighty kind indeed of you to send ten dollars ($10.00) as your contribution and also one dollar ($1.00) to bring the matter of your brother's dues up to date.

We had wondered why we had not been able to get mail back from you.

We welcome you greatly as a Fellow of the Council. The truth of the matter is, I gave instructions that your brother James be put in the machinery as a Fellow. Somehow by a clerical substitution, you were made the Fellow. I just remembered that you told me a couple of years ago that James should be a Fellow. Now the situation is that you are a Fellow. It is so much trouble to go back through it all that I say let's all sit content and you stay as the Fellow.

I am asking Mr. Fleming to write you about the annual round-up. He handles that.

All sorts of good luck at N.Y.U. Let us know if you stop through Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

NAME (Mr.) Jewel M. Tatum Date June 25, 1949

MAILING ADDRESS Mary Allen College

Crockett, Texas

HOME ADDRESS 2020 Cable Street

Beaumont, Texas

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2-3517 Office 1

PRESENT POSITION Chairman, Department of Social Sciences

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Field Representative, Div. of Vet. Service, Southern Regional Council.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER NAACP, Southern Regional Council, Neches St. Branch YMCA, Texas State Teachers Assoc., Assoc. of Soc. Science Teachers, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and Texas Folklore Society.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE HAD PUBLISHED None

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES HELD Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas, A.B., 1942.
Atlanta Univ. Sch. of Soc. Work, M.S.W., 1948.

SPECIAL INTERESTES (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council)

1. Work with local communities*
2. Reporting for the South*
   Newspaper clipping *
   Regular reports*
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences as-
   Speaker *
   Participant
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate*
7. Writing
8. Advice on SRC program *

Use this space for any comments you wish to make: (for additional space use back of sheet)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC - Fellows
Tatum, Jewel

July 28, 1949

Mr. Jewel Tatum
Mary Crockett College
Crockett, Texas

Dear Mr. Tatum:

Dr. Mitchell has showed me your letter to him in which you refer to the annual report for Texas. It is most kind of you to offer to help us on this project.

I am not certain whether or not you received my earlier correspondence describing the kind of report we need and asking you to help. What we hope to do is to devote the September issue of New South to state by state progress reports in those matters of particular concern to the Council. While the reports should be brief--fifteen hundred to two thousand words--we felt that they should be prepared by persons closer to the developments and better able to evaluate them than we in the regional office. The period for the reports will be August 1st, 1948 through July 31st, 1949. I enclose an outline of those matters which might be pertinent.

If it is possible for you to prepare the Texas report for us, we shall be most grateful. If not, could you suggest some other able person who may be willing to do it? A convenient deadline is September 1st.

Thank you for your thoughtful cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Fleming
Director of Information

HF:wgd

SRC - Fellows
Stephan, A Stephen

August 2, 1949

Dr. A. Stephen Stephan
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Stephan:

Many thanks for your letter of July 26. It does good to get it known in the way you did, although we have not picked up any new Arkansas member in June and our only July acquisition was a Cornell student named Scott D. Hamilton, Jr. of Little Rock. Perhaps, you got him interested.

We have plans for organizing a division of the Council in Arkansas and will call on you for help.

Thanks for Rust's address. I have written him as enclosed.

Ashmore I have not met although I talked with him by phone a couple of times. He must be a good egg.

I understand the folders you requested have already gone off to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

July 26, 1949

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

While I was down at Pine Bluff, Arkansas teaching at the University of Arkansas Resident Center for Negroes I distributed a number of your What Kind of South Do You Want folders. I am curious to know what returns you have in membership from say June and July of this year.

I approached Harry Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, and he was quite interested. I also approached John Rust, inventor of the Rust cotton picker which is now being made at Pine Bluff. Rust is quite a person as you doubtless know and should be with the SRC. If he hasn't joined perhaps a letter of invitation from you would do the trick. His address is: Ben Pearson Mfg. Co., Pine Bluff, Ark. I was entertained at his home while at Pine Bluff and pumped him for a lot of information and am a bit reluctant to ask him about joining up again. I did do so when I saw him. Both Ashmore and Rust should be with the SRC.

Please send me about 25 more of those folders.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Steve

A. Stephen Stephan

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

39 Wh-Wize
Wright, Harry

August 3, 1949

Mr. Harry Wright
2171 Madison Avenue Apt. 5E
New York, New York

Dear Harry,

I have been to Connecticut, and I came back to find a note from my secretary that Mr. & Mrs. Roger Foster had telephoned during their visit to Atlanta.

I am very sorry I was away. It was a hurried trip, and I could not stop in New York; but I though of you and your wife when we passed those towering new apartment buildings.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

SRC - Fellows
Wright, Harry

August 26, 1949

Mr. Harry L. Wright
2171 Madison Avenue, Apt. 5-E
New York, New York

Dear Harry,

I am in a little of a pinch.

Third call?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

SRO - Williams
Stephen, A Stephen

Aug 30, 1949

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I hope the deadline for the summary on Arkansas can be extended a bit for I would like more time to get information. It will come to you by September 6 at the latest. If this interferes with your plans please let me know and I will try and rush it thru.

Yours sincerely,

A. Stephen Stephen

A. Stephen Stephen
Dept of Sociology
Univ of Arkansas
Fayetteville

NAME Dr. C. R. Yerwood DATE August 18, 1950

MAILING ADDRESS 1115 East 12th Street, Austin 2, Texas

HOME ADDRESS 1115 East 12th Street

Austin 2, Texas

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Home 2-9672 Office 6-2641

PRESENT POSITION Medical Consultant, Division Maternal & Child Health
Texas State Department of Health

PREVIOUS POSITIONS HELD Same as above

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Texas Social Welfare Association, Amer. Public Health Ass'n
Texas Mental Hygiene Society, Texas Public Health Ass'n.
National Medical Association, Lone Star State Medical Ass'n.

BOOKS OR ARTICLES YOU HAVE PUBLISHED

COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AND DEGREES HELD Samuel Huston College
Austin, Texas
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

SPECIAL INTERESTS: (check ways in which you would like to assist the Council.)

1. Work with local communities/
2. Reporting for the South
   Newspaper clippings
   Regular reports
   Special reports
3. Special investigations
4. Membership recruitment
5. Representing the Council at meetings and conferences: as Speaker ( )
   as Participant ( )
6. Work with State Division or Affiliate /
7. Writing
8. Advice on S.R.C. Program

Use this space for any comment you may wish to make.(for additional space use the back of this sheet.)

PLEASE RETURN SHEET TO: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sent 9.00 Aug 1950

July 19, 1950

Dr. C. R. Yerwood
1115 Twelfth Street
State Department of Health
Austin, Texas

Dear Dr. Yerwood:

You have been a valued member of the Council since 1947, your dues for that beginning year having been paid by the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation. We had of course hoped that you would care to pick up the dues yourself and carry them along.

The whole sum needed to make you current through 1950 would be $9.00, which is steep. We will be happy to mark you paid up through this year for whatever sum you may find it possible to send in.

The Council no longer has the sizable foundation grants it used to get and must carry through with whatever sums its members and friends can stand by it with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

G.S.M.

Dr. Yerwood was asked to become a Fellow in 1948. I can find no record of his acceptance. Last year you wrote him to attend a meeting of the Texas Comm. along with Texas Fellows. He was addressed by you as a Fellow in the letter.

Note you wrote him 7/19/50 about back dues. As a regular member, he owed $9.00. He sent $1.9.00 Guess he is a Fellow now.

NH

Fellows
Harrell

# METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

*Established March 27, 1947, by Act of the General Assembly of Georgia to make and recommend to the local governments a master plan for the orderly growth and development of the Atlanta metropolitan area.*

502 TITLE BUILDING - ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA - WA. 5899

June 13, 1951

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1951
Southern Regional Council

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FRED A. HOYT
*Vice Chairman*

MALCOLM A. THOMPSON
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SEARCY B. SLACK

**Ex Officio**

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*City of Atlanta*

A. MELL TURNER
*Mayor*
*City of Decatur*

PHILIP HAMMER
*Director*

GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR.
*Consultant*

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director,
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn at Ivy
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I would like to convey to you an expression of the thanks and appreciation for the appearance which you made before the two sociology classes in the course of the school quarter just ended. In each case the students gained a great deal from your presentation, and I can say the same for myself.

It is a very profitable and beneficial thing for students in such courses to have presented to them a wide variety of points of view. My best, of course, is none too good because I appear before the classes so frequently. A guest speaker can inject a great deal more in his comments and can elicit more thoughtful attention than can an instructor. I appreciate a very great deal the time and the effort which you made in our behalf. If I am not overdoing it, I will in all likelihood call on you again this summer if classes materialize as I suspect they are going to do.

I have referred quite a number of students to your offices and have encouraged them to make a personal visit there. I hope that they will do so.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Leo J. Zuber

Leo J. Zuber
Planning Technician

# South Carolina

## I American Legion

1. Chief State Official (white)
   1. Mr. Audley H. Ward
   (a) ~~State Commander~~
   Allins S.C.
   (b) State Commander
2. No negro officials (No posts)
   (133 posts of the Legion in the State)

## II Veterans of Foreign Wars

1. Mr. L. F. Langford. (white)
   (a) Palmetto Building
   Columbia, S.C.
   (b)
2. Mr. Wensell Jacques
   (a) 2118 Pendleton Street
   Columbia, S.C.,
   (b) Post Commander
   Gandy - Griffin Post
   (2 negro posts in the State)
   Rock Hill, S.C.

South Carolina

III American Veterans Committee

IV AmVets

V UNAV

Mr. Leonard Haggard
Benedict College
Columbia, S.C.

## VI Local Veteran Organization

Benedict College Veteran organization

1. Mr. George White
(a) Benedict College
Columbia, S.C.
(b) President
(approximately 100 members all local college students)

Veteran Council of S.C.

1. Mr. George White
a. Benedict College
Columbia, S.C.
(b) President

Veteran organization of Allen University

1. Mr. Leonard Barrett
(a) Allen University
Columbia, S.C.
(b) President
112 members (all college students)

# North Carolina

## I American Legion

1. Mr. William M. York (White
   (a) Box 127 Greensboro, N.C.
   (b) State Commander

2. Mr. Charles G. Irving
   (a) 615 So. East Street
   Raleigh, N.C.
   (b) Vice Commander (in charge of Negro Affairs)

(365 posts of American Legion in N.C.
93 (regular) Negro posts.

## II Veterans of Foreign Wars

1. Mr. J. R. Rogals
   (a) Post Office Department
   Raleigh, N.C.
   (b) Contact Representative

N.C.

VI Local Veteran Organizations

N.C.

III American Veterans Committee

IV Am Vets

V UNAV

goodbye and good luck

Sincerely yours,

Lorne Johnson

P.S. Harry I'm got the flu or sompin' and can do just so much of this stuff at a time

BB

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. Mary O. C. Bradley
P. 85-5
Athens

Mr. Tony Postero, Adjutant
130 Hardy
Athens.

~~Johny W. Shropshire~~
~~46 Holmes St. S.W.~~

Johnny P. Jones
576 William St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.
Charles W. Cannon
post 7612

American Legion — State
Hdqtrs.
Henry Grady Hotel
Walnut - 8010
Cresent 6342

Peach Tree & Ellis.

---

Veterans of Foreign Wars
Department of Ga.
105 Pryor N.E.

---

Cypress 2763

John William 236 post
Valdolpa — Ga.
State Com

Mr. Stanley H. Jones
1428 Pon de Leon Ave. N.E.
Atlanta.

25

Chauncey Hudson
606 S. Lee St.
Valdolpa.
District Commander

FACTS CONCERNING VETERANS IN MISSISSIPPI

1. Number of veterans in Mississippi - - - - - 207,000

2. Number of Negro veterans in Mississippi - - 87,000

3. Number of Negro Veterans in Mississippi eligible for training under G. I. Bill - - - - - - - - - - - - - 68,000

4. Number of Negro Veterans in training in Miss. 4,500

5. Number of American Legion Posts in Miss. - - 154

6. Number of Negro American Posts - - - - - - None - -

There are ten (10) Negro Posts in process of being formed.

7. The Negro Posts being formed are in the following towns and cities:

| | | | Responsible Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clarksdale, | Mississippi | - - - - | None |
| *Grenada, | " | - - - - | Ernest Keyes, P.O. Box 328 |
| Lexington, | " | - - - - | None |
| Gulfport, | " | - - - - | None |
| Natchez, | " | - - - - | None |
| Crystal Springs | " | - - - - | None |
| Jackson | " | - - - - | None |
| Itta Bena | " | - - - - | None |
| Meridian | " | - - - - | None |
| Fayette | " | - - - - | None |

No specific person is responsible for such organizations. The white organization in each town is responsible for information regarding formation of Negro Chapters.

*Receiving Charter, December 28, 1946

8. Number of V. F. W. Posts in Mississippi - - - - - - - 140

9. Number of Negro V. F. W. Posts in Mississippi - - - - 1

10. Responsible persons connected with Negro V. F. W. Posts in Mississippi:

Mr. Howard Hunt, 311 Magnolia Court
V. F. W. Post #8590, Clarksdale, Mississippi

11. Number of A. V. C. Chapters in Mississippi - - - - - - 3

1. Jackson Chapter #1
Louis A. Miles, Chairman
Jackson College
Jackson, Miss.

Estemore A. Wolfe, Coordinator and Chairman of Membership Committee
A. V. C. Jackson Chapter #1
1332 Lynch St.
Jackson 29, Miss.

Wiley Spence, Chairman, Voting Qualifications Committee
A. V. C. Jackson Chapter #1
2400 Valley St.
Jackson 36, Miss.

2. American Veterans Committee
University of Mississippi
Oxford, Miss.

3. American Veterans Committee
Delta State Teacher College
Cleveland, Mississippi

With regard to Negroes being welcomed to A.V.C. Chapters in Mississippi, the two (2) existing chapters outside of Jackson, Mississippi are located on the campuses of large white State-supported institutions, and they report that no Negro veterans have applied for membership. Knowing Negroes and whites in Mississippi as I do, most likely there will be no Negro applicants at such places. The answer as to whether they (Negroes) would be accepted if applications were filed -- No.

Both Oxford, Miss. and Cleveland, Miss. are towns where there are very few Negroes who are eager to make advances, politically, and who have been continuously misused by the white people of Mississippi, so much so that they are almost totally led to believe what the "good white folks" say is best for them. Cleveland, Miss. is the heart of the Delta Section of the State.

12. American Veterans Committee
Jackson Chapter #1
125½ N. Farish St.
Jackson, Mississippi

The Jackson Chapter No. 1 of the A.V.C. is composed of all Negro Veterans, numbering three hundred ten (310) members at the present time. When in the beginning of our Chapter, several white veterans were asked to help form the organization, but refused on the grounds that "Southern tradition would not permit Negro and white members to participate in the same organization. As a result, we have no white members. But, our doors are open to all veterans regardless of race, color or creed, which is in keeping with the Constitution of the American Veterans Committee.

There are eleven (11) D.A.V. Posts in Mississippi for white veterans, whereas there are none for Negro veterans.

In none of the Veterans organizations in Mississippi are Negro veterans welcomed, such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars or the Disabled American Veterans.

D.A.V. Posts in Mississippi are located in the following cities and towns:
Jackson
Laurel
Gulfport
Hattiesburg
Columbia
Poplarville
Newton
Raymond
Purvis
Pascagoula

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Jackson Chapter #1 of the American Veterans Committee was represented one hundred ninety-seven (197) strong at the recent Federal Court hearings held in Jackson, Mississippi. (Note Life Magazine--December 16th issue).

Very soon there will be formed A.V.C. Chapters in the following cities and towns in Mississippi, McComb, Pascagoula, Greenville and Meridian. As of today, none of these towns and cities mentioned above are willing to unite as "veterans" rather than Negro or white veterans.

As of today, there is not a State Council of Veterans in Mississippi, either Negro or white.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

During the War there were approximately 87,000 Negroes called to armed services from the State of Mississippi and approximately 120,00 Whites.

Under the State law providing for separate but equal educational opportunities, the legality of which is recognized by the Federal government, there has been provided for White citizens of the state:

9 Colleges
14 Junior Colleges
1109 High Schools and Consolidated Rural Schools.

All of the above educational institutions for white citizens of the State are duly accredited in accordance with recognized educational standards.

Under the State law providing for separate but equal educational opportunities there has been provided for Negro citizens:

2 Colleges
No Junior Colleges
48 High Schools

Only a few of these educational institutions for Negroes have only limited accreditation. These institutions are for the most part overcrowded, under-staffed and poorly equipped.

Under the G. I. Bill there are already approximately 30,000 white veterans in training in the State of Mississippi.

Under the G.I. Bill there is available to Negro veterans of the State only the most limited opportunities for education and training at the two State Colleges.

There are no Junior Colleges where Negro veterans might receive training.

Only the barest minority of the 48 Negro high schools in the State are equipped to provide any kind of training for Negro veterans.

No additional institution for training of Negro veterans such as the Prairie Ordnance Plant and the Munition Plant at Gulfport have been provided by the state. The effort to convert the Flora Ordnance Plant and former German prison camp at Jackson into training centers for Negro veterans were abandoned when objections were made to use these properties for the establishment of Negro veterans.



FACTUAL INFORMATION

There are now only 4,000 Negro veterans reciving training under the G. I. Bill in the State of Mississippi.

There are approximately 700 clerical and professional employees in the State Regional Office of the U.S. Veterans Administration. Not even one of these Federal employees is a Negro. This subjects the Negro veterans applying to the State Regional Office of the Veterans Administration for assistance to the "Boy What do you Want" attitude.

The entire existing educational facilities for the training of Negro veterans In mississippi can accommodate at most less than 5,000 of the 68,000 Negro veterans eligible for training under the G.I. Bill.

F I N I S

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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RAY WARWICK
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# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 11, 1946

TO: HONORARY FELLOWS OF SRC

For some time we have been exploring the possibility of getting the SRC Fellows together for a conference in Atlanta. We are sure that a meeting of Fellows would be helpful to you and to the Council. We are now reasonably certain that we can obtain a grant from one of the Foundations which will enable us to hold a conference of Fellows at Council expense.

The next step in our planning is to select a date which will insure the largest possible attendance of Fellows at a one-day meeting in Atlanta. One possibility is to hold this conference on Thursday, May 16, just preceding the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society which will take place in Atlanta on May 17 and 18. On the other hand, it might be better to have our meeting some later Friday or Saturday in May or June. The purpose of this letter is to ascertain the wishes of the majority of the Council Fellows with regard to the date of the conference. Will you please fill in the enclosed sheet and return it to us at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Harold L. Trigg

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

To The Executive Directors
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Instructions: Please cross out any dates on which you could not possibly attend a conference of Fellows. Next, draw a circle around the dates which are doubtful. Then indicate by numerals 1, 2, 3, etc. the order of your preference for the remaining dates.)

May 16 _____

May 24_____ May 25_____

May 31_____ June 1_____

June 7_____ June 8_____

June 14____ June 15_____

Other dates preferred_____

_____

Date_____ Signed_____

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 15, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 17 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am delighted to learn that there is a possibility that the SRC Fellows will get together for a conference in Atlanta in the near future. I certainly intend to be present. It will be difficult, however, to attend if the meeting comes between the middle of May and the first of June because of the approaching close of the regular school term. I realize, however, that a number of the Fellows may be coming to Atlanta for the meeting of the Sociological Society, and if no other date can be agreed upon, I shall try to manage to get down there for that time.

Please accept my kindest personal regards for you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin

John Hope Franklin

JHF:hec

CAMPBELL COLLEGE
BUIE'S CREEK, N. C.

LESLIE H. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT
R. L. WHIPPLE, VICE PRESIDENT
B. P. MARSHBANKS, BUSINESS MGR.

A. R. BURKOT, DEAN
LEONORA A. DORSEY, DEAN OF WOMEN
G. G. PAGE, ALUMNI SECRETARY

April 24, 1946

RECEIVED
APR 26 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Further consideration of possible date for the meeting of the Honorary Fellows indicates that May 16 is the only date at the present time of which I can be certain. Because of possible plans for June and July, any date after May 31 would be ~~impossible~~ indefinite. I have indicated on the enclosed sheet my preferences. Again, I sincerely hope that May 16 will be the date of the meeting.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard G. McClain

slb

Enclosure

# MEMORANDUM

April 24, 1946

To: Will W. Alexander

From: Guy B. Johnson

Subject: Plans for Conference of Honorary Fellows of the Southern Regional Council

This Conference, to be held in Atlanta sometime between May 15 and June 30, would be a one-day meeting, with sessions in the morning, afternoon, and evening. It would be a sort of clinic to discuss, among other things, ways of improving the volunteer services which the Fellows render. We would invite several consultants from the following tentative list: Charles S. Johnson, Ira De A. Reid, Carter Wesley, Rupert B. Vance, Virginius Dabney, Ralph McGill, Harry Strozier.

We have 35 Fellows scattered throughout the South. Most of them have been helpful in our work in one way or another. Some of them gave a good deal of time to interviewing during the study of reconversion problems which Mr. A. C. Robinson did last fall. Some have engaged actively in local interracial work and others have supplied us with notes or clippings on trends and incidents in their areas.

We believe that all of the Fellows are eager to help us, but they need more supervision and stimulation. We are convinced that a conference in which they can get together and discuss their activities will be very helpful to them and to the Council. At the meeting of the Executive Committee February 27, it was voted that a conference of Council Fellows be held provided funds could be obtained to cover the expense.

The need now is to obtain financial backing for this Conference. Our regular budget will not permit us to bring the Fellows together at Council expense. We estimate th t we would need at least $1,000 in order to make the Conference a success. This would be allocated about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Travel and accommodations of Fellows... | $ 700.00 |
| Travel and honorarium for consultants.. | 250.00 |
| Mimeographing and distribution of Conference Report ..... | 50.00 |
| Total | $1,000.00 |

April 24, 1946

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Alexander:

We are making definite plans for a Conference of Council Fellows to be held sometime between May 15 and June 30. The attached memorandum briefly outlines our plans for this meeting.

When you were here last month you discussed with me the importance of this Conference of Fellows and said that you were reasonably sure that you could help us to obtain a grant which would make such a conference possible. I am writing, therefore, in the hope that you may soon ascertain whether we can obtain a special grant of $1,000 to finance this conference.

I hope all is going well with you. I am very sorry not to have a chance to see you when you were here recently.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Copy to: Mr. Paul D. Williams.

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | X | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| | |
|---|---|
| $ | CHECK |
| S | ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| F | TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

May 15, 19 46

*To* Mr. Jackson Davis

*Care of or Apt. No.* General Education Board

*Street and No.* 49 West 49th Street

*Place* New York 20, New York

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

Paul D. Williams will be in New York tomorrow and will try to see you. I am especially anxious for him to discuss with you possibility of grant which would enable us to bring Council Fellows together for a conference.

Guy B. Johnson

Chg. Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

*Sender's name and address*
*(For reference only)*

*Sender's telephone number*

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 6, 1946

TO THE SRC FELLOWS:

Most of you have replied to our letter concerning your choice of dates for a possible conference of Fellows. Apparently June 7-8 or June 14-15 are the dates which will suit the largest number of Fellows.

We are now trying to obtain a special grant which will enable us to proceed with this conference. If we are unable to get a grant, we may have to postpone the conference indefinitely. If we are successful, we shall set a definite date and let you know at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime, if you have not returned the blank which we enclosed with our letter of April 11, won't you please fill it in and send it to us right away?

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON m
Executive Director

GBJ:m

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
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# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

May 6, 1946

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Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON m
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Dr. Johnson:
If a conference is held on June 14-15 or June 7-8, I think I shall be able to attend.

Charles G. Gomillion
1474 E. Long St.
Columbus 3, Ohio

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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RECEIVED
MAY 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

May 6, 1946

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Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Dear Dr. Johnson:,

I hope June 7-8 will be the date agreed upon. It is between Converse's commencement and summer session. At the later time - June 14-15 - I shall not

only be involved in summer school work but also attending a meeting of State presidents in Washington at S.S.N.W. headquarters.

Sincerely yours,
Rosamonde R. Wimberly

537 Palmetto St
Spartanburg SC

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

May 8,1946

T. RUTH BRETT
ACTING PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter with reference to the June meeting.

If the meeting is possible I prefer that it be held June 14 - 15.

Cordially yours,

T. Ruth Brett

T. Ruth Brett
Acting Personnel Director

TRB:r

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 15, 1946

TO THE FELLOWS OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

I am happy to announce that we have obtained a special grant which will enable us to hold a two-day Conference of Council Fellows. However, since many of you have no doubt made definite plans for the summer, and since our staff has a rather heavy schedule of engagements for July and August, it seems wise not to hold the Conference until some time during the fall.

The annual meeting of SRC will be held on Wednesday, November 13. What do you think of holding the Conference of Fellows on November 14 and 15? Since SRC will pay the expenses of Fellows who attend the Conference, this will enable you to attend the annual meeting without expense.

Will you please check the enclosed sheet showing your approval of this suggestion or your preference for some other date.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure

I approve the idea of holding the Conference of Fellows in Atlanta on November 14-15 following the SRC annual meeting on November 13_____.

I prefer the following dates for the Conference of Fellows:

_____

_____

Signed_____

Date_____

Mercer University
Macon, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your recent letter. We are getting started here and we think we'll like it fine. ~~I'm~~ trying to get in the "swing of things" - and have already preached in the new Governors' church!

Please inform me as to prospects of the meeting of Honorary Fellows of the S.R.C. - if and when it is to be - and whether I'll continue since I've changed residence.

With best regards,

Howard

Please give Mrs. Johnson our regards.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 1, 1946

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

To All SRC Fellows:

The Conference of Fellows will be held in Atlanta on November 14-15, 1946. Please mark these dates on your calendar and make your arrangements to attend the Conference. Details about the two-day meeting will reach you later.

The annual meeting of SRC members takes place in Atlanta on November 13. Since we have obtained special funds which make it possible for the Council to bear the expenses of Fellows who attend the Conference, you have an opportunity to attend the annual meeting also without additional expense. You will shortly receive an official notice concerning the annual meeting of SRC.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Cy/ Fellows

October 1, 1946

Mr. Hodding Carter
504 Arnold Avenue
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

The annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council will be held in Atlanta on November 13, preceded by a Board meeting on the afternoon of November 12. I hope very much that you are going to attend.

Through a grant by the General Education Board we are able to hold a two-day Conference of Council Fellows on November 14-15. The Fellows as you may know, are young Southerners who accept honorary appointments to assist the Council on a volunteer basis. We have about 40 of them, white and colored, scattered throughout the South, and this will be the first time we have been able to bring them together for any sort of conference. I am wondering whether you can stay over for the Fellows Conference and be on the program as a speaker and consultant. This would be of tremendous help to the Fellows. If we can get several other liberal editors, such as Ethridge, Dabney and Edgar Ray, all of whom are SRC people to be there, we would like to devote one session to a sort of panel discussion on the general theme of "What Young Southerners Can Do to Help Build a Better South." If this plan does not materialize, could you speak as an individual along the line of "A Southerner Looks at the South"?

As a member of our Board of Directors, you will, of course, be remunerated for your expenses in attending the annual meeting, and we will take care of any additional expenses on account of the Conference of Fellows, though I am sorry to say we cannot offer any honorarium.

Please help us build a little fire under Mr. Willcoxon, Chairman of the SRC in Mississippi. He is the best sort of fellow, but he lets things drag along unless he is pushed a little. I was

very much disappointed over the meeting of the Mississippi Executive Committee which I attended in July. Through some slip-up in the announcements, about half of the Committee members did not realize that the meeting was to be held, and there were only three present besides myself.

Here's hoping you can help us out with the Conference of Fellows. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

October 1,1946

Mr. Virginius Dabney
Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Virginia

Dear V:

Our annual meeting this year comes on November 13. On November 14-15 we are holding a Conference of Council Fellows. A grant from the General Education Board makes it possible for us to pay the expenses of Fellows who attend the meeting.

I take it that you will attend the annual meeting if you possibly can. I am wondering whether you can stay for one or both of the days following the annual meeting and be one of the speakers and consultants for the Conference of Fellows. One thing which we have in mind is to ask a group of editors, including Mark Ethridge, P. B. Young, Hodding Carter, Ralph McGill, Carter Wesley, Edgar Ray and yourself to conduct a panel or round table discussion on the general theme of "What Young Southerners Can Do to Help Build a Better South."

I do hope that you will be able to help us out on this. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Zone 11.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 3-4242

October 3, 1946.

RECEIVED
OCT 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Guy:

I am sorry as can be, but while I ~~have~~ can manage~~d~~ to be with you for the annual meeting on November 12th-13th, I cannot possibly stay over beyond that time. It was with some difficulty that I managed to get away for the two days in question, and the other is impossible for me.

It happens that I am badly pressed at this season, particularly during November, which explains my inability to be with you.

Sincerely yours,

Virginius Dabney.

October 1, 1946

Mr. P. B. Young
719 Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

Our annual meeting this year takes place on November 13. On November 14-15 we are holding a Conference of SRC Fellows. A grant from the General Education Board makes it possible to bring the Fellows together at Council expense.

I hope that you will be able to stay over for the Conference of Fellows and serve as a speaker and consultant on the program. We are asking a group of editors to hold a panel or round table discussion on the general theme of "What Young Southerners can do to Build a Better South." Won't you please let me know as soon as possible whether you can help us with this.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

cy/ file

October 1, 1946

Mr. Carter Wesley
P. O. Box 3086
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Wesley:

Our annual meeting this year takes place on November 13. On November 14-15 we are holding a Conference of SRC Fellows. A grant from the General Education Board makes it possible to bring the Fellows together at Council expense.

I hope that you will be able to stay over for the Conference of Fellows and ser as a speaker and consultant on the program. We are asking a group of editors to hold a panel or round table discussion on the general theme of "What Young Southerners Can Do to Build a Better South." Won't you please let me know as soon as possible whether you can help us with this.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

October 1, 1946

Mr. Edgar Ray
Tampa Daily Times
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Ray:

The annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council will be held in Atlanta on November 13. I hope very much that you are going to attend.

Through a grant by the General Education Board we are able to hold a two-day Conference of Council Fellows on November 14-15. The Fellows, as you may know, are young Southerners who accept honorary appointments to assist the Council on a volunteer basis. We have about 40 of them, white and colored, scattered throughout the South, and this will be the first time we have been able to bring them together for any sort of conference.

I am wondering whether you can stay over for the Fellows Conference and be on the program as a speaker and consultant. This would be of tremendous help to the Fellows. If we can get several other liberal editors, such as Ethridge, Dabney, and Hodding Carter, all of whom are SRC people to be there, we would like to devote one session to a sort of panel discussion on the general theme of "What Young Southerners Can Do to Help Build a Better South."

We will be able to pay expenses of speakers, although we cannot offer any honorarium. If, as I hope you are planning to, you attend the annual meeting of SRC anyway, this would enable you to come without any personal expense.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

**MOORLAND BRANCH Y.M.C.A.**
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
2700 FLORA STREET
DALLAS, TEX.

October 4, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Conference, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am happy to know that we are going to have the Conference of Fellows in Atlanta on November 14 - 15. I will arrive in time to take advantage of the annual meeting of SRC members on November 13.

Looking forward to receiving an official notice of the annual meeting.

Sincerely yours,

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Executive Secretary

hwp

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 14, 1946

## SRC FELLOWS CONFERENCE

### Atlanta, Nov. 14-15

The schedule for the Conference of Fellows is as follows:

November 14

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. | Meeting with SRC staff members at headquarters, 4th floor of Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. |
| 2 - 4:30 P.M. | Board Room, Atlanta University Administration Building. Address by SRC Board member, followed by brief reports of Fellows on their activities. |
| 8 P.M. | Atlanta University. Program being arranged. Probably showing of one or more films on intercultural relations. |

November 15

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 A.M. | Atlanta University. Round table discussion by Fellows, SRC staff, and other consultants on "What Young Southerners Can Do To Help Build a Better South." |
| 12:30 P.M. | Luncheon. |
| 2 P.M. | Summarization and proposals for future activities of Fellows. |
| 4:30 P.M. | Adjournment. |

Fellows desiring hotel accommodations should communicate at once with a local hotel and request reservations. The leading downtown hotels are the Ansley, Piedmont, Henry Grady, Robert Fulton, Atlantan, and Winecoff. The Biltmore and Georgian Terrace hotels are approximately ten minutes' ride from downtown.

Room reservations can be made at Atlanta University for as many as 25 guests. Fellows desiring accommodations at the University should let us know as soon as possible.

You will be reimbursed for your travel and your living expenses while attending the Conference. Please keep an accurate record of your expenses.

In a few days you will receive a notice of the annual meeting of SRC on Nov. 13.

We are looking forward to seeing you here. Please fill in and return promptly the enclosed form so that we may know whether to expect you.

Cordially yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 17, 1946

Dear Council Fellow:

Your responses to our memorandum of October 14 are coming in and we believe that there is going to be a very good attendance at the Fellows Conference on November 14-15. Indications are that some 25 to 30 of the 40 SRC Fellows will attend the Conference.

We are counting on each Fellow to present a brief report on his or her work and how it relates to the problem of race relations or other problems in which the Council is interested, such as education, industry, labor, agriculture, civil rights, suffrage, etc. These reports should be not longer than ten minutes each. It might be wise to write your report carefully so that it will stay within this time limit.

Will you please send us at your earliest convenience a brief personal history covering the following points: State of birth, schooling, main positions held, present occupation and title, how long in present position, and membership in professional or civic organizations. Please do this even if you are not coming to the Conference. We plan to mimeograph this information and distribute it to all Fellows.

Looking forward to seeing you in Atlanta,

Cordially yours,

H. L. Trigg

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

October 18, 1946

Mr. Ernest E. Neal
Director of Applied Education
Bishop College
Marshall, Texas

Dear Mr. Neal:

Thank you for your letter of October 7. I am glad to hear about your new position as Director of Applied Education at Bishop College. I hope you are enjoying your new work.

Yes, I believe we will be able to cover the cost of first class travel for those Fellows who have to come a considerable distance. We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows, and we are looking forward with much pleasure to seeing you here next month.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

conf / fellows

# BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

October 7, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Your letter of October 1st was forwarded to me from Durham, North Carolina. I was under the impression that I had informed you of my new address. I accepted the position of Director of Applied Education at Bishop College this fall. Under separate cover I am sending you a bulletin of Sabine Farms, one of our experimental laboratories.

I will be very happy to attend the Conference of Fellows which will be held in Atlanta November 14-15. That is, if you are bringing fellows from such a distance. Does the expense account cover first-class travel? I would like to know far enough in advance so that I could make the proper ~~information~~. reservations.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

Ernest E. Neal
Director of Applied Education

EEN:ecf

October 19, 1946

Mr. R. E. Jones
A. and T. College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones!

We are terribly sorry that you are not going to be able to attend the Conference of Fellows here November 14-15. Better luck next time. We will make some sort of write-up of the Conference and distribute it to all of the Fellows, so you will at least know what was done at the Conference.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING, NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

COUNTY AGENT WORK

Box 68
A. and T. College
Greensboro, N. C.
October 14, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Back in the Spring I had looked forward to attending the Conference of Fellows on November 14-15. The Federal office is calling a meeting of all State extension workers in Louisiana, November 4-16. I have been requested to attend this Conference by the State Director of Extension Service, which means that it will be impossible for me to sit in on the Atlanta Conference. I regret very much that this conflict in dates has occurred.

I will be interested, however, in the Conference program and the results of the meeting. I am intensively interested in the work of the Council, and I shall be glad to fit in in any way that you feel will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

R. E. Jones
Negro State Agent

REJ:S

October 19, 1946

Dr. Howard Kester
President, Penn School
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Kester:

We are very sorry that you are not going to be able to attend the Conference of Fellows in Atlanta November 14-15. Better luck next time.

We plan to write up some sort of report on the Conference and distribute it to all the Fellows. This will at least give those who are absent a chance to see what happened at the Conference.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

# PENN NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

FROGMORE POST OFFICE

ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

HOWARD KESTER
Principal

MRS. HOWARD KESTER
Supervisor of Instruction

ADVISORY BOARD
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Mrs. John F. Moors
Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Reinhold Niebuhr
New York, N. Y.
Robert Ogden Purves
New York, N. Y.
Henry W. Pope
New York, N. Y.
Mrs. William A. Schurcliff
Boston Penn School Club
John A. Silver
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. W. W. Smith, II
Poughkeepsie Penn School Club
William R. Valentine
Bordentown, N. J.

October 14, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

It is with genuine regret that I find it necessary to write you that it will not be possible for me to attend the conference of the SRC Fellows in Atlanta November 14 and 15. Shortly after the above dates I shall be meeting with members of the General Education Board and with my own Board of Trustees. Were it not for the very great importance of these two meetings I should most certainly be with you. I hope that you will not feel that my failure to attend the meetings of the Southern Regional Council is an indication of any lack of interest. I am tremendously interested in all that you are doing and wish with all my heart that I could be a better servant of the cause which you are serving so faithfully and so well.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Kester

HK/bbm

Howard Kester

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 23, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For months I have been looking forward to the meeting of the Honorary Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. Now that the date has been set, I find that I shall be unable to attend. During this fall I am on leave of absence from my work in Durham and am trying to complete a manuscript for which I have an April deadline. I have been in Washington since the middle of August and shall remain here until about Christmas time. Every day counts, and as much as I should like to get down to Atlanta it is not at all possible for me to do so.

Kindly extend to the Fellows my greetings and best wishes. I have promised myself that if we ever again have the good fortune to be called together I shall be among the first to arrive on the scene. Best wishes to you for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin

October 24, 1946

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
1527 Aikenwood
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

In Dr. Johnson's absence from the office, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your postal card to him concerning your hotel reservations. Atlanta University Dormitories are almost filled, and we are trying to hold the remaining space for our Negro Council Fellows who are planning to attend the Conference.

We have made a reservation for you at the Ansley Hotel for November 14th. The hotels are booked to capacity the 15th and 16th as there is a big football game here that weekend. You will have to check out on the 15th releasing your room for weekend reservations. I hope that this is satisfactory to you.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer

Reservation made at Lucley

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald

1527 Aikenwood, Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Johnson

I've had no luck getting hotel reservations. If it is not too late please make a reservation for me at Atlanta Univ. I will get in Nov. 14 or 5:55 a.m. plane from Cleveland, Ohio. Will you tell me which Dormitory to go to and how early I could get in — Thanks. Looking forward to the meeting!!

Annie Laurie McDonald

1946

TO BE READ TO

FELLOWS' CONFERENCE

(excerpt from
Mr. Clanton's
letter of
October 25)

As my organization grows, I'll be having Negro and White working together and I am sure of equal pay and working conditions for all, depending upon their own individual ability and effort. That policy we will follow in our complete setup, not only here in Arkansas but in the other sixteen southern and western states we plan to cover. Right now I'm only a small stockholder in our present setup, but I have a voice in what we do, and I've joined with men who have the same ideas that are akin to mine.

Ideas for Fellows

- Suggestion as to new Fellows
- Clearing house for films & evaluation of films
- Public Opinion Surveys
- Radio - local talent & - use of recordings
- Rosenwald Fellowships
- Homicide Studies
- Help us on leaflet for Bus drivers
- Send us names - Watch Letters to Editor

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 14, 1946

SRC FELLOWS CONFERENCE

Atlanta, Nov. 14-15

The schedule for the Conference of Fellows is as follows:

November 14

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. | Meeting with SRC staff members at headquarters, 4th floor of Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. |
| 2 - 4:30 P.M. | Board Room, Atlanta University Administration Building. Address by SRC Board member, followed by brief reports of Fellows on their activities. |
| 8 P.M. | Atlanta University. Program being arranged. Probably showing of one or more films on intercultural relations. |

November 15

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 A.M. | Atlanta University. Round table discussion by Fellows, SRC staff, and other consultants on "What Young Southerners Can Do To Help Build a Better South." |
| 12:30 P.M. | Luncheon. |
| 2 P.M. | Summarization and proposals for future activities of Fellows. |
| 4:30 P.M. | Adjournment. |

Fellows desiring hotel accommodations should communicate at once with a local hotel and request reservations. The leading downtown hotels are the Ansley, Piedmont, Henry Grady, Robert Fulton, Atlantan, and Winecoff. The Biltmore and Georgian Terrace hotels are approximately ten minutes' ride from downtown.

Room reservations can be made at Atlanta University for as many as 25 guests. Fellows desiring accommodations at the University should let us know as soon as possible.

You will be reimbursed for your travel and your living expenses while attending the Conference. Please keep an accurate record of your expenses.

In a few days you will receive a notice of the annual meeting of SRC on Nov. 13.

We are looking forward to seeing you here. Please fill in and return promptly the enclosed form so that we may know whether to expect you.

Cordially yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DIVISION OF RESEARCH INTERPRETATION

October 26, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Attached is a brief personal history, in accordance with your request of October 17.

I have asked for a room at Atlanta University. Unless I hear from your office to the contrary, I will report there on November 13. Hotel

Sincerely yours,

Harry B. Williams

Harry B. Williams
Executive Assistant

hbw/et

enclosure

October 29, 1946

Dr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Ewbank:

We have your note on the form which you sent in concerning your attendance at the Fellows Conference, and reservations for you and Rev. Freeman at Atlanta University Dormitory.

Atlanta University can accommodate 28 people, and already most of this space is filled. We are trying to reserve the remaining space for the colored Fellows who are coming to the conference. For this reason, I wonder if you and Rev. Freeman could stay at a hotel downtown. I can get a reservation for you (one double room and bath) at the Ansley for the 12th, 13th and 14th. It will be necessary to check out sometime on the 15th, as all rooms are taken at the hotel for the football crowd over the weekend.

Would you please let me know if this is all right with you and Rev. Freeman. If this plan is suitable to you, it will eliminate the problem of getting out to Atlanta University late at night.

I was sorry to hear that you have been ill. I hope that you are all right now. Looking forward to seeing you,

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Tillison
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer

October 29, 1946

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear McGill:

Our President, Paul Williams, tells me that he talked to you about the conference of Council Fellows which we are holding in Atlanta on November 14-15. I am delighted to hear that you are willing to take part in this conference.

The conference will open on the morning of November 14, with a visit to Council headquarters. This part may not be of much interest to you. That afternoon at 2.00 o'clock at Atlanta University the conference proper will begin. At that time we would like to have two or three brief statements from special guests, including yourself, along the line of "What the South Needs". These statements will be followed by a free-for-all discussion. I hope you can be with us at least through this afternoon session and, of course, we would like to have you at any time during the next day that you could drop in. I will call you soon to let you know the exact place of the meeting at Atlanta University.

The Council Fellows are youngish Southerners, white and colored, who undertake to help us in one way or another on a voluntary basis. We have about forty-five on our list and we expect about thirty of them to attend the conference. The purpose of the conference is to give the Fellows a chance to get acquainted and to develop some espirit de corps.

We shall certainly appreciate your helping us out.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

Annie Laurie McDonald 1527 Aikenwood Hickory, N. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. Tillison:

Thank you very kindly for your help in securing reservations for me at the Ansley. I plan to fly to Columbia, S. C. the evening of the 15th so I will be out of the hotel as soon as our meeting is over.

I am certainly looking forward to the meeting!

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Annie Laurie McDonald

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PARTHENIA E. NORRIS, ACTING BURSAR
ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

October 31, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 2 1946
Southern Regional Council

Inez B. Tillison,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Dear Miss Tillison,

Thanks for your communication of the 29th. I have contacted Mr. Freeman and it will be satisfactory with us to room at the Ansley Hotel as you suggest.

When we arrive the 12th, we shall go directly to the hotel and expect to find the room reserved. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,
John R. Ewbank
John R. Ewbank

Millsaps College
Jackson 20, Mississippi

Rec'd Nov. 2, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I enclose the information requested in your letter of October 17. I am looking forward to the gathering, although my work here will make it necessary for me to make the trip by plane, arriving in Atlanta at 8:06 Wednesday evening, and leaving there at 7:30 Friday evening. You probably know something of the highly unsatisfactory train service between here and Atlanta.

I wrote to the Henry Grady for reservations, and then to the Ansley, but have been turned down by both. I suspect that they don't want to reserve a room for one customer. I know that you are very busy, but I wonder whether you or someone in your office might be able to get me a reservation by telephone for the nights of Wed., Nov. 13 and Thurs., Nov. 14 ? It makes no difference at all to me where the room may be---simply want a place to sleep. If you can do this for me, please let me know where to go on my arrival in Atlanta on the enclosed card. Shall appreciate it if you can find a place.

Am leaving early tomorrow morning for the Southern Historical in Birmingham, so am in the usual rush. Shall look forward to seeing you on the fourteenth.

Sincerely yours,

V.L. Wharton

V.L. Wharton

Sorry I shall be unable to attend the conference but I have a heavy teaching load and cannot get away at this particular time.

R. W.

Rosamund Wimberly

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 1, 1946

DEAR COUNCIL FELLOW:

Time is fast slipping away and we haven't yet had your reply in answer to our request for some brief biographical data.

Since the plan is to mimeograph a brief sketch on each of the Council Fellows, I do hope you can get some information to us within the next few days.

To refresh your memory, the type of information sent might be something along these lines: State of birth, schooling, main positions held, present occupation and title, how long in present position, and membership in professional or civic organizations.

I hope you will send this data in, even though you may not be coming to the conference.

G. B. J.

Guy B. Johnson

# Virginia State College

## Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

November 4, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Ex. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed is a personal history write-up for another purpose. You may cut it or shape it to your needs. I am planning to attend the meeting of the Fellows. I look forward with great anticipation to the meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

H.R/ib

November 7, 1946

Mr. Harry B. Williams, Jr.
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Williams:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows and the annual meeting.

We note on the form which you returned that you wish to stay at Atlanta University. Space available at the University dormitory has been limited, and we are trying to hold the space which is left for the Negro Fellows who are planning to attend. We have made arrangements for a block of rooms at the Ansley Hotel, each room to be occupied by two people. I wonder if you would mind sharing a room with Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson of Raleigh?

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the conference and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the annual meeting and the Conference of Fellows, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 7, 1946

Miss Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Miss Fletcher:

We are so glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows.

We note on the form which you returned that you wish to stay at Atlanta University. We were able to get so few rooms at the University dormitory that we have tried to reserve those rooms for the Negro Fellows who are coming for the conference. I wonder if you would mind staying at the Ansley Hotel, where we have been able to reserve a block of rooms? Most of these rooms are double rooms and later it may be necessary for you to share it with another lady attending, but right now it looks like you will have a private room.

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the conference, and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 7, 1946

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson
Box 1208
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows and the annual meeting.

We note on the form which you returned that you wish to stay at Atlanta University. Space available at the University dormitory has been limited, and we are trying to hold the space which is left for the Negro Fellows who are planning to attend. We have made arrangements for a block of rooms at the Ansley Hotel, each room to be occupied by two people. I wonder if you would mind sharing a room with Mr. Harry B. Williams, Jr., of Chapel Hill?

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the conference, and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the annual meeting and the Conference of Fellows, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 7, 1946

Mr. Howard G. McClain
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. McClain:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows. Space available at Atlanta University has been limited, and we are trying to hold the space which is left for our Negro Fellows who are planning to attend. For this reason we have arranged for you to stay at the Ansley Hotel.

We have made arrangements for a block of rooms at the Ansley Hotel, each room to be occupied by two people. I wonder if you would mind sharing a room with Mr. George M. Stephens at the Ansley?

I am enclosing a form to be used when you submit your expense account. Please submit this right after the conference, and check of reimbursement will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(MRS.) INEZ B. TILLISON
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

over-

Fellows Conf

November 7, 1946

Mr. W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
2700 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Beatty:

We are pleased to know that you will attend the Conference of Fellows, and as you requested we have made arrangements for your accommodations at Atlanta University.

The enclosed blank is for your convenience in listing your travel and other expenses in connection with the conference. Please take care of your expenses while here, including your room and meals at the University, and submit this expense blank to us at the close of the meeting. A reimbursement check will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Inez B. Tillison
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:rr

W. Barton Beatty

Miss T. Ruth Brett

Chester Cowart

J. H. Daves

S. E. Duncan

Merl Eppse

Miss Flemmie Kittrell

Charles G. Gomillion

Roscoe E. Lewis

Ernest E. Neal

G. D. Wilson

# Avery Institute

CHARLESTON 16, S. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

An
American Missionary Association
School

November 7, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have been out of the office for three weeks--that accounts for the delay in answering your correspondence.

I regret that I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Southern Regional Council on the 13th, 14th and 15th of November. I have been away so long I can not spare the time from the office.

I also wish to state that I am tremendously interested in the work of the Southern Council because I am convinced that your approach in this problem of race-relations is the most desirable one. I must admit, however that I have not been as active in behalf of the organization as I hoped I would be when I accepted the fellowship. I am so busy with matters pertaining to the school that I haven't given it the time it deserves. I am submitting below the biographical sketch which you requested. Again my apologies for its tardiness.

Cordially yours,

John F. Potts

John F. Potts
Director

JFP:DEMcD

Enc. 1

Nothing given G.B.J.

November 8, 1946

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
American Council on Race Relations
32 W. Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Bill:

Thanks for sending us your brief history. We are terribly sorry that you will not be able to attend the Fellows Conference next week. We shall certainly miss you. Better luck next time!

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

# AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

A. A. LIVERIGHT
Executive Director

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
President

CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant

WILL W. ALEXANDER
Vice-President, Treasurer

MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary


November 5, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I have delayed responding to the invitation to attend the Fellows Conference on November 14-15 because I was hoping it might be possible for me to attend, but I now find that I shall be unable to do so. I sincerely hope that it will be eminently successful and that out of it will come a number of suggestions which will have real meaning for the work of the Council.

I am enclosing the brief history which you requested.

Best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Bill

William Y. Bell, Jr.

uopwa #39 cio


RECEIVED
NOV 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 8, 1946

Miss Louisa H. Hagner
132 Hemenway Street
Boston 18, Mass.

Dear Miss Hagner:

Terribly sorry you cannot get to the Conference of Fellows. Boston is a long way from Atlanta, isn't it? Thanks for sending us your biographical sketch.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

132 Hemenway St.
Boston 18, Mass
4 November 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am sorry about the delay in letting you know whether I would be able to come to the Conference of Fellows. I waited until the last moment hoping that the trip might be possible, but I am afraid I can't get off from work long enough to make such a far journey. I regret this very much. Being a Council Fellow up in Boston is certainly far from satisfactory.

Enclosed is the biographical data which you requested. My best wishes for a very successful conference!

Sincerely yours,

Louisa H. Hagner

Louisa H. Hagner

November 8, 1946

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
North Carolina Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows next week.

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the Conference, and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Mrs. Nathan Lantor
Box 528
South Boston, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Lantor:

We are very glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows.

I an enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the conference and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you next week, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Rev. Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest and Spruce
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the Conference of Fellows, and our check for reimbursement of expenses of the Conference will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the Conference of Fellows, and our check for reimbursement of expenses of the Conference will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you next week at the Conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows.

I an enclosing for your convenience an expense account blank. Please submit this form right after the conference and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you next week, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Mr. V. L. Wharton
Millsaps College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Wharton:

I am enclosing an expense account for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the Conference of Fellows, and our check for reimbursement of expenses of the conference will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you next week at the conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Mr. Allyn P. Robinson, Jr.
P. O. Box 1532
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Robinson:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows next week.

I am enclosing for your convenience an expense account blank. Please submit this form right after the Conference, and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Mr. Jackson Valtair
5201 Belmont Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Valtair:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows next week.

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the Conference, and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Dear Mr. Roberts:

We are glad that you are planning to attend the Conference of Fellows next week.

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the Conference, and our check for reimbursement of expenses will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

November 8, 1946

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
1527 - 12½ Street
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

I am enclosing an expense account blank for your convenience. Please submit this form right after the Conference of Fellows, and our check for reimbursement of expenses during the Conference will be mailed to you promptly.

Looking forward to seeing you at the conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

IBT:MP

SRC
10/8/46

MEMORANDUM TO FELLOWS WHO ARE PLANNING TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE
IN ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 14-15

There is a slight change in the program of the Fellows Conference as outlined in our memorandum of October 14.

Instead of assembling at Southern Regional Council headquarters at 10:00 A.M. November 14, we will meet at that time in the Board Room at the Atlanta University Administration Building. The Conference will open with brief talks on "What the South Means" by several SRC Board members and special guests.

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 9, 1946

Mr. Harry B. Williams
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Williams:

Just a note in reply to your letter of November 7 concerning your hotel reservation.

My letter to you, asking that you share a room with Mr. Cyrus Johnson, of Raleigh, crossed yours to Dr. Guy Johnson, telling of your plans to stay with Mr. Robinson. Go ahead with your plans to room with Mr. Robinson, and we shall plan to put someone else in the room with Mr. Johnson.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Tillison
Asst. Secretary-Treas.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DIVISION OF RESEARCH INTERPRETATION

November 7, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

Since writing you that I would like to stay at Atlanta University, I have made tentative plans to share a room in the Ansley Hotel with Allyn Robinson. This will give us an opportunity to talk over some things. Unless this shift will be of trouble to you, I will plan to stay with him for the nights of November 13 and 14.

Sincerely yours,

Harry B. Williams

Harry B. Williams
Executive Assistant

hbw/et

cc: Rev. Allyn P. Robinson

Lenoir Rhyne College
Hickory, N. C.

November 9, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am sending you the report which you asked for. I am planning to attend the meeting, but one can never tell where a plane will be grounded and I did not want to fail to have a report in your hands. I will be prepared to speak very informally for a few minutes on this report, because I know no one would want to hear such a thing read.

You must know that I am looking forward to the meeting of fellows and to all that I shall learn about the work of the Council.

Sincerely yours,
Annie Laurie McDonald
Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC, 63 Auburn Ave. NE $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

November 12, 1946

Mr. Chester R. Cowart
610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Reservations for you Atlanta University Dormitory, 50 Chestnut Street, SW.

Harold L. Trigg

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(15)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QA69

1946 NOV 12 AM 11 29

TO ATLANTA

QJNA544 8 JACKSONVILLE FLO 12 1106A

DR HAROLD TRIGGS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA

WILL ARRIVE BY PLANE 9 PM NOVEMBER 13

CHESTER R COWART

Wilson

A U
50 Chestnut St S W

9 PM 13

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

# REPORT OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FELLOWS

The first Conference of Honorary Fellows of the Southern Regional Council convened at Atlanta University at 10:00 A.M., November 14, 1946, with Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Council, presiding. The two-day conference was made possible by a grant from the General Education Board.

Each Fellow reported on what he had done in the field of race relations and in other fields in which the Council is interested, such as education, industry, labor, agriculture, civil rights, suffrage, etc. Plans were made to integrate the work of the Fellows more closely into the program of the Council and to use the Fellows to a greater extent in the Council's total program. Specifically, the Fellows were urged to utilize all of the community resources at their command in attempting to integrate the work of existing local agencies with the work of the Council. The Fellows are expected to report periodically any trends or developments in their several communities which might require the attention of the Council.

In addition to the Council staff members, the following persons attended the Conference as visitors and consultants: SRC President Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Virginia; Mr, J. M. Tydings, SRC Board member and Chairman of the Kentucky Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Mr. John G. Pollard, Belle Isle Farm, Somers, Virginia—SRC Board member; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, SRC Board member and President of Atlanta University; Dr. Alonzo Elder and Dr. Moselle Hill, Atlanta University; Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College; Dr. Walter R. Chivers, Morehouse; and Mr. George M. Stephens, Jr., SRC Board member and President of the Stephens Press, Ashville, N.C. Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution spoke informally to the group on the general subject of "The Press and the South."

The success of the first Fellows Conference virtually assures a second meeting of the group during the coming year. Twenty-five Fellows were present from ten of the thirteen Southern states.

# FIRST CONFERENCE

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FELLOWS

November 14-15, 1946

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

## NOVEMBER 14

| | |
|---|---|
| 10.00 A.M. | Atlanta University<br>Board Room<br><br>Brief talks by several Board members and guests on "What the South Needs", followed by general discussion. |
| 12.30 | Luncheon at Atlanta University |
| 2.00-4.30 | Reports by Fellows<br>(10 minutes each) |
| 8.00 P.M. | Atlanta University<br>Board Room<br><br>Showing of several films on intercultural relations. |

## NOVEMBER 15

| | |
|---|---|
| 10.00 A.M. | Atlanta University<br>Board Room<br><br>Completion of reports by Fellows, followed by general discussion. |
| 12.30 | Luncheon at Atlanta University |
| 2.00-4.30 | Summarization and proposals for future activities. |

- WHO THEY ARE -

W. BARTON BEATTY, JR., Executive Secretary, Moorland Branch, YMCA, Dallas, Texas, was born in Illinois, educated at Fisk University (A.B.), Howard University, and the University of Michigan (M.A.), and prior to assuming his present position 3½ years ago was Boys' Work Secretary at the St. Antoine Branch YMCA of Detroit, Michigan. He holds membership in a number of professional and civic organizations, among them the Mayor's Bi-racial Committee, the Law and Crime Committee of the Council of Social Agencies, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance (secretary-treasurer), Executive and Finance Committee of the Negro Chamber of Commerce (Director and member ), Alpha Phi Alpha.

WILLIAM Y. BELL, JR., since April 1, 1946 Field Representative of the American Council on Race Relations, was born in Illinois, received his B. A. Degree from Northwestern University, his M. A. from the University of Pittsburgh, and has done two years graduate work at Howard University. He has been Emergency case worker, Cook County Emergency Relief Bureau; general secretary Washington Community Center, Hamilton, Ohio; Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League; Associate Regional Executive, USO, Atlanta; and Southern Field Director, National Urban League. He is a member of the American Association of Social Workers and the National Conference of Social Work.

T. RUTH BRETT, Associate Personnel Director, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, since 1945, has also been Assistant Dean at Spelman College, Dean of Women at Dillard University, and Dean of Student at Bennett College. She was born in North Carolina, received her A. B. Degree from Shaw University, her M. A. from the Hartford, Conn., School of Religious Education, and the degree of Doctor of Education from Teachers College, Columbia University. She is president of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Colleges, a member of the National Association of Deans of Women, Deans of Women, American College Personnel Association, and a fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, a Hazen Associate, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Southern Division Student YWCA.

PAUL M. CLANTON, of Little Rock, Ark., Vice-President of M. Langbart, Inc., in charge of the State of Arkansas and Secretary-Manager of Clanton's Inc., was born in Arkansas, educated at Sunflower Junior College and Grenada College in Mississippi, Duke University School of Theology, Arkansas State Teachers College, with special summer work at S.M.U. and Hendrix College. He has been in the beauty salon business since 1940; prior to that he served as a Methodist minister. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, and Better Government League.

J. H. DAVES, for seven years Specialist in Negro Education and Relations with the TVA, was born in North Carolina and educated at Knoxville College (A.B.), University of Buffalo (M.A.), and the University of Wisconsin (completed residence requirements for PH.D.) He was formerly a YMCA Secretary and later Head of Department of Sociology and Economics, Knoxville College. He is a member of the Southern and American Sociological Societies, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Executive Committee of American Adult Education Association for Negroes, the American Teachers Association, and is on the Board of Directors of the Knoxville Council of Social Agencies.

DOROTHY DICKINS, Head of the Home Economics Department, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss., was born in Mississippi, received her B.S. Degree from Mississippi State College for Women, the Master's Degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Ph.D. Degree from the University of Chicago. She has held her present position since 1926, except for three years on leave of absence, two of which were spent at the University of Chicago and one as Southern Regional Director of the Consumer Purchases Study (a nationwide study of family living). Professional organizations of which she is a member include the Mississippi and the American Home Economics Associations, the Rural Sociological Society and the Southern Sociological Society, and the National Conference on Family Relations. She is also a member of the American Association of University Women and the Federation of Women's Clubs.

S. E. DUNCAN, State Supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina, was born in Kentucky and received his A. B. Degree from Livingstone College and his A. M. from Cornell University. He has been a teacher since 1927, having taught in the Reidsville and East Spencer, N. C., high schools, and at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., and A. & T. College, Greensboro, He holds membership in the North Carolina and the American Teachers Association, and the National Education Association.

MERL RAYMOND EPPSE, Chairman of Division of Liberal Arts at A. & I. State College, Nashville, since 1928. He was born in Ohio and educated at Wilberforce University, New York University, Ohio State University, Drake University (B. A.), Columbia University (M. A.), with further advanced study at Columbia. Among other positions he has held are that of Dean of Swift Memorial College; Chief Clerk, Division of Inspection, Depot Quatermaster Corps, Fort Jay, N.Y.; United States Mail Clerk, Columbus, Ohio. He is editor of the Christian Plea. Member of Advisory Council, National Council of Social Studies, President of the Association of Social Science Teacher in Negro Schools, member of the Tennessee and National Education Associations, Disciples of Christ Historical Society, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

JOHN ROBERT EWBANK, has been Chairman of the Division of Social Science and Professor of Sociology, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., since 1933. Born in Kansas, he received his A. B. Degree from Baker University, B. D. and A. M. from Drew University, and has studied at the University of North Carolina toward a Ph.D. Degree. He holds membership in the Southern, American, and Rural Sociological Societies, Alpha Kappa Delta, The Kansas Annual Conference (Methodist), the Conference for the Conservation of Marriage and the Family, the Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock, and the National Education Association.

MARGARET FLETCHER, Director since 1939 of St. Mary's House, Episcopal Student Center, Greensboro, N. C., was born in Texas and educated at Paducah Junior College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College (A.B.), and Teachers College, Columbia University (M.A.). Prior to her present position she was a social worker at St. Andrew's Mission, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, Professor of History, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N.C., was born in Rentiesville, Oklahoma, educated at Fisk University (A.B.), and Harvard University (A.M., Ph.D.), and has been instructor in History at Fisk, Professor of History, St. Augustine's College, and Visiting Lecturer at Bennett College. He is a member of the American and the Southern Historical Associations, Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, and the American Association of University Professors.

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR., has been pastor of the Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock, Ark., since 1940. Born in North Carolina, he was educated at Atlantic Christian College (A.B.), Vanderbilt School of Religion, and the Divinity School of the University of Chicago (M.A.). He has been pastor of Christian Churches in Belhaven, N. C., and Bloomington, Ill. He is a member of the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance, Race Relations Chairman in the Quapaw Area Council of the Boy Scouts, first co-chairman of the Religion and Labor Fellowship, chairman for three years of the Little Rock Interracial Commission, member of the Arkansas Board of Religious Education and of Missions, of the Christian Churches; Arkansas representative of the Civil Liberties Union.

CHARLES G. GOMILLION, has been Acting Dean and Dean of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, since 1944. He has been Field Worker, Assistant, and Director of the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute; Regional Supervisor, Social Research, W.P.A.; Assistnant Social Economist of the Survey of Higher Education of Negroes of the U.S. Office of Education. He was born in South Carolina, received his A.B. Degree from Paine College, and has done graduate work at Fisk, Northwestern, and Ohio State University. He holds membership in the American Teachers Association, the National Education Association, the American, Southern, and Rural Sociological Societies, and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

LOUISA HARRISON HAGNER, since September 1945 Research Assistant to Dr. Reginald Fitz, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., was born in Virginia and educated at St. Catherine's School, Richmond, and Wellesley College. She holds membership in the League of Women Voters, the Richmond Interracial Committee, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

JOSEPHINE HAMILTON, teacher of history in the Chattanooga, Tenn., high school, has worked out high school courses, which she also teaches, in Latin American, International Relations and Southern Problems. Born in Tennessee, she was educated at Maryville College, East Tennessee Teachers College, Ohio Wesleyan University (A.B.), and the University of Cincinnati Teachers College (M. A.). She is president of the local teachers union (American Federation of Teachers, A.F. of L.) holds membership in the League of Women Voters, and the American Association of University Women.

CYRUS M. JOHNSON, has been Director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation since July 1946. He was born in North Carolina, received his B. S. Degree from Wake Forest College and his M. A. Degree in Social Administration from Ohio State University. Hw has worked in summer camps in various sections of the country and was Boys' Work Secretary in the YMCA of Rocky Mount, N.C.

R. E. JONES, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N.C., has been State Extension Agent for North Carolina since 1943. Born in North Carolina, he received his B. S. Degree from A. & T. College and his M.S. Degree from Cornell University, and has been engaged in agricultural extension work since 1933, as a County Agent and as State 4-H Club Leader and how as State Extension Agent. He is a member of the N.C. Extension Agents Association, the N.C. Negro Teachers Association, the N. C. Recreation Commission, the N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Executive Committee), and is Executive Secretary of the A. & T. College Alumni Association.

FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL, Professor and Head, Department of Home Economics of Howard University, since 1944, was born in North Carolina and educated at Hampton Institute, Columbia University, and Cornell University, She has been Dean of Students and Director of Home Economics, Bennett College, and Dean of Women at Hampton Institute. She holds membership in a number of professional organizations, among them Omicron Nu, Pi Lambda Theta, American Dietetic Association, American Home Economics Association, American Association for the Advancemont of Science, American College Personnel Association, National Association of Deans of Women, and American Association of University Women.

MRS. RAYNELL GOODMAN LANTOR, 1003 Main Street South Boston, Va., was, before joining the ranks of the housewife in September 1946, a teacher in the Richmond, Va., public schools. She was born in Virginia and educated at Mary Washington College, with graduate work at Columbia University. She holds membership in the National Education Association, the Virginia Education Association, the Elementary Teachers Association, the Civil Rights Committee, and the National Council of Jewish Juniors.

JOHN R. LARKINS, Consultant on Negro Work of the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare, was born in North Carolina, educated at Shaw University (A.B.), the New York School of Social Work, and the Atlanta University School of Social Work (M.A.). He has been Counselor and Interviewer and Research Assistant with the WPA and a case worker with the Department of Public Welfare. He is a member of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, the Committee on Health and Public Welfare of the North Carolina Planning Board, and the executive committee of the N.C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

ROSCOE E. LEWIS, Associate Professor and Acting Director of the Social Science Department, Hampton Institute, Virginia, was born in Washington, D. C., and educated at Brown University, Howard University, and American University where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. Degree. He has been Director of the FERA Adult Education School, Forsyth, Ga., and Director of Negro Affairs, Virginia Writers' Project. In 1941-42 and 1943-44 he held a Rosenwald Fellowship for research with ex-slaves. He is a member of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the American Association of University Professors, the Virginia State Teachers Association, and #688, United Public Workers of America.

HOWARD G. McCLAIN, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Mercer University, Macon, Ga., since September 1946, was born in Texas, received his B.A. Degree from Vanderbilt University, his B.D. from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and has studied at Duke and the University of North Carolina toward his Ph.D. Degree. He has taught at Campbell College, Buie's Creek, N. C. He is a member of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, the Southern Sociological Society, and the American Sociological Society.

MRS. ANNIE LAURIE McDONALD is serving her second year as Assistant Professor of Health Education and Sociology at Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, N.C. In addition, she is Health Educator in the Catawba County Health Department and professional consultant to the county schools. She has been a teacher in the elementary schools of North Carolina. Born in North Carolina she was educated at East Carolina Teachers College, Lenoir Rhyne College (A.B.), University of North Carolina (M.A. in Education) and the School of Public Health, U.N.C. (M.S. in Public Health). She is a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, the North Carolina Education Association, the Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the American Public Health Association. She also serves as Chairman of the Regional Steering Committee on Health and Health Education of the Southern States Work Conference.

ERNEST E. NEAL, since September 1946 Director of Applied Education, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, was born in Tennessee, received his B.S. Degree from Knoxville College, his M. A. from Fisk, and has studied at the University of Michigan. He has been Professor of Sociology and Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, Texas College, part-time field worker for the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, Director of Negro Information Program of Southwest Regional Office of OPA, and Professor of Sociology and Economics at North Carolina College. He is a member of the Southern Sociological Society, American Teachers Association, American Association of University Professors, Texas Conference of Social Workers, and the Texas Colored Teachers Association.

W. H. PIPES, a native Mississippian, has been President of Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi, since July 1945. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and holds an M. A. Degree from Atlanta University and a Ph.D. Degree from the University of Michigan. He has taught at Fort Valley State College (Georgia), West Kentucky Vocational College, Langston University (Oklahoma), and Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. He holds membership in Various professional and civic organizations.

JOHN F. POTTS, Director of Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, was born in Arkansas and educated at Benedict College, Columbia, S.C. (both high school and college), Cornell University (M.A.), and Harvard University. His teaching experience includes three years in the Social Science Department of the Roosevelt High School in Gary, Indiana, and the principalship of Waverly Elementary School, Columbia, S. C. He spent three years in the Navy as Recruiting Specialist. Quite interested in consumer cooperatives, he organized one in the Columbia Public School system among elementary school children. He is a member of the National Education Association, the American Teachers Association, vice-president of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, and chairman of the only "Sea Scout Troop" in South Carolina.

HARRY WALTER ROBERTS, is Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Virginia State College, Ettrick, Va. He was born in Pennsylvania and educated at Wilberforce University (A.B.), Yale Divinity School (B.D.), London School of Economics and Political Science (M.A.), and Yale University (Ph.D. in Race Relations). He has been teaching at Virginia State College since 1935 and for the fourth year since its founding he is Director of the Summer School for Ministers held at Va. State under the auspices of the Conference of Virginia Negro Colleges on Rural Life. Among professional societies of which he is a member are the American and Southern Sociological Societies, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Teachers Association, International Institute for Afro-American Studies, National Religion and Labor Foundation.

ALLYN P. ROBINSON, North Carolina Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., P. O. Box 1532, Raleigh, N. C., was born in New York and educated at Columbia University (A.B. and graduate work) and Union Theological Seminary (B.D.). He has been minister of the Puritan Church Congregation, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and of the United Church, Raleigh, N.C. He is a member of the Southern Convention Committee for War Victims and Reconstruction of the Congregational Christian Church, member of the Congregational Christian Committee on Church and Race, secretary and member of the Board of the Raleigh Community Council, founder and first director of the Raleigh Institute of Religion.

ROBERT A. THOMPSON, Industrial Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League since 1942 (except for two years in the Army as occupational counselor), was born in Virginia and educated at Morgan College (B.S.) and Atlanta University (M.A. in Economics). He has held a number of positions, among them those of teacher, assistant supervisor of the Negro White Collar Division of the Study of the Negro Worker in the United States; the Real Property Inventory; and Director of the Atlanta Population Mobility Study. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta and the American Veterans Committee.

JACKSON VALTAIR, 5201 Belmont Avenue, Dallas, Texas, a private instructor in science and mathematics, was educated at the University of Chicago. He has been Boys' Director, South Chicago Neighborhood House; Assistant Director, Civic Federation of Dallas (adult education); Special Consultant, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices (Region 13); District Representative of American Civil Liberties Union; Religious Education Director, First Unitarian Church of Dallas; co-founder of Dallas Council on Human Relations (interracial commission); Texas Social Welfare Association. He is currently Chairman of the Dallas Chapter of Union for Democratic Action.

V. L. WHARTON, Professor of History and Sociology and Head of Department of Sociology, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., since January 1946, was born in Mississippi, educated at Millsaps College (A.B.) and the University of North Carolina (M.A., Ph.D.). He has been Instructor in History, Associate Professor of History and Sociology at Millsaps, and served in the United States Navy, 1942-46. He is Chairman of Case Work Division, Council of Social Agencies, Jackson.

HARRY B. WILLIAMS, since July 1946 Executive Assistant, Division of Research Interpretation, Institute for Research in Social Science, UNC, was born in Kansas and received his B.S. Degree from Northwestern University. He has been police reporter for the Chicago City News Bureau; Administrative Assistant, Personnel Department, TVA; and Specialist in Educational Research, Personnel Department, TVA. He is a member of the Southern Sociological Society.

ROSAMONDE R. WIMBERLY is Professor of Sociology and History, Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C. Born in North Carolina, she was educated at Randolph-Macon College, University of South Carolina (A.B., M.A.), and Duke University (Ph.D.). She has taught sociology at the University of South Carolina, Sue Bennett College, London, Ky., and was Associate Professor of Sociology and History at Converse from 1937 to 1946. She holds membership in a number of professional and civic organizations, among them Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Delta Kappa Gamma, and is president of the S.C. Division A.A.U.W., S.C. Women's Council for the Common Good, and Spartanburg Visiting Nurse Association.

G. D. WILSON has held the position of Professor of Education at Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky., since 1934. He has also taught at Clark College, Atlanta, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. Born in Ohio, he was educated at Indiana University (B.A.), Columbia University (M.S.), and Ohio State University (Ph.D.). He is a member of the American Association of University Professors, National Society of College Teachers of Education, Association for Student Teaching, American Teachers Association.

FELLOWS of the Council who failed to send us biographical information are ASA T. SPAULDING, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina, (Actuary-Assistant Secretary); CHARLES A. RAY, a teacher and director of publicity at North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N.C.; JOHN WILLIAM MORGAN, Professor of Social Science, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Ga.; CHESTER COWART, Afro-American Life Insurance Company, West Side District, Jacksonville, Fla.; FATHER JEROME A. DROLET, St. Matthias Church, 3924 General Taylor Street, New Orleans, La.; MISS EVA L. FRAZER, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.; HOWARD KESTER, Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School, Frogmore Post Office, St. Helena Island, S.C.; ROBERT M. HUGHES, Captain, Medical Administration Corps, Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta.

MacDonald

Fellow

Ivan Allen-Marshall Co. Atlanta, Ga.

# The Ansley

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MANAGER

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| THE ANDREW JACKSON | NASHVILLE, TENN. |
| THE SAVANNAH | SAVANNAH, GA. |
| THE O. HENRY | GREENSBORO, N. C. |
| THE KENTUCKY | LOUISVILLE, KY. |

Nov. 15 — 7 p.m.

Dear Dr. Johnson

I find that I misplaced my program on the meeting of fellows. Since I want very much to have the list and information about them would you have your secretary mail me a copy, please?

The meeting was wonderful. Thank you so much for your hospitality, the lovely dinner last night and the chance this afternoon to meet the staff.

I have just finished

a note to Dr. Odum.
I will write Dr. Clement
when I get home.

It was good to
see you and Mrs. Johnson
again and to get a
little "birds eye view"
of the fine things
you are doing. I
enjoyed every minute
of every thing!

Sincerely yours
Anne Laurie McDonald

November 18, 1946

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ralph McGill:

Just a line to express to you our sincere thanks for the fine contribution which you made when you spoke to our Fellows conference last week. The Fellows were unanimous in saying that they considered it a splendid discussion and that they are grateful for the fine job that you are doing.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

November 18, 1946

Dr. Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research
State College, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Dickins:

We are awfully sorry that you found it impossible to get to the Fellows conference last week. You certainly missed a splendid conference. We thought it was good and several of the Fellows said that it was the best meeting they had ever attended.

We had two days of informal reports and discussion, assisted by comments by several visitors and consultants, including Mr. Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. We hope that we can repeat the conference next year and that you can be with us then. We certainly missed you this time.

Highest regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

P.S.- Of course, we shall mimeograph a report of the conference and send it to all of the Fellows.

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

November 4, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I find that I will have to go to Washington for a research conference and will not be able to attend the Fellows meeting. I am so very sorry, as I had planned to be present.

Sincerely

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

November 19, 1946

Mr. G. D. Rogers
2503 - 21st Street
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed is check covering your expense account in connection with attending the Board meeting and the annual meeting.

I feel sure that you have already received a receipt for the contribution which you sent us recently, but I want to thank you personally for it.

It was good to see you and to meet you at the meeting.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Secretary-Treasurer

November 19, 1946

Mr. John R. Ewbank
1118 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Enclosed is check covering your expense account. I believe if you will check your copy of the expense blank, you will find that there was a dollar error in addition. You're getting $1.00 more than you expected!

I was nice to see you again.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Secretary-Treasurer

November 20, 1946

Mr. Chester Cowart
610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Cowart:

It was really a pleasure to have you present at the meeting of Fellows on last Thursday. I am sorry that you could not remain for the full session, but I realize the press of business upon your shoulders when Mr. Dwight is away.

I received your statement of travel expense and referred it to Mrs. Tillison, our Secretary-Treasurer, who will look after it in due time.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Cowart and all of my other friends there.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:mp

sent to those Fellows who were not present

November 21, 1946

Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr.
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bell:

We missed you at the Fellows Conference last week. Twenty-five Fellows were present. As you know, it was our first conference. It was a "swell" conference, in our opinion, and some of the Fellows said it was the best meeting of any sort they had ever attended.

As a result of this chance to meet together and get to know each other more personally, I feel hopeful that there will be a closer working relationship not only between Council headquarters and the Fellows, but also between the Fellows themselves. Such an exchange of ideas and suggestions for getting things done cannot fail to be of help to us all.

The plan now is to send out a summarized report of the conference, inclddding just enough detail to give each Fellow a fairly good picture of what the other is doing. Since you were not present, I am wondering whether you have something which you would like to have included. If so, please jot it down and send it in. I hope we can get out our report within the next week or two.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

November 21, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of November 18. I know I did miss a splendid meeting.

My work was so "stacked up" that cancelling the meeting seemed to be the only thing I could do to make things come out right. Please send me a mimeographed report of the conference and let me know what I can do for the Southern Regional Council.

Cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

November 22, 1946

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Enclosed is check covering your expenses at the Fellows Conference. I am returning to you the carbon copy of your expense account as you may want it for your record.

It was nice to meet you and the other Honorary Fellows who attended the Conference. We are glad the meeting was helpful to you. We feel that the Conference was just about the best meeting we've ever had.

Best wishes from all of us here,

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Tillison
Secretary-Treasurer

# Virginia State College

## Petersburg, Virginia

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November 20, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Inez B. Tillison, Ass't Sec.-Treas
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tillison:

Enclosed please find my expense account for the trip to Atlanta to attend the meeting of the Honorary Fellows of the Southern Regional Council Inc.

It was good to make your aquaintance. The meeting was stimulating, informing and inspiring. I am sure it will bear much fruit.

Best wishes to Dr. Johnson and thanks for everything done for my convenience and comfort.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/ib
Enclosure

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November 25, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I regret having had to miss the conference, but you can understand how it is, I am sure. I am almost as much on the go as you are but I am getting fat over it and will eventually see it pay off.

Right now I can't think of anything that wasn't included in the meeting, though I do wish I had had the privilege of sharing some of the rich experiences that I know each of you had.

I shall look forward to the summerized report of the conference.

My kindest regards to each of you there in your office.

Very truly yours,

Paul M. Clanton

Paul M. Clanton

PMC:dm

M. LANGBART
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
R. L. COVINGTON
Sect. - Treas.
References: Dun & Bradstreet

# AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

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Vice-President, Treasurer

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Secretary


November 26, 1946


RECEIVED
NOV 29 1946
Southern Regional Council


Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Thanks for your letter of November 21. It is good to learn that you had such an excellent conference of Fellows and that you feel that the relationships between Council headquarters and the Fellows will be much closer in the future and that they will be able to function more actively in connection with the Council program.

I do not have anything in particular to add to the statement which you have already received. Shortly after coming to the American Council, I went out to San Diego in connection with a survey which our West Coast office made of race relationships in that city and after returning to the Chicago office, have been concerned primarily with the everyday field activities of the Council in communities where we have been attempting to advise on local approaches to intergroup problems. More recently, I have been working on a study of the work of official municipal race relations committees which I hope will soon be completed.

It is good to get the Council publications which have certainly been enlightening and which I believe meet a real need.

Please let me continue to hear from you, and I hope that soon it may be possible to make at least another brief visit back to Atlanta. With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Bill

William Y. Bell, Jr.


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# Avery Institute

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November 27, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am indeed glad to hear of the plan to send out a summarized report of the Fellows Conference which I did not have the pleasure of attending. I shall be very pleased to have you send me a copy, because I am extremely interested in what the Southern Regional Council is doing.

At present I do not have anything to be included in the report, but I am planning to be more active in the future than I have been in the past.

Cordially yours,

John F. Potts

John F. Potts
Director

JFP:DEMcD

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
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DIVISION OF RESEARCH INTERPRETATION

November 28, 1946

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am very disappointed that unexpected problems prevented me from attending the recent Atlanta meetings of the Southern Regional Council and the Honorary Fellows. If you have any minutes or reports of the meetings, and especially any suggestions that were made as to activities for Fellows, I hope you will send them to me.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Williams

Harry B. Williams
Executive Assistant

hbw/et

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DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

November 29, 1946

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr Guy B Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr Johnson:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 25, informing me of the results of the recent meeting of the Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. I am indeed glad to know that the meeting was a success, and regret that I was unable to be present.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly

A T Spaulding

A T Spaulding

atsfm

December 2, 1946

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell
Home Economics Department
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Miss Kittrell:

I owe you an apology for not getting your check to you before now covering your expense account in attending the Fellows Conference. As you will see, the check was dated November 18 and mailed to you on that date, but unfortunately, the envelope was incorrectly addressed and it was returned to us. I hope that it reaches you all right this time.

All of us saw your picture in Life Magazine. I thought all the pictures were very good.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Secretary-Treasurer.

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FROGMORE POST OFFICE

ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

HOWARD KESTER
Principal

MRS. HOWARD KESTER
Supervisor of Instruction

December 17, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Your letter regarding the successful meeting of the Fellows' Conference makes me more sorrowful than ever that I was unable to attend and I am looking forward with genuine eagerness toward the promised report on the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Kester

HK-bbm

RECEIVED
DEC 21 1946
Southern Regional Council